

BARRYMORE

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BARRYMORE

RECORDS OF THE BARRYS OF COUNTY CORK

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WITH PEDIGREES.

BY THE REV. E. BARRY, M.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A.

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BARRYMORE.

RECORDS OF THE BARRYS OF COUNTY CORK

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WITH PEDIGREES.

CHAPTER I.—BARRYMORES.



THE Norman-French name De Barri, now Anglicised Barry, has to be distinguished from the English name Berry, the French-Canadian name Des Barres, and the Gaelic Irish names *O'Baire*, Anglicised O'Barry, and *O'Bearra*, Anglicised Beary. In the "Annals of the Four Masters" the name De Barri is Gaelicised *Barra*, *A Barra*, *Do Barra*, and *An Barrach*. At present, its Gaelic forms in Barry's country are the indeclinable form, *Do Barra*, which is used after a Christian name, and the declinable form, nom. sing., *An Barrach*, gen. sing., *An Bharraig*, thus: *Tómas Do Barra*, Thomas Barry, *Baile an Bharraig*, Ballinvarrig, i.e., Barry's Town.

The name De Barri was on the Roll of Battle Abbey, an abbey built on the site of the battle of Hastings by King William I., A.D. 1066—1087, and consecrated A.D. 1094, in presence of King William II. The Roll of Battle Abbey contained a list of the chief officers of King William I. at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, and was kept in the treasury of Battle Abbey at Hastings from about the time of that abbey's consecration, A.D. 1094, until the time of its suppression in or shortly after A.D. 1533.

In the Roll of Battle Abbey De Barri and many other companions-in-

arms of William the Conqueror have not the names which they bore at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, but the names by which they were known in A.D. 1094, or other year in which the Roll was written.

We are told in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" that, "Brytland (Wales) was in his (William the Conqueror's) power, and he therein wrought castles, and completely ruled over that race of men," p. 189. And the Welsh "Chronicle of the Princes" styles him "prince of the Normans, and King of the Saxons, the Britons, and the Albanians," p. 53, Rolls edition. That "Chronicle" mentions the defeat of the Welsh by the French at the river Rymney, in A.D. 1070; that the French ravaged Ceredigion and Dyved (Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire) in 1071, and Ceredigion in 1072; that, in 1079, "William the Bastard, King of the Saxons, the French, and the Britons came for prayer on a pilgrimage to Menevia"; that in 1080 the building of Cardiff began; and that "1091 was the year of Christ when Rhys, son of Tewdwr, King of South Wales, was killed by the French, who inhabited Brecheiniog; and then fell the kingdom of the Britons. And about the first of July the French came into Dyved and Ceredigion, which they have still retained, and fortified the castles, and seized upon all the lands of the Britons." The "Annals of Waverley" add that in 1080 King William I. led his army into Wales, and subjected it to himself.

Some time between A.D. 1070 and A.D. 1091, therefore, the coast of Glamorganshire was seized by the Anglo-Normans, and Barry Island and the adjacent coast land of Glamorganshire were allotted to a Norman nobleman, who took the name De Barri from being owner of Barry Island. He, or one of his immediate descendants, built Barry Castle on the mainland opposite Barry Island.

The following account of the origin of the name De Barri was given in A.D. 1191 by Gerald fitz William De Barri, Archdeacon of Brecknock, alias Geraldus Cambrensis, "Gerald of Wales": "Not far distant thence (from Cardiff) is a small island situated on the shore of the sea of Severn, which island the neighbours call Barri, from the name of St. Barroch, formerly an inhabitant of that same place, whose relics, too, are contained in a chapel which is situated there, and is enfolded in bonds of ivy transformed into a bier. Moreover, from the name of this island those noblemen of the maritime parts of South Wales who are wont to rule this island, together with the nearest lands, are denominated, taking from Barri the name De Barri, first as a surname and afterwards as a family name."—"Itinerarium Kambriac," p. 66, Rolls edition.

The Archdeacon's father, William De Barri, being a Baron of Pembroke, and resident at Manorbeer Castle, near Pembroke, was neither the first nor the second De Barri of Barry Island Castle; but having been

born circ. A.D. 1110, he might well have been a grandson of the first De Barri.

In A.D. 1191 the Archdeacon described his father's castle thus: "The castle called Maynaurpir, i.e., Mansio Pirri, is about three miles distant from the castle of Pembroke. It is conspicuous for its turrets and battlements, and stands on the top of a hill stretching from the west to the sea-port. On the north side, close to the walls, is an excellent fish-pond, remarkable for its extent and the depth of its water. On the same side there is a beautiful orchard, enclosed on one side by a park, on the other by a grove, famous for the wildness of its rocks and the height of its hazels. On the right hand of the promontary, between the castle and the church close by the pond and the side of a mill, a rivulet of never-failing water makes its way into a valley, sandy by the violence of the winds. To the west, and at some distance from the castle, the Severn, in a winding angle, enters the Irish Sea. From this point you may see the ships driven from Britain by the wind towards Ireland, bravely daring the fearful inconstancy of the winds and the furious, blind rage of the sea. The land is productive of wheat, and is well stored with sea fish, and imported wine; and, better than all, from its nearness to Ireland, it enjoys a salubrious climate. Of all the lands of the whole of Wales Demetia, consisting of seven cantreds, is the fairest and choicest; and of Demetia, Pembroke; and of Pembroke, the aforesaid land. It remains, therefore, that of all Wales this place is the most pleasant. Therefore it would have been not wonderful, not unpardonable, had the writer extolled his native soil, the land of his birth, with more profuse titles of praise."—"Itinerarium Kambriae," lib. i., cap. xii., Rolls edition, p. 92.

William De Barri married Hangaret, daughter of Gerald de Windsor, by his wife Nesta, whose father was Rhys ab Tewdwr, last King of South Wales, A.D. 1077-1091, and whose mother was Gwladus, daughter of Rhiwallawn, a prince of North Wales, and whose brother, Gruffudd ab Rhys, and nephew, Rhys ab Gruffudd, were renowned princes of South Wales.

Gerald de Windsor's grandfather was Otho, an honorary baron at the court of King Edward the Confessor, and owner of manors in five English counties. Gerald de Windsor's father, Walter Fitz Otho, or Fitz Other, was Constable of Windsor Castle immediately on its erection by William the Conqueror, and possessed the manor of Eton, and some land in Old Windsor, besides some manors in the neighbourhood, as Stoke, Horton, and Burnham (*see* "The Earls of Kildare Addenda," p. 1, where there is reference to Tighe and Davis, "Annals of Windsor," vol. i., p. 20).

Gerald de Windsor is called *Geraldus praefectus de Pembroc* in the "Annals of Cambria," and *Geralt ystiwart . . . castell Penuro*, "Gerald

the steward of the castle of Pembroke," in "*Brut y Tywysogion*," that is, "*The Chronicles of the Princes*" of Wales. In the Rolls edition, the "*Annals of Cambria*," and the "*Chronicles of the Princes*," each occupy an octavo volume, but the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis occupy eight such volumes. From these authorities it appears that in A.D. 1091 Rhys ab Tewdwr, last King of South Wales, was slain, and Arnulph de Mungumeri, brother of Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury, was allotted Demetia, including Pembrokeshire, and built a castle at Pembroke. A.D. 1092 Gerald, Constable of Pembroke, for Arnulph de Mungumeri, successfully withstood a siege and outwitted the Welsh, who at that time took all the other castles of Demetia and Cardigan, except one. Giraldus Cambrensis adds that, "Without delay that Gerald, to root him and his deeper in these territories, married Nesta, sister of Griffin, prince of South Wales, from whom, in course of time, he raised an egregious progeny of both sexes, by whom the maritime parts of South Wales were retained for the English, and, later on, the walls of Ireland were stormed" (vol. vi., p. 91).

A.D. 1095. Gerald the steward, to whom had been assigned the stewardship of the castle of Pembroke, ravaged the boundaries of Menevia. "*Chronicles*."

A.D. 1100. Gerald negociated the marriage of Arnulph de Mungumeri with a daughter of Morough O'Brien, King of Ireland, and in due time Gerald's son, Maurice, married Arnulph's daughter, Alice. Later in 1100 Arnulph de Mungumeri was banished by King Henry, and Demetia, with Pembroke Castle, was given to a knight named Saer.—"*Chronicles*."

1102. King Henry expelled Saer from Pembroke, and granted the custody of the castle, with all its territories, to Gerald the Steward, who had been under Arnulph the Steward.—"*Chronicles*."

A.D. 1105. Gerald built the castle of Little Cenarch.

A.D. 1106. Owain ap Cadwgan, a prince of Powis, and second cousin of Nesta, the wife of Gerald, attacked by night and burned the castle of Little Cenarth, and carried off Gerald's wife and four children; Gerald's own escape was due to his wife's contrivance. For this outrage Owain was outlawed, and had to fly to Ireland. But, in 1108, he was pardoned, in 1111 he accompanied the King to Normandy, and in 1113 he was commissioned to help the King's son to seize or slay Gerald's brother-in-law, Prince Gruffudd, who had been an exile in Ireland from childhood to manhood, and on his return had spent two years, partly with Gerald, and partly with his Welsh kindred, in arms vindicating his lost inheritance. Near Caermarthen, Owain, after plundering some adherents of Gruffudd, was encountered and slain by Gerald and a party of Flemings going to join the King's son at Caermarthen.—"*Chronicles of the Princes*."

A.D. 1116 is the date of Owain's death in the "Annals of Cambria."

As Gerald de Windesor appears no later in the "Annals" or "Chronicles," the presumption is that he did not long survive his enemy, Owain ab Cadwgan, and that the "Earls of Kildare Addenda" is wrong in putting his death so late as A.D. 1135. Whether, after her abduction by Owain ab Cadwgan, Nesta was ever restored to Gerald de Windesor does not appear. From the royal favour shewn to Owain from the year 1108 onwards, coupled with the notorious fact that Nesta bore a son to the King, Henry FitzRoy, father of Meiler FitzHenry, some time Justiciary of Ireland, it does seem that the surrender of Nesta by Owain was not to her husband, but to the King.

Whether or not Nesta's sons, Walter and Howel, and William Fitz-Hay, in Welsh Gwylim ab Aed, were legitimate is now unknown. But, notwithstanding an inquisition to the contrary in 1331 (Escheat 5th, Edw. III., No. 104), it is abundantly evident that Robert FitzStephen, son of Nesta and Stephen, Constable of Cardigan, was legitimate. On his death, without heirs of his body, his vast possessions went to the De Carews, the representatives of his eldest uterine brother, William de Carew, the eldest son of Gerald and Nesta; but should not have gone to them, but to the Crown, if Robert FitzStephen were illegitimate. And before and after 1331 in the courts of law the Crown admitted and upheld the title of the Carews as heirs of FitzStephen. "Smith's History of Cork" says that the inquisition of 1331 "was much influenced by the power of the first Earl of Desmond; that in 1310 King Edward II. issued a precept to Maurice de Carew to distrain the lands of David Barry and Maurice Fitzgerald for services and dues to him as lord of several of their possessions."

In 1603 Thomas Wadding wrote to Sir George Carew that he (Wadding) had seen under the exchequer seal of Ireland two judgments for Caru against the King, Edward I. in one, and Edward II. in the other. These judgments affirmed that Fitzgerald, not yet Earl of Desmond, and Barry held of Carue, and that the wardship of them under age belonged not to the King, but to Carue (*see* "Calendar Carew MSS., A.D. 1603," p. 440).

In 1358 numerous writs confess that down to A.D. 1336 the Barrys, lords of Olethan, held their lands in the county of Cork immediately from the Carews, and not from the King in capite.

King Henry's son, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, was no son of Nesta.

The following are references to sons of Nesta in the "Chronicles of the Princes":—

A.D. 1135. Gruffudd ab Rhys and other Welsh princes attacked Aberteivi Castle, defended by Stephen, its constable, together with Robert

FitzMartin, William FitzOrc, the sons of Gerald the Steward, and the Flemings. The castle was not taken, but three thousand of the Normans and Flemings were slain.

A.D. 1145. A force of French and Flemings under the sons of Gerald the Steward and (their brother) William, son of Aed, failed to retake the castle of Caermarthen after its capture by Cadell, son of Gruffudd ab Rhys.

A.D. 1146. Cadell, Maredudd, and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd ab Rhys, together with William, son of Gerald, and his brothers, and Howel, son of Owain, captured the castle of Gwys.

A.D. 1147. David Fitzgerald, Archdeacon of Cardigan, succeeded Bernard as Bishop of Menevia.

A.D. 1152. Maredudd and Rhys, sons of Gruffudd ab Rhys, captured the castle of Tenby, and gave it to William Fitzgerald.

1165. Rhys burned Aberteivi Castle, and imprisoned Robert FitzStephen.

1168. Robert FitzStephen was released from the prison of the Lord Rhys, his friend; and Diermid, son of Murchath, took him with him to Ireland, and they landed at Lough Garmon, where they gained the castle.

Incidentally, Geraldus Cambrensis, Gerald FitzWilliam de Barri, a grandson of Gerald de Windsor and Nesta, shews the power attained by the descendants of Nesta in the first and second generations.

"About that time (i.e., 1184) it happened that Rhys ab Gruffudd, prince of South Wales, came to meet the King's representatives, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Rannulph de Glanville, Justiciary of England, for a conference at Hereford. And when at dinner in the house of William de Ver, Bishop of Hereford, by whom with great honour he had been received and entertained as a guest, he was seated between the Bishop himself and Walter FitzRobert, a noble baron, who was of the family of the De Clares, as also was the bishop, the Archdeacon, Gerald, came and stood before them, with only the table between him and them, and sufficiently courteously and wittily addressed Rhys in these words: 'You can rejoice, O Rhys, and be glad that at this dinner you sit between two of the De Clares, whose heritage you hold, and two of the greater;' for he then held the whole land of Cardigan, which he had recovered from Roger, Earl De Clare. But Rhys, being a man of great intelligence and particularly prompt in repartee, immediately answering says: 'It is true that we have long time lost our heritage through the De Clares, but, as we had to lose it, we are glad, and ought be so, that we lost our lands so long, not through any mean and obscure people, but through men so bright (claros) and illustrious.' The bishop, too, added: 'To us also, as we had to lose lands we possessed so long, it gives much pleasure that so trusty and noble a man as Rhys now possesses them.'"

But after the midday sleep, towards evening, when the bishop and great men, leading Rhys with them, had entered a summer-house and were seated together there, and Gerald, the Archdeacon, had entered with the others, and was seated, Rhys being disposed to joke and make fun, and taking Gerald for his subject, and as if wishing to make a return for what was said at dinner, says: "This Archdeacon and his kinsmen, who are called Geraldines, are descendants of my aunt Nesta, the sister of my father, Griffin, and, indeed, they are great and trusty men, but cannot live except in one corner of Wales, namely, the cantred of Pembroke." Of the Archdeacon's reply the beginning is lost, and the remainder is: "Nay, more, in Wales the sons of Nesta have held the seven cantreds of Demetia, namely, the eldest, William Fitzgerald, Penbroc and Ginelin; Robert FitzStephen, Kerdigan and Kemmeis; Henry FitzRoy, Nerberd and Penbidiauc; Maurice, Landesteffan; William Hay St. Clare, Howel, and Walter, Lanpeter and Swelfrei, with other lands. The two daughters of Nesta, namely, Hangaret, my mother, and Gledewis, were married to two barons of Ros and Penbroc. Besides these six or seven barons, David, Bishop of Minevia, who presided with pontifical authority over nearly all South Wales, had a son. Besides, although they had so large and great portions of Wales, yet, through the growth of family shoots and the sprouting of progeny, Nesta's sons, Robert and Maurice, with their nephews, Remund and Meiler, and also their sons and kinsmen, flew across the Irish Sea, and by their spiritedness made a beginning of the conquest of that kingdom, and for themselves and their own have retained thirty cantreds (i.e., baronies) or more out of the kingdom of Ireland, and by their aggression were the occasion of all the lands possessed there by the English. Since, therefore, the posterity of Nesta has had nearly seven cantreds in Wales, besides Kerdigan also, whose greater part they formerly possessed, and since they have conquered thirty, or more, in Ireland, neither truly, nor seriously, can it be said that the progeny of Nesta could not live except in a corner of Penbroc. But with perfect truth it can be said that the sons of Griffin seem wholly unable to live outside a minute portion of South Wales, of which, whilst they occupy merely seven or eight cantreds, claiming all the rest by hereditary right, they neither cross over to foreign lands nor as yet reconquer their heritage." As these things were said in a great audience, before the Archdeacon and Justiciary, and also not a few bishops and barons who had come up, Rhys for a short while blushed through shame, but as he was a sensible and discreet man he answered temperately enough in this manner, saying: "That, in fact, those sprung from Nesta were and are trusty and strenuous, and that they had made a great conquest in Ireland, if only it could remain to them." He added that, because these two nations, the Welsh and Irish, are

ever fed on the hope of recovering from the English all the lands taken away from themselves.—“*Geraldus Cambrensis*,” vol. i., p. 57, Rolls edition.

By his marriage with Hangaret, daughter of Gerald de Windesor, Constable of Pembroke, and Nesta, daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, last King of South Wales, William de Barry had four sons (1) Philip, his successor at Maynaurpir Castle; (2) Robert; (3) Edmond, not named by Gerald, his brother, but so named in a Gaelic pedigree of Richard Fitz-David, second Earl of Barrymore, in a copy of Keating’s “History of Ireland” in the library of St. Colman’s College, Fermoy; (4) Girald. William de Barri had also a son, Walter, whose mother was not Hangaret, and who was slain in his youth. William de Barri had a daughter married in the diocese of Winchester (vol. i., p. 53). Robert, second or third son of William de Barri, accompanied his uncle, Robert FitzStephen, to Ireland, A.D. 1169; was hurt in the assault on Wexford, and was conspicuous for bravery in Ossory and at Limerick. He lost his great teeth in 1185 from injuries received in the assault on Wexford in 1169. But where or how he lived after 1169, or how long he lived after 1185, is not recorded by his brother, Gerald. “Archdall’s Lodge,” A.D. 1789, says this Robert was “the eldest son of William and Angareth,” and “after his services in Ireland is said to seat himself at Sevington, in Kent,” and “about the year 1185 being killed at Lismore,” etc. But, being elder than his brother Gerald, who was born in 1146 or 1147, this Robert was about forty years old in 1185, while the Robert slain near Lismore in that year was only an “*adolescens*,” that is, between fifteen and thirty years of age.

A pedigree “taken down from Bridget Fitzgerald, alias Barry, in her last illness in the year 1808, makes Robert, son of William and Hangaret, to have been the ancestor of the MacAdam Barries of the manor of Rathcormac, and begins thus: Robert and Philip de Barry were the nephews of Robert FitzStephen, who was the half-brother of Maurice Fitzgerald, both commanders-in-chief of the Irish expedition. Robert married O’Culane of Castlelyons’ daughter, by whom he had no issue, and by whose three brothers he was murdered, at Hightown, on his way to the Cove of Cork, where his English wife had arrived (as he was informed by her letter). She, on hearing of his murder, fled to England. Her brother-in-law, Philip, obtained from the King a grant of Robert’s lands in Ireland. The English widow applied to the King for redress, but he, unwilling to break his grant to Philip, only ordered him to make some provision for his nephews. He, accordingly, gave the manor of Rathcormac to the eldest, the manor of Dongorney to the second, and the manor of the Little Island to the third.”

The stone on which this Robert de Barri was traditionally believed to

have been seated at the time of his murder was formerly in a field at Ballynoe, adjoining Hightown. Mr. William Welsh, of Ballynoe, says the stone was buried when the field was being drained, many years before his own time.

Sir William Betham deduced the MacAdam Barries of Rathcormac from Robert son of Philip, and grandson of William and Hangaret, but gave no reason for so doing.

The fourth and youngest son of William de Barri was Girald, called Giraldus Cambrensis, "Gerald of Wales," from the country of his birth, and still more from his heroic efforts to make Wales ecclesiastically independent of England.

This fearless ecclesiastic and man of letters was born in A.D. 1146 or 1147, and in boyhood was incited to learning by his uncle, David Fitzgerald, Bishop of St. David's. In 1172 he finished his studies at Paris. In 1175 he was the Archbishop of Canterbury's legate for Wales, and was made Archdeacon of Brecknock. In 1176 he was nominated bishop by the Chapter of St. David's, without royal licence, and was recommended to the King by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans. To the Archbishop, who "added that Gerald, together with being a thorough cleric, was a man of immense spirit and energy," King Henry II. replied that neither for the King nor for the Archbishop was it necessary or expedient that a too valiant or strenuous man should be bishop in the church of St. David's, lest either the crown of England or the cathedral of Canterbury should suffer damage. Thereupon the canons of St. David's and Gerald saw their lands and revenues confiscated, and Gerald returned to the university of Paris, where he lectured with success on canon law. Later on, the King said of him that if he were not a Welshman he would be worthy of the highest honour. In 1179, while Gerald was still at canon law at the university of Paris, and no doubt at his suggestion, the canons of St. David's at the Lateran Council, A.D. 1179, claimed metropolitan rights for their church. In 1180 Gerald returned home, and was made administrator to Peter, Bishop of St. David's. In 1183 he accompanied his brother, Philip, to Ireland. In 1184 he was invited to court, and accompanied King Henry to Normandy; and in the following year he was sent to Ireland with Prince John, afterwards King of England. While there he was offered the Irish sees of Ferns and Leighlin by Prince John. Afterwards he was offered the Welsh see of Llandaff by Prince John, and that of Bangor by the chancellor, legate, viceroy, William de Lunchamp. When in Ireland in 1199 he was offered the bishopric of Waterford, and the archbishopric of Cashel by his cousin, Meiler FitzHenry, then Justiciary of Ireland. Many times he might have been Bishop of St. David's if only he would cease to advocate its metro-

politan claims. He would not have a bishopric from the civil power, and when he was spontaneously elected by the Chapter of St. David's, the forces of the crown repeatedly rendered his election nugatory.

In 1188 he accompanied and assisted Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, in preaching the crusade throughout Wales, and presented a copy of his "Topography of Ireland" to the Archbishop, who read it day by day during his progress through Wales. Soon after Gerald gave a three days' public recitation of that work before the university of Oxford, and, during the three days, feasted all the doctors of the different faculties, all the scholars, all the knights in the place, and many of the burgesses.

In 1187, on the accession of King Richard, Gerald was sent by that King from France to pacify Wales, and was made coadjutor to William, Bishop of Ely, Justiciary of England, who, in 1190, offered him the bishopric of Bangor. In 1191 he refused the see of Llandaff, and in 1192 retired from court, and for seven years dwelt at Lincoln, engaged in study and in the composition of various literary works. In 1198, and again in 1199, he was nominated bishop by the chapter of St. David's, whereupon he consulted his kinsfolk in Wales and Ireland on the advisability of again championing the rights of St. David's against the crown and the archbishopric of Canterbury. His cousin, Meiler, Justiciary of Ireland, did not directly thwart him, but offered him Irish bishoprics. His brother Philip answered hypothetically: "Brother, the business you attempt is arduous and laborious, also it is very expensive and dangerous, because, without any doubt, it will be reputed to be aimed not only against the Archbishop of Canterbury, but also against the King and all England, and the crown of the kingdom. If, however, as you assert to us, God is in question, and the dignity of the church of St. David, which you contend and intend to restore, and not ambition of earthly pomposity, you may securely assume this labour, because, in reality, you shall receive a reward for it, either here or hereafter" (vol. i., 182-183).

After interviewing his kinsmen in Wales and Ireland, Gerald appealed to Rome, and in person pleaded his cause there in 1199-1200, 1201, and 1202. In 1200 Pope Innocent III. appointed Gerald Administrator of Menevia, in temporals and spirituals, to the great chagrin of King John, and wrote to King John in his favour. In 1201 the same Pope ordered King John not to molest Gerald, and forbade the oath by which the bishops of St. David's bound themselves not to question the authority of Canterbury over St. David's. But Gerald failed to prove the former metropolitan rank of St. David's, and instead of his or the Government nominee's election being confirmed, a new election was ordered. Meanwhile, by letter and by ambassador, and by his nephew, King Otho, then in great favour at the court of Rome, King John supplicated the Pope

and warned the papal court, "that, if they either promoted Gerald, who was born in Wales and closely akin to the princes, or by any chance restored a metropolis in Wales whereby that nation would exult, the peace of his kingdom would be not a little upset through that wild unbridled nation so prone to rebellion."

On the other hand, the Welsh princes wrote as follows :—

To the Most Reverend Father and Lord, Innocent, by the grace of God, Sovereign Pontiff ; Lewelin, son of Jorvert, prince of North Wales ; Wenunwen and Madoc, princes of Powis ; Grifin and Mailgo, Res and Mareduc, sons of Res, princes of South Wales, health, and due subjection in all things.

We notify to your Paternity what hardships and risk of souls the Welsh Church has endured ever since it was subjected to the power of England and Canterbury, through royal violence, and not from reason and the authority of the Apostolic See. And so, in the first place, the archbishops of Canterbury, customarily put as bishops over us and our nation, Englishmen, utterly ignorant of our language and of the customs of our country, who can neither preach the Word of God to the people, nor hear confessions, except through an interpreter. Further, they established them in ecclesiastical authority, not by canonical election, but rather by intrusion and violence ; or, if at any time they hold an election, they make it shadowy and unreal, summoning our clergy into England, and there, in the chambers of kings, compelling them to elect their pastor, however vile a castaway he be in his own country. Besides, our bishops set over us in this way from England, since they love neither our country nor ourselves, but as they prosecute our bodies with an innate hatred, so do they not also seek the gain of souls, desiring, indeed, to preside over us, but not to profit us, they exercise not at all the pastoral office amongst us ; but whatever they snatch from our land, though not justly, they carry away into England, and there consume all in those abbeys and lands granted by Kings of England for this purpose, that with, as it were, Parthian arrows from behind and from afar, they might excommunicate us as often as they are ordered.

Also for that they do not love our country they sell, bestow, and alienate, as well to clerics as to laics, the lands bestowed of old in devout bounty by our predecessors on cathedral churches throughout Wales. And on that account, we, on our part, take from churches and occupy church lands, since we see all things given, as it were, for plunder. Wherefore cathedral churches in Wales are reduced to the deepest misery and poverty, which churches would have been noble and wealthy had they good and suitable prelates.

Furthermore, as often as the English in our land and we rise out, immediately the archbishops of Canterbury shut up all our land under interdict, and involve in a sentence of excommunication our nation in general and ourselves by name, who fight solely in defence of our native land and of liberty ; and to do the same they enjoin on our bishops, whom, as we have said, they create at their own will, and who in this obey them willingly. Whence it happens that as often as, in defence of our country, we engage in warlike conflict with a hostile nation, whoever falls on our side, excommunicated they fall.

Against these hardships, therefore, and many others, which the canons of Menevia, with their Elect, Gerald the Archdeacon, a venerable and discreet man, will show more fully to you by word of mouth, we seek remedies from your Holi-

ness, asking and unitedly supplicating that with paternal love you would relieve from unmerited slavery your sons miserably afflicted by the English Church, for not more than the time of three bishops of Menevia; because, before the time of those three who now were last, the church of Menevia was the primatial see of all Wales, just as also it was of old the metropolitan, subject, you know, solely to the Holy Roman Church. Wherefore, if you should think it meet to regard us over these matters with an eye of mercy, we shall, with a prompt and devout will, undertake for ourselves and our lands any service in our power that you will enjoin to be done for you and the Church of St. Peter.—Your, to us, dear Pater-nity, farewell in the Lord.—Vol. iii., 244-6.

At home before his nobles Lewelin the Great, prince of North Wales, said: "it would be much better and more praiseworthy for Gerald to have championed the rights of St. David's, though unsuccessfully, against such great adversaries and all England, than that these rights should perish away through too much silence; and that, so long as Wales shall stand, by the writings of the chroniclers and by the songs of the bards shall his noble deed be praised throughout all time." In an assembly of his nobles at Keneliauc, Wenonwen, prince of Powis, said: "Our Wales is wont many times to move many wars against England, but never has moved against her one so great and grave as in these our days through the Elect of Menevia, who for the honour of Wales by so great and so incessant and continuous efforts ceases not to harass and molest the King and the Archbishop, and England's clergy and laity all together. Our wars last through a summer, or, at most, a year or half-year, but his war has now endured for five years and more incessantly."

Early in the contest Archbishop Hubert, in a letter to the Pope, had charged Archdeacon Girald with "being, perhaps, animated with confidence of blood, being related through consanguinity or affinity to most Welsh princes (*Walliae magnates*)." In his reply Gerald neutralised that charge by adding that he was similarly related to the King's barons in Wales: "He says the truth, and he would have written not less truly but more expressly if he had said nearly all the great men of the whole of Wales, of each nation, as well as of the King's English barons, who, warring egregiously, hold encastelated the maritime part of Wales for King and kingdom against the Welsh, on the father's part, as also of the princes (*principibus*) of Wales, from the maternal blood. Therefore he himself confesses our nobility; we do not disavow it" (iii., 17, 18).

Elsewhere, he tells us that this double descent was a reason for his election by the chapter of St. David's, expressly stating that his other than Welsh descent was Norman: "Since the clergy of Menevia would not have dared to elect a mere Welshman, they elected Gerald as if mixed and sprung from each nation, namely, the British and the Norman And yet, each time, as they presumed to make an election or nomination

without the King's assent, they were despoiled of their goods and revenues by the royal officials in accordance with an abuse existing at that time" (iii., 120, 121).

Not only the canons who elected him, but all others who befriended him in his suit at Rome against the crown of England and the archbishopric of Canterbury fell under the ban of King John. To hinder Gerald's appeal to Rome the King issued this proclamation:—

The King, etc., to all, etc.: We have heard that Gerald, Archdeacon of Brechinou, to the grave and manifest detriment of our dignity, and of the church of Canterbury, is constituting an archbishoprick in the bishoprick of Menevia, and in doing so says he has obtained our assent. One thing we wish you to know, that we have never given assent to this, and never shall, but shall utterly defeat him in this. Commanding you, and prescribing in the fidelity by which you are bound to us, as you love our dignity, that you no way assist him in his temerarious purpose, or give him counsel and aid towards it, but by every means you can that you thwart his proceeding in this matter.

When Pope Innocent III. made Gerald administrator of the temporalities and spirituals of the Diocese of Menevia, alias St. David's, King John issued this more threatening proclamation:—

The King, etc., to all, etc.: Be it known to you that Gerald, Archdeacon of Brechinou, manifestly labours against our crown and dignity, who behaves as Elect of Menevia, though we never assented to his election. Furthermore, contrary to our crown and dignity, he has procured the temporals of the bishoprick of Menevia to be committed to him, which, by a long-continued and approved custom of our kingdom, ought to be in our hand while the see is vacant; by impudent requests obtaining these and other things against us, such things as no one else since our coronation has attempted against us. And, as on no account shall we endure these things, we command you, as you love our honour and dignity, which, as our faithful subjects, you are bound to foster and maintain, that in nothing pertaining to this shall you counsel, or aid, or assent to the said Gerald the Archdeacon. But whoever shall have done otherwise shall have manifested that he is opposed to us and to our dignity.

When the letter of the Welsh princes had reached Rome, King John proclaimed the archdeacon an enemy in these words:—

The King, etc., to all the barons and faithful subjects throughout the bishoprick of Menevia, etc.: All men know sufficiently by how many and how great machinations, as well at the Court of Rome as elsewhere, Gerald, Archdeacon of Brechein, has laboured his best to oppress us and our rights, and to beat down the dignity of our crown and to extinguish our kingdom's customs maintained from ancient times in elections of bishops. Through him it has come to such a pass that, by his wicked suggestions and malicious and venomous dilatations, not only the peace of your parts (of the kingdom), yes, the tranquility of all our kingdom is disturbed. Above all, through wickedly communicating with our enemies, he has concocted such statements as would inflict manifest injury on us and on our kingdom if his iniquity should prevail, and had progressed from the will to the deed. Wherefore, not undeservedly, we have numbered him among our

enemies, bidding you and all who love us, and strictly prohibiting, that you consent not in any way to his promotion; yes that you impede his promotion to the best of your ability. For it is not just that he should be loved and promoted by our faithful (subjects) who breathes forth perturbation to the injury and waste of the royal dignity and of the peace of the kingdom.

As a proclaimed enemy of the King, Gerald was within measurable distance of martyrdom, but undismayed. However, his official championship of ecclesiastical elections without state interference expired when the majority of the chapter of St. David's through the confiscation of their revenues and goods, and through other hardship's endured or threatened, voted not for Gerald, but for the Justiciary's nominee, at the new election ordered by the Pope. Thereupon Gerald again appealed to Rome, but, on reflection, withdrew his appeal; whereupon the King issued the following proclamation:—

King, etc., to all the barons, etc., of Menevia, etc.: Be it known to you that our venerable father, Lord Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, has received Master Gerald into grace and familiarity, and at the instance of the same archbishop so his, etc. Also we would not that any harm should be done him or his on account of any past anger or enmity. Witness myself at Oxford, V. day of January (1204).—Vol i., 431-435.

In 1207, in the council at Oxford, King John being discontented with the new Archbishop of Canterbury, expressed regret for having opposed Gerald, and promised on oath not only not to oppose, but even to assist him to the utmost if he renewed the case of St. David's against Canterbury, and subsequently in private he urged Gerald to that course, but unsuccessfully.

From the outspokenness of Geraldus Cambrensis, and his personal intimacy with, and thorough knowledge of, the great men of his day, his historical works are of the utmost value to the historians of his time, though he is too outspoken to be invariably pleasing to either Englishmen, Welshmen, or Irishmen. One of the most important passages in his writing is in the treatise "*De Principis Instructione*," where he plainly intimates that Alexander the Third's bull in confirmation of Adrian's bull bestowing Ireland on Henry II. is a forgery: "The tenor of the second privilege is this, just as by some it is asserted or feigned to have been granted, but by others it is denied that it ever was granted." In his "*Expugnatio Hibernica*" he takes care to mention the very suspicious circumstance that the ecclesiastic who brought these bulls to Waterford was afterwards not only made, but unmade, an abbot. Of course it was not a genuine bull of Adrian that needed propping with a forged bull of Alexander. Besides, as pointed out by Cardinal Moran, both these bulls are manifestly spurious, being dated at Rome when no real Pope was there.

After a long and brilliant life, Gerald de Barri died A.D. 1223, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. David's. A recent work on Gerald de Barri, "Gerald the Welshman," by Henry Owen, B.C.L., London, 1889, says: "Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, who died in 1735, in his '*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*' (p. 326), quoting from the Roll of the fourteenth year of Hugh (of Wells), Bishop of Lincoln, states that the church of Chesterton, co. Oxon, was in 1223 vacated by the death of Magister Giraldus de Barri." That was a church that had belonged to Gerald de Barri, *Giraldus Cambrensis*.

The concluding paragraph of Mr. Owen's interesting work on Gerald de Barri is this:—

But with all his faults—perhaps in no small degree because of them—it is impossible for any careful reader to rise from a perusal of his works without a feeling of personal affection for the man, and of admiration for the character which he has so unsparingly exposed to view. In his pure and noble life, his hatred of tyranny in every form, his love of nature, his wit and humour, his earnest striving after reform, his indefatigable industry, his chivalrous courage, and his wonderful learning, the figure of the great Welsh Archdeacon stands out across seven centuries, towering above his fellows, as he did in actual life. "There arose not a prophet in Israel like unto him."

William de Barri was succeeded at Maynaurpir by his eldest surviving son, Philip de Barri, who, circ. A.D. 1180, was granted three cantreds or baronies of the kingdom of Cork by his mother's uterine brother, Robert FitzStephen, to whom, in A.D. 1177, King Henry II. had granted half the kingdom of Cork, which half contained sixteen cantreds.

Robert FitzStephen to all his lords, friends, and dependents, French, English, Welsh, and Irish, greeting. Be it known to you that I have given and granted to my nephew, Philip de Barri, three cantreds in my land of Cork, namely, Olethan, with all its appurtenances, and two other cantreds in the kingdom of Cork, just as they shall come by lot to him, for ten knights' service, to himself and his heirs, to be held of me and my heirs, for the service aforesaid, in land, in sea, in waters, in ways, etc., to be held as freely of me as I hold of our lord the King, save to me the service of the aforesaid ten knights.

The original Latin text of the foregoing grant is inserted in the pedigree of the Earls of Barrymore in "Archdall's Lodge," A.D. 1787.

At the end of February, 1183, Philip de Barri with a powerful body of men crossed over from Wales to Ireland to aid his uncle, Robert FitzStephen, and to protect his land of Olethan, which had been granted in 1180 by FitzStephen, but had afterwards been wrongfully taken from him by FitzStephen's son, Radulph, who, in 1182, was slain, together with his father-in-law, Milo de Cogan, grantee of the second half of the kingdom of Cork.—"*Giraldus Cambrensis*," v., 350, 351, Rolls edit.

A tradition, communicated by the late Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., J.P., of Kilcor, to the present writer, says that Curraghglas, on the borders of

the counties of Cork and Waterford, was where Milo de Cogan and Radulph, son of Robert FitzStephen, were slain.

Philip de Barri seems not to have spent much time in Ireland. He returned to his Welsh castle, Maynaurpir, and devoted himself to hospitality indiscriminately to rich and poor.—“Giraldus Cambrensis,” vol. i., 189. His wife was a sister of the wife of Odo de Kerren, son of William de Kerren, eldest son of Gerald de Windsor and Nesta, and was a daughter of Richard Fitz Tancred, Castellan of Haverford West, and chief man among the Flemings of Ros. His issue were: (1) William, successor to his father in Wales and Ireland; (2) Robert, who was tall and comely, and of tried bravery in the Irish wars in 1175, and was distinguished in Leinster and Desmond, alias South Munster, in 1180, and was slain at Lismore in 1185.—“Giraldus Cambrensis,” vol. v., 326, 354, 386. He was a witness to the grant of three cantreds or baronies to his father by his father’s uncle, Robert FitzStephen. In Irish he is called Roibeard Droma Finghin, from the place of his death, Drom Finghin, or Finghin’s Ridge, a ridge of mountain extending from near Fermoy to Helvick Head, and most particularly that part of it near Lisfinghin, Finghin’s Court, now Lisfinny, between Lismore and Tallow. Irish genealogists put him in the place of his grandfather, William de Barri, at the head of the De Barri pedigree. According to Sir William Betham this Robert de Barri was ancestor of the MacAdam Barries. (3) Gerald, who succeeded to the archdeaconry of Brecknock on his uncle Gerald’s resignation of it in 1203. By Wharton and Lodge, and the Rolls editors, he is called William, and by Mr. Owen he is called Philip; but unless his name was Gerald the following passage is pointless: “When the archdeacon was entering on his first journey to Rome, in being escorted down, and at the final separation, his so often previously mentioned excellent brother, not without tears, supplicated him to make him a return for his brotherly love from their earliest years by taking care to promote in (due) time and place, in ecclesiastical revenues and principally in his archdiaconate and prebend this his younger son, to whom also at baptism he had given the uncle’s name, and in view of that same had devoted him to letters and had assigned him to the clerical state.”—“Gir. Camb.,” vol. iii., p. 322. The words here translated “uncle’s name,” meaning “Gerald’s name,” are *nomen patrum* in Wharton’s edition, and *nomen patrimum* in the Rolls edition, and meant “William’s name,” according to Wharton and the Rolls editor, but “Philip’s name,” according to Mr. Owen in “Gerald the Welshman”; but surely here *patrimum* was originally *patruium*, the adjective of *patruus*, “paternal uncle,” and meant “Gerald’s” name, for in view of that name Gerald’s nephew was devoted, like Gerald, to letters and the clerical state, and not like Philip, or Philip’s father, William, to arms and the military

state. Indeed, a few pages further on, Gerald calls himself his nephew's *patruus, quod si patruo sicut deceret adhaesisset*, "if he had adhered, as he ought, to his uncle" (p. 352).

In A.D. 1199, less than a year before his death, Philip de Barri had only two sons living, William and Gerald, the latter being then the *natu junior*. Another, and apparently eldest, son, Robert, was slain A.D. 1185. Philip de Barri had also a son-in-law, Walter Mangenell. In A.D. 1203 William was a *juvenis*, that is, twenty-eight years old and upwards, and Gerald was an *adolescentulus*, that is, under twenty-eight years of age.

Philip de Barri appears to have been born circ. 1137, Robert circ. 1160, William circ. 1170, and Gerald circ. 1175.

Philip de Barri died while his brother Gerald was at Rome in A.D. 1199-1200, and was entombed in the church of Maynaurpir, and was succeeded by his elder surviving son, William de Barri, Lord of Olethan, who, in A.D. 1203, regardless of the King's proclamation, entertained his uncle Gerald at Maynaurpir, and supplied him with horses for a journey to London. On the 21st February, 1206, in the eighth year of his reign, King John granted and confirmed to William de Barri, son and heir of Philip de Barri, the reasonable gift which Robert FitzStephen made to the said Philip, his sister's son, of three cantreds in his lands of Cork, i.e., Olethan, Muschiri-on-Dunnegan, and Killyde by the service of ten knights as the charter of the said Robert, which he had thereof testified (*see* "Smith's History of Cork," book i., chapter 1, and Egerton MS., 75 B. M., as quoted in W. A. Copinger's "Historical Notes to Smith's History of Cork," book ii., chapter 2). An inspeximus of Robert FitzStephen's deed to Philip de Barri, his nephew, was made at the request of David Fitz-David de Barri, 11 July, 1291, and of John de Barri, 12 Dec., 1322.—"Lodge's MS. Records of the Rolls and Copinger's Historical Notes." Smith adds that FitzStephen's grant and King John's patent are enrolled in 21 Eliz. The cantreds of O'Lethan, Muscrie-on-Dunnegan, and Killyde became the baronies or hundreds of Oliehan, Oryrry and Ogormliehan in fiant of Elizabeth 3287 (6121), 6 May, 1578, and in other sixteenth century documents. The cantred of O'Lethan was the present barony of Barrymore, or most of it; Muscrie-on-Dunnegan comprised the present barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Also, according to the "Pipa Colmani," a fourteenth century MS., Subulter, Clonmyn, and Kilcorcran, in the barony of Duhallow, and Cloncourth, in the parish of St. Colman's Well, county Limerick, were in partibus Muscrydonygan. Killyde is not a contracted form of Kinelaeda, now Kinalea, for each of the two Kinaleas was a barony held by Lord Barry Oge, not from the heirs of Robert FitzStephen, but from the heirs of FitzStephen's partner, Milo de Cogan. Nor was it Ibawne, which was held by the Barrys mostly from the Bishop of Ross.

Apparently the name Killyde survives in "Killeady Hills," the name

of the hill country south of the city of Cork. To the west of the parish of Carrigaline, the northern slopes of the Killeady Hills do not appear to have ever been Barry territory, and the southern slopes are in the barony of Kinelea, which came to the Barrys, not through Robert FitzStephen as did Killyde, but probably through Robert FitzMartin, who, on the 8th November, 1207, had a royal grant of twenty knights' fees in the cantred of Insovenach (Inis Eoghanain, now Inishannon, in Kinelea). The De Courceys as representatives of the De Cogans, FitzStephen's partners, claimed a head rent out of Barry Oge's baronies of Kinelea *citra* and Kinelea *ultra*, just as the De Carews, FitzStephen's representatives, had a head rent out of Barry More's lands until redeemed in the year 1336.

The Carrigaline portion of the Killeady Hills never was Barry territory. According to post mortem inquisitions at Beaver and Dufglas (Carrigaline and Douglas) on the 28th of October, 1251, Gerald de Prendegast, then recently deceased, had held of the king in capite eleven knights' fees, eight ploughlands, and thirteen acres in Beaver and Dufglas. Evidently these lands were the most part of the fifteen knights' fees between the ports of Cork and Insovenagh (Inishannon, on the Bandon river), granted on the 8th of November, 1207, by King John to Philip de Prendigast. The said Gerald de Prendegast had held of Sir David de Barri fourteen knights' fees, four ploughlands, and sixteen acres at Balacha (Ballyhea), but that was in Muscry Donnegan. Also the said Gerald had held of David de Barri half a cantred in Corkoyhe, by the service of one knight, and John FitzThomas held that land of Gerald by the same service, which was never rendered (see Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland" in the Public Record Office, London. Perhaps the half cantred held by John fitzThomas FitzGerald from Gerald de Prendegast, and by him from David de Barri, was the small barony of Kinnatalloon, which was Fitzgerald territory, though situated in the Deanery of Olethan.

On the whole, it seems that the cantreds or baronies of Olethan, Muscrie on Donegan, and Killyde, confirmed on the 8th of November, 1207, by King John, to William de Barri, were coextensive with the ecclesiastical deaneries of Olethan and Muscry Donnegan in the diocese of Cloyne, and Ocurblethan, in the diocese of Cork. According to the Taxations of A.D. 1302, 1307, as given by Sweetman, the deanery of Olethan comprised the barony of Kinnatalloon, and the Cloyne part of the barony of Barrymore, exclusive of the Great Island and the parish of Mogeessa, which went with Imokilly, till taken from the Hodnets by the Barries in A.D. 1329.

The deanery of Muscry Donnegan comprised the barony of Orrery and Kilmore and the Cloyne part of the barony of Duhallow, except Kilshannig parish, which was then in Muskerrylin. The deanery of

Ocurblethan comprised the Cork part of the barony of Barrymore and the North Liberties of Cork, except, perhaps, the parish of Currykippane. In early times Lord Barrymore had a manor of Shandon, in Ocurblethan, but soon alienated the lands near the city. Smith's "History of Cork" says that "on the north side of the city stood Shandon Castle, built by the Barrys soon after the Conquest, or, as some say, by King John," p. 370.

In A.D. 1377 Peter de Cogan, representative of the above-mentioned Gerald de Prendegast, died seized of one-third of the manor of Shandon, in Ocurblethan, together with other lands.—"Close Roll," 21 Edw. III. Walter Galwey died the 14th September, 1581, seized of an old castle called the manor of Shandon by Cork in mortgage of David Oge Barrye.—Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, No. 5994. The manor of Rathanusky, in the North Liberties of Cork, was granted, in A.D. 1350, by William fitz-Robert de Barry to John Lombard, and in A.D. 1564 was in dispute between the Lombards and James fitzRichard, Viscount Buttevant.—"Cal. Patent Rolls, Ireland," 7th of Elizabeth. In A.D. 1576-1577 the Rathansky estate, and, about the same time, the old castle called the manor of Shandon by Cork, belonged to David Oge Barry, apparently by gift of James fitzRichard Barry, Viscount Buttevant. In the sixteenth century Ocurblethan was known as Ogormlehan. Thus, in Sept., 1570, Sir Thomas Norris, Sir Robert Gardiner, and Sir Nicholas Walsh, commissioners to compound with the inhabitants of Munster for cess, purveyance, etc., agreed to £42 yearly for three years for Ivelehan and Gormlehan (Olethan and Ocurblethan), alias Barrymore.—"Calendar Carew MSS." In the parish of Dunbolloge, in the old deanery of Ocurblethan, there was a Killeagh, in Gaelic, Cill Aedha, and in twelfth century script, Cill Aeda. It may have been from that Cill Aeda that the cantred of Ocurblethan was designated Killyde in the confirmatory grant of, whose date according to Sweetman was November 8, A.D. 1207.

On the 22nd of February, 1221, William de Barri and Daniel, Bishop of Cloyne, with the assent and consent of the chapter of Cloyne, agreed that the bishop and his successors should retain in perpetuity the church of Coulcollyng (now Coole Abbey), six ploughlands, and the right of patronage, and the church of Dromor Odyrryn (now Templebodan), five ploughlands, and the right of patronage.—"Pipa Colmani," pp. 35-36.

Eudo, but not William de Barri, was among the magnates to whom Henry III., on the 17 July, 1221, wrote that he had removed Geoffrey de Mariscis from the office of Justiciary of Ireland.

Eudo de Barri, and David de Barri, who was, no doubt, William's son and immediate successor, had royal letters dated August, 1235.

Sir William FitzPhilip de Barri, of Maynaurpir Castle, in Wales, and Lord of Olethan, in Ireland, left two or more sons—(1) David, successor to his

father; (2) John (?) and (3) Philip *an airgid*, ancestor of the Lords Barry Oge of Kinalea, wherein under the name of the cantred of Insovenagh (i.e., Inis Eoghanain, Inishonan, Inishannon) King John, granted twenty knights' fees, with twenty other knights' fees elsewhere to Robert, FitzMartin by the service of four knights.—"Smith," p. 24, and Sweetman. "Philip Barry," says Archdall, "in 1237 (21 Hen. III.) paid four pounds as an atonement for his offence in entering into war against the King with Richard Marshall, as appear by the Pipe Rolls, and in 1240 obtained a grant from King Henry III. of the lands of Inishoran (Inishonan) with liberty to hold a fair there; and from him many of the families of the name derive their descent." The entry in the "Calendar of Carew MSS." is: "Inishonan, with fair, granted to Philip de Barri, 24 Hen. IV., Turr., Lond."

Archdall is quite astray in saying that William FitzPhilip de Barri "probably assigned his estate in Ireland to his younger brother, Robert de Barry, who . . . built the castle of Robertstown as a frontier to his territory against the invasions of the Fitzgeralds of Coshbride, powerful and dangerous neighbours"; and that "he had two sons—David, his heir, and Philip." William FitzPhilip long survived his brother, Robert, who was slain, apparently issueless, as far back as A.D. 1185. The Decies of Desmond, including Coshbride, was not granted to a Fitzgerald until A.D. 1260, and those usually known as Fitzgeralds of Coshbride were descended from a younger son of Thomas Fitzgerald, eighth Earl of Desmond, beheaded in 1468.

The David de Barri who immediately succeeded William FitzPhilip de Barri as Lord of Olethan was that William's son. No other David de Barri, Lord of Olethan, could have been the David, son of Sir William Barry and Lord of Olethan in an ancient deed quoted in a post mortem inquisition on Stephen Coppinger at Bandon Bridge, 22 Oct., 1624, thus: "Know all present and future that I, David, son of Sir William Barry, Lord of Olethan, have given, granted, etc., to Sir Robert de Clavilla, my nephew, for his homage and services, a ploughland in the lordship of Carrigtwohill, which is called Ross McBrin, another on the hill near Kilkerry, and a third in Doughallaghbegg, and two islands and twenty acres of land in Kill McClyne, near Fodry, at a rent of six silver pennies for ever."

"David de Barry," says Archdall, "had a grant from King Henry III., dated at Merleburg, 26 Sep., 1334, of a Saturday market at Buttevant, and an annual fair there to continue for eight days, viz., on the vigil and festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, and for six days after, and also a Friday market at his manor of Carrectohill." The "Calendar of Carew MSS." shews where that grant is enrolled: "Fair and market at Buttevant and Carrigtuoill granted to the Lord David de Barry, 18 Henry III., Tower of London."

In A.D. 1235, about June, the King wrote to David de Barri, and in August to David de Barri and to Odo de Barri.—Sweetman. According to Archdall, "in 1235, six years after his grandfather, Philip, had endowed the friary of Ballybegg, David enlarged its revenues, and was made a knight, but was killed in the year 1262." But of the endowments of Ballybegg Friary that by David was not six but thirty-six later than any by Philip, who died A.D. 1199-1200, during the first visit of his brother, Gerald, to Rome. And for the death of Sir David FitzWilliam de Barri, Lord of Olethan, in 1262, there appears no authority but a vague entry in some Irish "Annals," thus:—

"A.D. 1261. A great army was marched by the Geraldines (Clann Gerailt) into Desmond to attack MacCarthy, i.e., Fineen. MacCarthy attacked and defeated them; and in the contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of the English nobles, as also John FitzThomas and Barrymore (an Barrach mor). Countless numbers of the English common soldiers were also killed in the aforesaid battle."—"Annals of the Four Masters," O'Donovan's translation.

"A.D. 1261. A great hosting by the Clann Gerald (i.e., the Geraldines) into Des-Mumha (Desmond) to attack MacCarthaigh; and MacCarthaigh attacked them and defeated them, and John FitzThomas and his son and fifteen knights and eight noble barons along with them were slain there, besides several young men and soldiers innumerable. And the Barrach Mor was also killed there."—"Annals of Lough Ce."

The entry of the death of the "Big" or "Great Barry" at the battle of Callan, five miles east of Kenmare, in the county of Kerry, was copied into the "Annals of the Four Masters," the "Annals of Lough Ce," and the "Annals of Connaught," apparently from the lost "Annals of Kilronan," a Connaught compilation. That entry is not in the "Annals of Friar Clyn," or of other Leinster writers, nor in the "Annals of Innisfallen," a Munster compilation, which says: "A.D. 1260. William Dedni, Justiciary of Ireland, the Geraldines (clann Gerailt), and MacRichard de Burgo, with a great hosting of Englishmen, and Donnell Roe, son of Cormac Finn MacCarthy, with all he could glean or collect of the Gaels, these all came into the civil parish (tuath) of Kenmare against Fineen of Ringrone, son of Donnell God (MacCarthy) of Carberry, and fought an excessively bloody battle in Callan of Glanarought (Glenn O'Ruachtaigh) in Kerry, in which were slain John FitzThomas Fitzgerald, Seneschal of Munster; Maurice, his son; many other Englishmen, and two knights."

The "Great" or "Big Barry" slain at Callan according to Ulster and Connaught annals, was, perhaps, David FitzWilliam de Barri, Lord of Olethan, or was a son or a nephew of his, or may have been a Barry of Castlebar, alias Castle Barry (Caislean an Bharraig), in the county Mayo, where at that time the Barrys had a cantred or barony. Such a Barry

would have accompanied Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, alias Mac-Richard de Burgo, from Connaught to the battle of Callan.

Chronologically, David FitzWilliam de Barry might well have been distinct from the David de Barry who was Justiciary of Ireland A.D. 1267, and died A.D. 1278. Philip FitzWilliam de Barri, the eldest of four brothers, of whom Gerald, the youngest, was born A.D. 1147, was born circ. A.D. 1140. As Philip's son, Robert, was slain in battle A.D. 1185, and appears to have been a fighting man in A.D. 1180, Philip's son and successor, William, was born before A.D. 1170, and William's son and successor, David FitzWilliam, should have been born circ. A.D. 1195, and might have had a son circ. A.D. 1220. If David FitzWilliam survived until A.D. 1178, he was Justiciary at the age of 72, and died aged 83; but if he were slain at Callan A.D. 1261, his son or nephew, David, was Justiciary at 47 and died at 58.

According to Archdall, David fitzRobert (recte David fitzWilliam) de Barri was slain A.D. 1262, leaving a son, the David who died A.D. 1278, leaving a son, David Oge, the David who lived A.D. 1290. A pedigree of the Earls of Barrymore composed during the minority of the sixth earl, A.D. 1751-1766, makes David fitzWilliam to have been himself the Justiciary in A.D. 1267, thus: "William, son of Philip. . . Sir David was a son to him. Sir David was Justiciary of Ireland A.D. 1267, when he fought against the Clan Carthy; and he it was that built the monastery of Buttevant. Sir David's son was David Oge. His son was David," etc. The pedigree given, A.D. 1600-1603, to Sir George Carew by David, Viscount Buttevant, runs thus: 1 Barry, married a daughter of Gerald of Windsor; 2 Philip; 3 John; 4 David; 5 David, Lord Justice of Ireland; 6 David, who married Maud Bolton; 7 William Moyle, who married Margaret, daughter of the Lord Coursey, she died A.D. 1373; 8 Laurence, the first Barryroe; 9 James Barryroe, Lord of Ibane; 10 Richard Barryroe, Lord of Ibane; 12 Richard Barryroe; 13 James, Viscount Buttevant; 14 David, Viscount Buttevant in A.D. 1600.

A Gaelic pedigree, composed circ. A.D. 1553, appended to Keating's "History of Ireland" before A.D. 1636, and therefrom copied into McFirbis's "Book of Genealogies" in A.D. 1650, runs thus in McFirbis's "Book of Genealogies," p. 285, and in his "Abbrev. Geneal.": 1 Robert; 2 Philip; 3 William; 4 David Mor; 5 David Og; 6 William Maol; 7 Laurence, the bald Baron (Baron Maol); 8 James; 9 Richard; 10 James; 11 James; 12 Richard; 13 James; 14 David.

A better, though later, copy of that pedigree is given at p. 359, vol. ix., "Kennifeck MSS.," St. Colman's College, Fermoy: 1 Robert of Dromfineen; 2 Philip; 3 William; 4 David the Great (Mor); 5 David junior (Og); 6 David; 7 William the Bald (Maol), i.e., the bald Baron; 8 Laurence; 9 James; 10 Richard; 11 James; 12 Richard; 13 James; 14 David; 15 David; 16 David; 17 Richard.

BARRAIGH.

GENEALAGH AN BARRAIGH
MOIR.

DAIBHIDH.

Mac Seumais
m. Rislerd
m. Seumais
m. Seumais
m. Rislerd
m. Seumais
m. Labhrais, *i.* an Barun Maol
m. Uilliam Maoil
m. Daibhidh Oig
m. Daibhidh Moir
m. Uilliam
m. Pilib
m. Roiberd

McFirbis's Genealogies, p. 285, compared with the Marquis of Drogheda's copy of *McFirbis's Abbrev. Genealogies*, by the late W. M. Hennessy for the present writer.

GEINEALACH AN JARLA
BARRACH.

RISTEARD.

Mac Daibhi
m. Daibhi
m. Daibhi
m. Seamais
m. Ristird
m. Seamais
m. Ristird
m. Seamais
m. Labhrais
m. Uilliam Mhaoil *i.* an Barun
Maol
m. Daibhi
m. Daibhi Oig
m. Daibhi Moir
m. Uilliam
m. Pilib
m. Ribird Droma Finghin

P. 359, vol. ix. *Kennifeck MSS.*, St. Colman's College, Fermoy.

BARRACH RUADH.

EUMOND.

Mac Seain Riabhaigh
m. Seoin bhacaigh
m. Uilliam
m. Seain Chiotaigh
m. Daibhidh Losganaigh
m. Daibhidh an buille
m. Daibhidh Mhoir
m. Uilliam
m. Pilib
m. Roiberd on Minerbi

GEINEALACH AN
BHARRAIGH MHOIR DO
CHUAIDH GAN SLIOCHT.

EAMON.

Mac Seaghain Oig
m. Seaghain bhacaicc
m. Uilliam
m. Seghain Chetaigh
m.
m. Daibhi an bhuille Mhoir

m. Uilliam [recte Daibhi]
m. Daibhi Oig
m. Daibhi Moir
m. Uilliam
m. Pilib
m. Ribird Droma Finghin

BARRACH OG.

TOMAS.

Mac Uilliam
m. Euda
m. Pilib
m. Uilliam Cnuican biligh
m. Seaain
m. Pilib
m. Euda
m. Pilib an airgid
m. Uilliam
m. Pilib
m. Roiberd Droma Finghin

GEINEALACH AN
BHARRAIGH OIG RINNE-
CURAIN.

TOMAS.

Mac Uilliam
m. Pilib
m. Eada
m. Pilib
m. Uilliam Chnoic an bhile
m. Seaghain

m. Philip an Airgid
m. Uilliam
m. Pilib
m. Ribird Droma Finghin

PEDIGREE OF BARRYMORE.

DAVID.

Son of James
,, Richard
,, James
,, James
,, Richard
,, James
,, Laurence the Bald
Baron
,, William the Bald
,,
,, David Junior
,, David the Great
,, William
,, Philip
,, Robert

BARRYROE.

EDMOND.

Son of John the Streaked
,, John the Lane
,, William
,, John the Left-handed
,, David Losganach
,, David of the Blow
,,
,, David the Great
,, William
,, Philip
,, Robert from Minevia

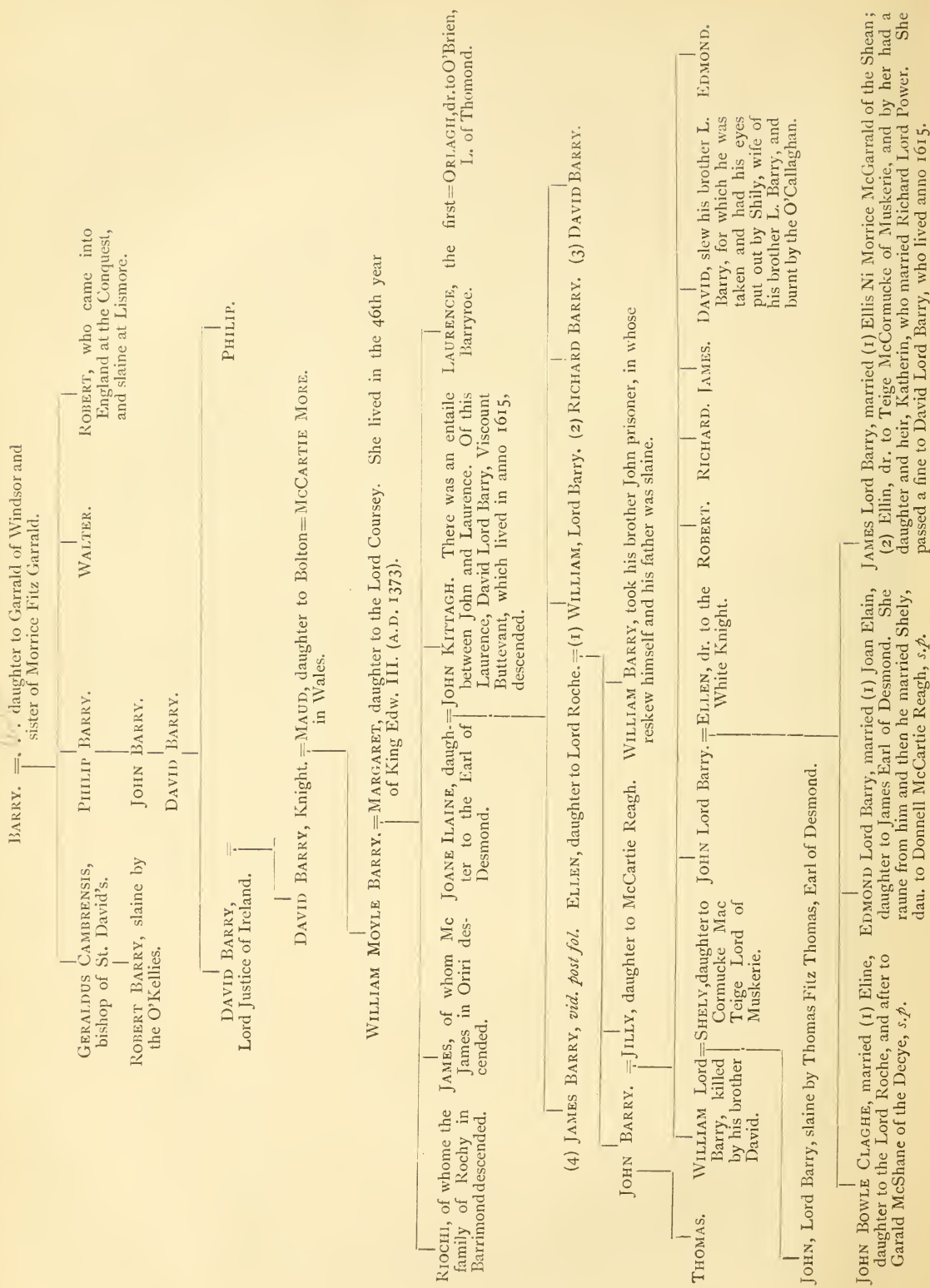
BARRYOGE.

THOMAS.

Son of William
,,
,, Eudo
,, Philip
,, William of Knocka-
villy
,, John
,, Philip
,, Eudo
,, Philip of the Money
,, William
,, Philip
,, Robert of Dromfineen

P. 285, *McFirbis's Book of Genealogies*, compared with his *Abbrev. Genealogies*.

THE PEDIGREE GIVEN IN A.D. 1600-1603 BY DAVID VISCOUNT BUTTEVANT TO SIR GEORGE CAREW.



PEDIGREE OF THE EARL OF BARRYMORE.		PEDIGREE OF THE EXTINCT BARRYMORE.		PEDIGREE OF BARRYOGUE OF RINGCURRAN.	
Richard	{ E. of Barrymore				
David	{ E. of Barrymore				
David					
David	{ V. Buttevant				
James	{ V. Buttevant				
Richard	{ Barryroe	Edmond	{ L. Barrymore	Thomas	{ L. Barryoge
James	{ L. Barryroe	John Junior	{ L. Barrymore	William	{ L. Barryoge
Richard	{ L. Barryroe	John the lame	{ L. Barrymore	Philip	{ L. Barryoge
James	{ L. Barryroe	William	{ L. Barrymore	Eudo	{ L. Barryoge
		John the Left-			
Laurence	{ L. Barryroe	handed	{ L. Barrymore	Philip	{ L. Barryoge
			{ L. of Olethan	William of	{ L. Barryoge
William the Bald, <i>i.e.</i> the Bald Baron		David of the		Knockavilly	
David		Mighty Blow	{ L. of Olethan	John	{ L. Barryoge
		William [recte			
		David]			
David Junior	{ L. of Olethan	David Junior	{ L. of Olethan	Philip	
David the Great	{ L. of Olethan	David the Great	{ L. of Olethan	William	{ L. of Olethan
William	{ L. of Olethan	William	{ L. of Olethan	Philip	{ L. of Olethan
Philip	{ L. of Olethan	Philip	{ L. of Olethan		
Robert of Dromfineen		Robert of Dromfineen		Robert of Dromfineen	

P. 359, vol. ix. *Kennifeck MSS.*, St. Colman's College Fermoy.

These pedigrees were composed as early as circ. A.D. 1553, when Edmund FitzJohn was Lord Barrymore, and Thomas FitzWilliam was Lord Barryoge; and were afterwards added to successively, in the most flourishing branch.

All copies of the Gaelic pedigrees composed circ. 1553 err by putting Robert of Dromfineen for William of Manorbeer at the head of the pedigrees, and probably by omitting John after William fitzPhilip. Most probably the Lord Justice was a nephew of David fitzWilliam, and was the father of John and of David Oge, Lords of Olethan.

The following entry and summary relate to David fitzWilliam:—
“A.D. 1251. A monastery was founded at Killnamullagh (alias Buttevant), in the diocese of Cork, by the Barry, who chose a burial place for his family in it.”—“Annals of the Four Masters.”

A.D. 1251, October 28. Post mortem inquisitions at Beaver (alias Carrigaline), and at Douglas (in the parish of Carrigaline), regarding Gerald de Prendergast, lately deceased, found that he had held of Sir David de Barri in capite, fourteen fees, four ploughlands, and sixteen acres, by service of two knights; and, again, that he had held half a cantred in Corkoyhe (i.e., Cork) of David de Barri.—Sweetman.

The next entry relates either to David fitzWilliam, or to a son or to a nephew of his. A.D. 1267: “David de Barry was Justiciary of Ireland.”—“Grace's Annals, Book of Howth,” etc. “When Lord Justice of Ireland,” says Archdall, “he subdued the MacCarthies and the Geraldines, and by taking from them the castle of Sligo and all their lands in Connaught he put an end to those dissensions which had long subsisted between them and the Bourkes. On the 10th September, 1273, King

Edward I., by patent dated at Gloucester, granted him free warren in all his lands, being then Lord of Buttevant, and styled a rich, noble Baron." That patent was given by Prince Edward at Bristol, according to "Egerton MS.," 75, Brit. Mus. Sir David de Barri, ex-Justiciary of Ireland, died A.D. 1277, "Fragments of Irish Annals," Carew MSS., 596, p. 1; A.D. 1278, Grace, "Book of Howth," and Archdall; A.D. 1279, Clyn's "Annals of Ireland." He was buried at Buttevant, "where," says Archdall, "his tomb still remains in the choir opposite the altar." Smith's "History of Cork," written A.D. 1749, says more fully: "In this place (Buttevant) are the remains of a sumptuous ruin of the ancient abbey of Friars Minors founded by David de Barry, in the reign of King Edward I., who lies buried therein; he was Lord Justice of Ireland, and his tomb remains in the choir, opposite the great altar. . . . The name Buttevant, according to tradition, takes its rise from a word given in a battle fought near the place by David de Barry, who here overthrew the MacCartys, and cried out, 'Boutez en avant,' i.e., 'push forward,' which is the present motto of the Barrymore family" (pp. 292-3, Cork, 1892).

Sir David de Barri, Lord of Olethan, and ex-Justiciary of Ireland, was succeeded by Sir John de Barri, knt. A.D. 1282, August 8. An inquisition at Kilmallock found *inter alia* that John FitzThomas (sl. at Callan A.D. 1261) had a cantred at Aylly held of John de Barry, for the service of two knights, and now worth £100 a year, but in the time of the said John, £200, and half a cantred at Corleleye, held of Robert FitzStephen, by service of one knight, and that the Lady Matilda de Barry, wife of Maurice FitzJohn (sl. at Callan A.D. 1261), had dower.—Sweetman. That cantred at Aylly may have been the missing Barry cantred of Killyde.

A.D. 1283, July 1. Writ to order the Justiciary of Ireland that as John de Barri and Thomas FitzMaurice had long held their inheritance, he distrain them to become knights.—Sweetman.

At the Record Office, Dublin, part 2, "Close Roll" of 32nd year of King Edward III., that is of A.D. 1358, has many entries relating to this Sir John de Barri. No. 25 says:

The King to the same Escheator (i.e., Thomas Mynot), greeting. Whereas, lately wishing to be certified as to the cause of the seizure of David fitzDavid de Barry's manors of Olethan and Muscridonegan and appurtenances into our hand, we commanded you to make known to us in our Chancery of Ireland the cause of said seizure under your seal, distinctly and openly, and you returned to us that the cause of the seizure of the said manors into our hands was because John de Barri, knt., who held of us in capite the said manors, with appurtenances, by military service, alienated them to one Robert Coffyn, chaplain, to hold for himself and his heirs for ever, our leave for this being unobtained, and by an Inquisition taken before you at our command, and returned into the said Chancery, it

is ascertained that Sir John de Barri, knt., in the court of the Lord Edward heretofore King of England, our grandfather, in the 13th year of his reign, by a fine levied before Robert Bagot and his associates, then our said grandfather's Justiciaries of the Bench of Dublin, recognised the manor of the castle of Olethan among other lands and tenements which had been his (John's) to be the right of David fitzDavid de Barri, and restored them to him, in the same court, to have and to hold to the same David and his heirs of the chief lords of these fees, by the services pertaining to them, for ever; and the said John, by another fine levied in the court of our said grandfather, in the 14th year of his reign, before the said Justiciaries, recognised the manors of Bottavaunt, Lyscarewell, and Adnogrothan, with appurtenances in Muscridonagan, to be the right of David fitzDavid himself, and in that same court gave them back to him to have and to hold to the same David fitzDavid and his heirs of the chief lords of those fees by the services that appertain to the said manors, for ever, as can be more fully seen from the tenor of the said fines; and that Sir John de Barry and David fitzDavid de Barry who thus acquired the same manors held them of Maurice de Carrew by military service, and when Sir Robert Coffyn obtained possession in the said manors he then held them of the said Maurice; not that the said John or Robert at the time when the said manors of Olethan and Muscridonegan were thus alienated, held in capite any of those manors from our said grandfather, or from another Edward, lately King of England, our father, or from us; and that the said manors, with appurtenances, are worth yearly £60; and that the said manors of Muscridonegan thus taken into our hands contain in themselves all the parcels contained in our writ concerning the cause of seizure therefrom, except the manor of Olethan. We command you to remove our hand from the said manors thus taken by you into our hand, and thenceforth to interfere no further, if they be in our hand from that cause and no other, save always our right in this part; and to restore to those whose they were all profits therefrom received from the time of their seizure into our hand, as is just. Cork, April 28.

No. 26 says:—The King to the same (Thomas Mynot, Escheator of Ireland), greeting. Whereas, lately wishing to be certified as to the cause of the seisure of 96 acres of land of William de Barry, of Rathgoban, knt., and appurtenances in Carriktothill, by you into our hand, we command you to make known to us in our Chancery of Ireland the cause of the said seizure under your seal, distinctly and openly, without delay; and you returned to us that the cause of the seizure of the said land into our hand was that John de Barry, knt., who held the said land and appurtenances of us in capite, as parcel of the lands and tenements of Olethan, alienated them to the said William de Barri to him and his heirs for ever, our licence for this being neither asked nor obtained. And, afterwards, by an Inquisition taken before you at our command, and returned into the said Chancery, it is ascertained that John de Barry, knt., in the time of the Lord Edward, lately King of England, our grandfather, was seized in his demesne as of fee of the said 96 acres of land, and appurtenances in Carriktothill, as parcel of the lands and tenements of Olethan, and alienated that land to the said William de Barry, of Rathgoban, to himself and his heirs for ever, and that when the alienation of the said lands was made to the said William, and both before and after, the said land was held of Maurice de Carrew, and not of us, nor of any of our progenitors, in capite. And that the David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry who died last acquired to him and his heirs for ever a right, release, and quit claim from

Thomas de Carrew, son and heir of the said Maurice, of all services which the said David was then bound to perform to him for his lands and tenements in the county of Cork. And so the said David became our tenant in capite in the 10th year of our reign. And that this alienation was made in the time of the Lord Edward, lately King of England, our father, in the 12th year of his reign. And that the said land is worth annually in all issues 13s. 4d. And that the said land is held of David fitzDavid de Barry by service of suit at his court of Olethan. We command you to remove our hand from the said land, with appurtenances so taken by you into our hand, and not insert it thenceforth, if it be in our hand for that cause and no other, save our right in this part, and to restore to those whose they were whatever issues have been received therefrom from the time of its seizure into our hand. Cork, 28th April.

No. 37. The King to his dear clerk, Thomas Mynot, his Escheator of Ireland, greeting. Whereas, lately wishing to be certified as to cause of the seizure of 120 acres of the land of John fitzDavid de Barry, knt., with appurtenances, in Coulristylan, by you into our hand, we commanded you to make known to us in our Chancery of Ireland the cause of the said seizure under your seal, and you returned to us that the cause of the seizure of the said land into our hand was that John de Barry, knt., who held the said land, with appurtenances, of us in capite as parcel of the manor of Olethan, alienated it to one William Bondyn to him and his heirs and assigns for ever, our leave for this not being obtained; and, afterwards, by an Inquisition taken before you at our command, and taken cognizance of in the said Chancery, it is ascertained that John de Barry, knt., was seized in his demesne as of fee of the said lands, with appurtenances, as parcel of the lands and tenements of Olethan, and gave that land to the said William Bondyn, to him and his heirs and assigns for ever; and that the said John never held the said land and appurtenances of us, nor of any of our progenitors, in capite, but that he held the said land of Maurice de Carrew, then chief lord of the said land; and that the said land is worth yearly 40 shillings; and that David fitzDavid de Barry is now the chief lord of the said land, and it is held of him by service of doing suit at his court, and that that alienation was made in the time of the Lord Edward, lately King of England, our grandfather. We command you to remove our hand from the said land, if it be in our hand from that cause and no other, and thenceforth to interfere no further, save always our right in this part, and to restore to those whose they were whatever issues you have received from the time of the seizure thereof into our hand, as is just. Almarico de Sancto Amando, Justiciary of Ireland, at Cork, 18th May.

No. 27. The King to the same Escheator, greeting. Whereas, lately wishing to be certified as to the cause of the seizure of 160 acres of the land of John fitzNicholas de Barry, and appurtenances, in Kilmoryn, by you into our hand, we commanded you to make known to us in our Chancery the cause of the said seizure under your seal, distinctly and plainly, without delay, and you returned to us that the cause of the said seizure into our hands was that John de Barry, knt., who held the said land and appurtenances of us in capite, as parcel of the lands and tenements of Olethan, alienated them to Nicholas de Barry, of Ely, the father of the said John fitzNicholas, whose heir he is, to himself and his heirs for ever, our leave for this being neither asked nor obtained, and, afterwards, by an Inquisition taken before you at our command, and taken cognizance of in our Chancery, it was ascertained that John de Barry, knt., in the time of the Lord

Edward, lately King of England, our grandfather, was seized in his demesne as of fee of 160 acres of land and appurtenances in Kylmoryn, as parcel of the lands and tenements of Oleighan, and alienated that land to Nicholas de Barry, of Ely, to himself and heirs for ever, and that when the alienation of the said land was made to the said Nicholas, and both before and after, the said land was held of Maurice de Carrew, and not of us, nor of any progenitors of us, in capite, and that David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry acquired for himself and his heirs for ever a relaxacion and quiet claim from Thomas de Carrew, son and heir of the said Maurice, from all the services which the same David for his lands and tenements in the county of Cork was then bound to perform for him; and so the same David became our tenant in capite, in the 10th year of our reign; and that this alienation was made in the time of the Lord Edward, lately King of England, our grandfather; and that the said land is worth yearly in all issues 40 shillings; and that the said land is held of David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry by service of doing suit at his court of Olethan. We command you to remove our hand from the said land and appurtenances so seized into our hand, if it be in our hand from that cause and no other, and thenceforth not to interfere, save always our right in this part, and to restore to those whom it concerns whatever issues have been received into our hand from the time of the seizure, as is just. Almarico de Sancto Almando, Justiciary, etc., at Cork, the 28 day of April.

No. 82 recites that two townlands of David Walsh of Kylmoryn, in Kylmoryn, are held of William fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry, by service of suit at his court of Kylmoryn, but that when, in the time of Edward I., John de Barry, *knt.*, alienated them to William fitzDavid de Barry and William, father of David Walsh, they were held, not of the King, but of Maurice de Carrew in capite; and that David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry, in the tenth year of Edward III., acquired to him and his heirs for ever a release from Thomas de Carrew, son and heir of Maurice, of all services which the same David was bound to perform for his lands and tenements in the county of Cork, and so became a tenant of the King in capite.

In No. 26 "Dublin Close Roll," 32nd Edward III., 2nd part, the word "father" ought to be "grandfather" in the clause "Edward, lately King of England, our father, in the 12th year of his reign." The corresponding extract from "Egerton MSS.," 75, British Museum, at page 177, Smith's "History of Cork," A.D. 1892-3, has "12th year of Edward I."

Writs Nos. 26 and 27 in said "Close Roll," mention a David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry, who was Lord of Olethan in A.D. 1358; and Writs Nos. 26, 27, 82 mention that Lord's deceased father, David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry, Lord of Olethan in A.D. 1336; and Writ No. 26 so mentions the elder of these as if he were preceded by at least one other David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry, saying: "David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry qui ultimo obiit," that is, "the David fitzDavid fitzDavid who died last." There was, therefore, an uninterrupted series of five Davids in the right line of the lords of Olethan.

The "Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland" has a summary of a grant witnessed by the Sir John de Barri who was Lord of Olethan in immediate succession to Sir David, the ex-Justiciary: "King Edward granted to Thomas fitzMaurice the cantred of Ocassin and half the cantred of Oblyd, and thirteen townlands in Corcomroth, to have for ever. Witnesses, the Lord Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Chancellor of England; the Lords William de Valence, John de Vescy, Odo de Grandison, Gerald FitzMaurice, John de Barry, John de Cogan," etc. The date of that grant is lost, but was some time in the years 1277-1287, when the witness Gerald FitzMaurice was fourth Lord of Offaly.—"The Earls of Kildare Addenda." More restrictedly that date was in the years 1278-1285, when the witness Sir John de Barri was Lord of Olethan.

According to the "Earls of Kildare Addenda," Thomas na Nappagh Fitzgerald (ob 1297), son of Maurice FitzJohn Fitzgerald (ob 1261), married Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Barry of Olethan, and by her was father of Maurice, first Earl of Desmond. According to Miss Hickson's pedigree of the Earls of Desmond, Maurice FitzJohn Fitzgerald, second Lord of Decies and Desmond, married, first, Joan, daughter of John de Cogan, Lord of Beauvoir, or Carrigaline, and, secondly, Matilda de Barry (Inq. 21 Edw. I.),⁽¹⁾ and was succeeded by his elder son by his first marriage, Thomas FitzMaurice, third Lord of Decies and Desmond. . . He was called *an apa*, of the ape; he died 1296 (Marlburgh says 1298). . . He married Margaret de Burgh. She married, secondly, in 1299, without the King's licence, for which she paid fine, Reginald Rosel ("Abbrev. Rot. Orig.," 28 Ed. I.); issue, three sons and a daughter—(1) Thomas FitzThomas, eldest son, obiit sine prole; (2) Maurice FitzThomas. . . fourth Lord of Decies and Desmond, created Earl of Desmond, Aug. 27th, 1329, etc.; (3) John, called Sir John of Athassell, etc.; (1) Joan, who married John "Kittogh," Lord Barry.

Whether Sir John de Barry, Lord of Olethan in 1278-1284, had or had not a daughter, first wife to Thomas *an apa*, it may have been the better to bar and forestall possible claims through his daughter or daughters to the inheritance of his estates, that Sir John de Barri assigned, and in presence of the Justiciaries, surrendered Olethan in 1284, and Muskri-donegan in 1285, to David fitzDavid de Barri, alias David Oge de Barri.

Sir John de Barri, knt., Lord of Olethan, in his lifetime was succeeded by David Oge de Barri, whom Archdall calls "Lord of the Plane," that is,

(1) "A daughter of Geoffrey de Mariscis (Muireis)," say the 'Annals of Innis-fallen,' "was the married wife of Maurice fitzJohn Fitzgerald, and a son of that Maurice was Thomas *an apa*."

of Muskry Donegan, alias "Muskry of the three plains." "He," says Archdall, "founded a monastery of Minorites at Buttevant in the year 1290."—"MSS. Annals of Ireland," quarto, in Trinity College Library, Dublin. He was the David fitzDavid de Barry at whose request an Inspeximus of Robert FitzStephen's deed to Philip de Barry was made out, the 11th July, 1291. "The wife of David de Barry," says Archdall, "living anno 1298, was named Joan. She after married Eustace le Poer, and assigned to her son, John de Barry, for all her dower in Olethan, etc., the moiety of the cantred of Muskery, except two parts of the marriage of Philip, son and heir of Philip de Barry." She may have been the Joan, third daughter of Maurice, second Lord of Kerry, wrongly made wife of William Moyle Barry by Archdall. By her David Oge, Lord of Olethan, had three sons—(1) John; (2) David, who married Maud Bolton of Wales, and had two sons, David, Lord of Olethan, and William Moyle, Lord of Ishawne; (3) Richard, who married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Carrew. On the 11th May, 1302, Richard fitzDavid de Barry going to England had leave to appoint Robert Coffin and Roger le Blund his attorneys (Pat. 31 Edw. I., Ireland).

David Oge de Barri, Lord of Olethan, successor of Sir John de Barri, *knt.*, was succeeded by his eldest son, John fitzDavid Oge de Barri, Lord of Olethan, Muskery Donnegan, and Ishawne. About the time of his succession, where the Calendars mention a John de Barry, they seldom particularise whether it be Sir John de Barri, *knt.*, or John fitzDavid Oge de Barry, Lords of Olethan, or Sir John, senior, or Sir John, junior, de Barry, of Ely O'Carroll, of which last one or other was the John le Northerne de Barry of Pat. 3, Edw. II., A.D. 1309. Thus, in London Calendars, 1285, May—One year's protection for John de Barri going to Santiago. 1286, January 6—John de Barri, staying in England, nominates attorneys for one year. 1286, Feb. 23—One year's protection for John fitzDavid de Barri, of Ireland, staying in England. 1287, June 20—Beatrice, wife of John de Barri, staying in England, nominates attorneys in Ireland for one year. 1290, April 23—Petition of John de Cogan. The King had frequently commanded the Chief Justice and the Justice of the Common Pleas to take an inquest regarding the suits and services demanded, and the grievous distresses made by John de Barri against John de Cogan, to the damage of the latter and his tenants of £2,000. The King had commanded that no distress be taken, and that restitution be made of any distresses that had been levied. But nothing was done. Answer: Let him sue by writ, and take what the law gives him. 1291, Feb. 9—John de Barri granted one year's protection. 1291, May 29—John de Barri, staying in England nominates attorneys. 1291, Aug. 6th—Two years' protection for John de Barri going beyond sea from England.

The following summary regards the Barries of Ely O'Carroll (1295, Feb. 3): Deeds of covenants by Sir John fitzJohn de Barry, Hugh de Barry, and William de Barry, reciting that they had supplicated the Lord Theobald Pincerna (Butler), of Ireland, to obtain for them the King's peace for certain wrongs said to be done by them. They bind themselves not to commit any infringement of the peace in the lands of the King, or of the said Theobald, from the time of executing these presents until he shall return from the court with the said concession, at which time they are willing to pay any forfeiture he shall impose, and give security for themselves and their followers. Failing this, he shall have right of entry on all their lands without opposition. They agree also to find as mainprisers the Lord John de Barry, their father; Tancred de Barry and Matthew de Barry, their brothers, who will bind themselves by the same covenants. Duncarnin, Friday, on the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward.—“The Red Book of the Earl of Ormond's Lands,” in 31st of Edw. I; “Cal. Carew MSS.”

The following summaries relate to John fitzDavid Oge, Lord of Oletan:—

A.D. 1294. John de Barri summoned to attend the King in Gascony.—“Rymer,” Grace.

1295, Sept. 18, Canterbury. One year's protection for John fitzDavid de Barry, staying in Ireland.—“Cal. S. P., Eng.”

1296, January 3, St. Albans. John de Barri, William de Barri, and other magnates requested to obey John Wogan, Justiciary of Ireland, and to be on the 1 March at Whytheweyhaven.—“Cal. Pat. Rolls,” 24 Edw. I.

1296. John de Barry, going to Ireland, to have one year's protection.—“Cal. S. P., Eng.”

1299. John de Barri summoned to attend the King in Scotland.—Dowling.

1300, June 6. Joan de Valencia, sometime Countess of Pembroke, wrote a licence for the alienation by John de Barri to the prior and monks of a perch of land in Manerbir, and the advowson of the church of that town. Enrolled 28 January, 1331.—“Cal. S. P., Eng.”

1301, March 1, Lincoln. Licence for the alienation in mortmain by John Barry to the prioress of the convent of Acornebury of a perch of land in Penali, and the advowson of the church there.

1301, August 6, Westminster. Licence for the alienation in frank almoin to Agnes de Hareford and the other nuns serving God and St. John the Baptist in a street called Jonestrete, in the suburb of Cork, of the following lands:—By William de Barry, a carucate of land in Cleynboly, in Inyshmor, and the advowson of the church of Dungorny; by John de

Barry, land to the value of £20 a year in Muscry, Olethan, and Obaun (i.e., Ibane); by John, son of Gilbert, a carucate and a half of land in Garrantor in Obaun, and Killenleth in Fuuerchragh, and the advowson of the church of St. Mary, Knockaragha, and two acres of land in Kilcoan in Olethan, with the advowson of the church of Kilcoan; by Philip, son of Robert, two acres of land in Kilnade in Kineletha, with the advowson of the church of that town, and two acres of land in le Chercheton in Inysmacnel, with the advowson of the church of Chercheton.—“Cal. Pat. Rolls and Escheators’ Inquisitions,” 29 Edw. I; “Cal. Carew MSS.”

1302, May 11. Richard fitzDavid de Barry, going to England, has leave to appoint attorneys.—Pat. 31 Edw. I.

1307. John de Barry built a house for Franciscan friars at Castle Olethan, otherwise Castlelyons.—Archdall.

1309, January 8. John de Barry, Philip de Barry, of Carrydonegan; Philip de Barry, of Kalbam (Kilbrin?); Robert de Barry, and eighty-four other magnates, two knights from every shire, and two citizens from every city or borough, were summoned to Parliament at Kilkenny for the Monday within the octave of the Purification. On that day the Justiciary and King’s Counsel, in presence of all summoned to that parliament, shew on behalf of the King, a statement in French, explaining the cause of summoning them, viz., the unheard of dearness of all saleable commodities, and suggesting not to overburden all with the consideration of such arduous business, but to have all the assembly select two prelates and two other prudent men to select from among themselves and the most prudent of the others present sixteen men who would have best knowledge, will, and power, with the assent of the said assembly, to apply counsel, aid, and remedy in the premisses. The whole assembly selected the Bishops of Ossory, Lismore, and Emly, John de Barry, and (his step-father) Eustace le Poer; and these chose unto themselves the Elect of Leghlyn, the Earl of Ulster, the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, Maurice de Rocheford, Jordan de Exonia, Fulco de la Freigne, John de Druyl, Walter Wogan, William de Roche, Hugh Canoun, and David le (), who, being sworn, etc., with the consent as well of the Justiciary and the Counsel of the King as of the said Council, made the following orders:—Whereas the greatest cause of dearness arise from robberies committed by persons of noble birth—(1) That every magnate should take upon himself the chastisement of his own; (2) that in every county six approved men, or more, should be appointed, who, together with the sheriff and coroners, could inquire about all malefactors, and chastise and imprison them; (3) that the statutes regarding coining, forestalling, and the having arms for keeping the peace should be proclaimed, and strictly observed; (4) and

that the right to take goods on credit should be abolished.—Pat. 3, Edw. II., I. Of these four statutes Grace's "Annals" say that they "would have been good and profitable if observed." However that may have been, it is manifest that, in 1309, John de Barry stood high with the crown and with Parliament as an intelligent and upright nobleman.

1309, Aug. 11. John de Barry had licence to alienate in mortmain to the prior and friars of the Carmelite Order of Drogheda a piece of land in Castellaythan (Castlelyons), in Munster, 40 x 24 yards.

1310. The King issued a precept to Maurice de Carew to distrain the lands of David de Barry and Maurice Fitzgerald, for services and duties due to him as lord of several of their possessions.—MS. 38, Lambeth Palace Library, London.

1309 or 1310, Nov. 30. John fitzDavid de Barri and Maurice de Rochford appointed guardians of the peace in the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick.—Pat. 3 and 4 Edw. II.⁽²⁾

1312. John de Barry recovered £40 damages against John fitzAndrew FitzDavid, Thomas FitzAmond, and Robert Delahay, for entering forcibly into his free chase of Buttevant, chasing and conveying away the game, and occasioning him other losses.—Archdall.

1314, Aug. 12. John de Barri and 28 other magnates ordered to give credence to the King's clerk, John de Hothun.—"Cal. S. P., E."

1316, Aug. 7, Lincoln. Grant for three years to John de Barri of murage for his town of Botevant upon all wares for sale brought into the town.—"Cal S. P., E."

1317, January 8. The King, at the instance of John fitzDavid de Barri, granted, in aid of the fortifications of that John's town of Botavaunt, £105, required for the Treasurer's expences out of the murage already granted to the corporation of that town.—Pat. 11 Edw. II., I.

1317, January 20. Henry de Cogan and David le Blound appointed to inquire into the differences between John fitzDavid de Barry and Maurice FitzThomas.—Pat. 11 Edw. II., I. Joan, wife to John fitzDavid de Barry, Lord of Olethan, was sister to Maurice FitzThomas, created Earl of Desmond, Aug. 27th, 1329.—Miss Hickson.

1317, January 8. The King, for services, pardoned John fitzDavid de Barri a fine of £500 incurred by him and Philip Barry, of Kylbryn, for their transgressions.—Pat. 11 Edward II. 2nd Part.

1317, Nov. 16. The King to all, etc.: Know you that, at the instance of our loved and faithful John de Barry, we have pardoned William fitzDavid de Barry, Thomas fitzStephen de Barry, William fitzThomas de

⁽²⁾ In 1364 Sir John de Rochford had the lordship and castle of Kylblan, now Kilbolane.—"Pipa Colmani,"

Barry, Robert fitzThomas de Barry, and Robert fitzStephen de Barry, the infraction of our peace which pertains to us of all trespasses and felonies committed by them against our peace in our land of Ireland up to the day of the present composition, etc. Witness, Roger de Mortuomari, at Castle Olethan. By the bill of the Lieutenant himself.

1317. The King, etc., for the service which John fitzDavid de Barry, knt., has done to us, we have pardoned him . . . de Barry, David fitzDavid de Barry, John fitzDavid de Barry, Cambino Donati . . . Barry Robert fitzDavid de Barry, William Bendyn, and Philip fitzAdam de Staunton.—Pat. 11 Edw, II. 2nd Part.

1319 May 17, £600 assigned to Henry de Thrapstoun, clerik, to pay the wages of diverse magnates of Ireland, men-at-arms, etc., proceeding to Munster against the rebels John fitzThomas fitzMaurice and David de Barry, and their following, mostly of the kindred of the Burkeyns and Barrys.—Close 14 Edw. II.

1320. Enrollment of deed of John de Barry, Lord of Olethan, in Ireland, witnessing that, whereas an indenture had been made between Sir Nicholas de Carrew and him by reason of a marriage to be celebrated between Richard de Barry, brother of John, and Beatrice, daughter of Nicholas, for £500, to be paid to John according to the terms of the indenture, and after the death of Nicholas, Sir John de Carrew, his son and heir, has assured the same sum to John de Barry by letters of obligation. The said John hereby acknowledges that he has been satisfied for the said £500.—“Cal. S. P. Eng.”

1322, Dec. 12, Cork. At John de Barry's request, an Inspeximus of Robert FitzStephen's deed to Philip de Barry.—“Egerton MSS.,” 75, B. M.

1322, Dec. 8, Hathelseye. John de Barri, etc., summoned to Carlisle for the war against the Scots.—Close 16 Edw. II., “Cal. Carew MSS.”

1323. John de Barry was one of the Irish magnates summoned to meet the King at Carlisle (for a campaign in Scotland).—Grace.

1324. John de Barry attended Parliament in Dublin.—Close 18 Edw. II.

1324. John de Barry, etc., summoned to Aquitain.—Vascon Roll, 18 Edw. II. “Cal. Carew MSS.”

1326. John fitzDavid de Barry and four other noblemen ordered to abstain from illegal confederacies.—Close 20 Edw. II., Ireland.

1327, Feb. 14. Letters to John de Barry and other magnates from the King, that he had appointed Thomas FitzJohn, Earl of Kildare Justiciary of Ireland.—Close 1 Edward III., part i., “Cal. Carew MSS.”

1327, April 15, Peterborough. Richard de Barry, staying in England, has letters nominating his attorneys in all courts of Ireland for one year.—Cal. Patent Rolls, Eng.

1329, April 18, Wallingford. Richard Barry, staying in England, has letters nominating his attorneys in Ireland for two years.—Cal. Pat. Rolls, England. This, no doubt, was Richard, a younger brother of John, and already mentioned under the year 1320.

1329, Monday, the vigil of Abbot Brandon. The Roches and Barrys slew James FitzRobert fitzJames Ketyng, with others of his name, Sir Philip Hodnett, Hugh Canteton, with many of their blood, about one hundred and forty, as well of their blood as of their household.—Clyn.

On the other hand, in the time of John (fitzDavid Oge), Lord of Olethan, the Barries of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County, and of Castlebar, in the county Mayo, were exterminated. A contemporary writer, Friar John Clyn, in his "Annals of Ireland," has these entries:—

A.D. 1325. On Monday, the feast of St. Dominick, confessor, Sir John de Barry, of Hely, a strenuous knight, and frequently proved in arms, was slain by the O'Carrolls. Also in that year John de Brimegham and Thomas le Botiller collected an army against O'Carroll, who this year left to the English and to the peaceable in Elycarwyl scarcely a house, castle, or town, unless burnt and destroyed.

1326. The O'Carrolls killed Sir Mathew Myleborne, a trusty and prudent knight, English by nation, but Gaelic by use of speech, speaking only Gaelic.

1335. On Thursday, the day of (All) Souls, the O'Carrolls captured Sir Richard de Mareys, Sir Robert Travers, and Sir Robert FitzDavid, and slew John le Brit and others.

1346. On Saturday, the day after the Nativity of Blessed Mary, by Fulco de la Frene, was slain Thaddy, son of Roderick O'Carroll, Prince of Elycarwyl, a powerful, wide-ruling, wealthy, and warlike man, a chief enemy and persecutor of the English and of the loyal. He killed, exiled, and expelled those of De Barry, De Melbourne, and De Brit's kindred, and other Englishmen from his lands of Ely Carwyl, their fatherland and held and occupied their lands and castles, being a grievous tyrant to all loyal neighbours.—"Annales Hiberniæ."

Ely O'Carroll has become the baronies of Ballybritt and Clonlisk in the King's County. In the entry above at the year 1295, the home of the Barrys of Ely O'Carroll is written Duncarnin, a form probably of what has become Dunkerrin as the name of a parish in the barony of Clonlisk. The grant of 160 acres in Kilmoryn, in Olethan, now the barony of Barrymore by Sir John (fitzDavid More) de Barri to Nicholas de Barry, of Ely, in the reign of Edward I., is a connecting link between the Barries of the county Cork and those of the King's County.

Writing circ. 1600-1603, Sir George Carew says: "There was a family of the Barries in Ely O'Carroll, but long since expelled by the O'Carrolls.

The Barries in the counties of Kildare and Catherlough are of the family of Barrie. Mac Da More is descended from the Barries. He now dwells in Wexford. The Lord Barry's ancestors had in Connaught Castle Barrie and one cantred of land adjoining it. The Lord Barry's lands in Barrymore 207½ ploughlands; in Orrery, 100 ploughlands; in Ibawne, 120 ploughlands. Barry Oge has lands in Kinalea containing (sic) 120." The pedigree of the Mac Da More in the "Book of Leinster" makes him of Gaelic ancestry, paternally.

The "Annals" mention the Barries of Mayo thus:—

1316. In Connaught O'Connor slew Stephen Dexter, Milo Cogan, some of the Barries and Lawlesses, with more English, about 80.—Grace's "Annals."

1316. This same year there came news from Connaught that O'Connor did kill many Englishmen, among whom were the Lord Stephen Drocsones, Miles Cogane, and many of the Barres and Lawleses, about the number of four score.—"Book of Howth."

The Gaelic annals do not mention the Barries in this war, but the "Annals of Lough Ce" and the "Annals of Clonmacnoise" make it a war of extermination.

1316. And he afterwards went to expell the Foreigners of the West of Connacht; and Baile-Atha-lethain was burned by him, and Stephen Dexter and Miles Gogan, and William Pendrecas, and John Stondun were slain there (viz.: these were noble knights), and William Laigleis was slain there, and a countless multitude along with them.—"Annals of Lough Ce," with which the "Annals of Connaught" substantially agree.

In the "Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach," John O'Donovan has this note on Caislen an Bharraigh: "This is the name by which the town of Castlebar, in the barony of Carra, is called at the present day, and in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the years 1412, 1579, and 1582. It signifies the castle of Barry, or Barry's Castle, and there can be no doubt that it received that name from a castle erected there shortly after the English invasion by one of the family of de Barry, who was afterwards driven out. Downing, who wrote a short description of the county of Mayo about the year 1680, for Sir Wm. Petty's intended atlas, thus speaks of this town: "Next to Belcarra, four miles distant, stands Castle Barry, a corporation. It is called in the King's writ the most western corporation, and has a very fair large bawn and two round towers, or castles therein, and a good large house in the possession of Sir William Bingham and his heir. This castle did formerly belong to the Burkes; first of all, after the invasion, it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it took its name." Again, the same writer, in speaking of the priory of Ballyhaunis, says: "It stands on a fair hill, over a small river. It is said

to have been a manor house belonging to the Lord Barry, about the beginning of the English invasion," pp. 160-161.

John FitzDavid Oge de Barri, Lord of Olethan early in the fourteenth century, should have been the John "Kittagh" Lord Barry who, according to Miss Hickson's pedigree of the Earls of Desmond, married Joan, daughter of Thomas FitzMaurice, Lord Justice of Ireland, in 1297, and sister of Maurice FitzThomas, created Earl of Desmond in 1329. By Archdall he is confounded at once with Sir John de Barry, of Ely O'Carroll, slain in 1325, and with John Kittagh de Barry, the Lord of Olethan who died in 1419. Nor was he the John fitzDavid de Barry, knt., pardoned in 1317, nor the John de Barry, knt., who, going on a pilgrimage to Santiago, on the 13th October, 1332, had letters to appoint attorneys in England for one year; for, from other entries, he appears not to have been a knight in 1317, or at all, and to have died before the 30th of July, 1331. According to Archdall, his son and heir was William, who, in 1331, was taken prisoner in Cork by the Lord Deputy, Sir Anthony Lucy; and, again, he was father of David de Barry, who, by Beatrix, his wife, left issue David fitzDavid, Lord of Olethan in 1332. But about the time of William's arrest a David fitzDavid fitzDavid was Lord of Olethan. Most probably that William was William fitzJohn, Lord Barry Oge, and certainly David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry, immediate successor of John fitzDavid Oge, Lord of Olethan, was that lord's nepehw, and was the elder son of David, second son of David Oge, Lord of Olethan, and was the elder brother of William Moyle Barry, of Ibawne.

David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry, nephew and successor of John fitzDavid Oge, Lord of Olethan, both in the Welsh and Irish estates, except Ibawne, was the David de Barry of the following summary:

1331. 5th Edward III., July 30, Lincoln. Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer to Gilbert Talbot, Justice of South Wales, John Giffard, William de Rupe, John de Stonford, and William Casse, on complaint by David de Barry that certain persons besieged his castle at Maynerbir, county Pembroke, broke the doors and the walls, carried away his goods there and at Pennaly, assaulted his servants, and murdered his servant, Edmond Barry.—"Cal. S.P., Eng."

1331, Dec. 8, Clarendon. Commission to Gilbert Talbot, Thomas de Chadsworth, and Richard Simon, on information that certain persons have carried away from the castles of Manerbire, Penaly, and Carru the goods of Richard Barry, Thomas de Carru, and William de Carru, and have forcibly possessed themselves of the lands of these same men, which were lately seized into the King's hand by the stewards of the county of Pembroke, on account of their outlawry, for non-appearance before

John Gifford, William de la Roche, John de Stonford, and William Casse, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, to answer touching the death of Edmond Barry and the robbery of the goods of David de Barry, at Manerbire, county Pembroke, to discover the guilty persons, to cause them to be arrested, with the aid of the posse comitatus, if need be, and imprisoned until further orders, to recover the goods and lands for the King, and to return inquisitions of their proceedings herein.—“Cal. S.P., Eng.”

1331. Release to Master William de Carru and Thomas de Carru, of county Pembroke, from a matter of felony.—Claus. 5, Edw. III., Eng.

It may be that the Richard de Barry implicated with William and Thomas de Carrew, of Carrew Castle, in the sack of David de Barry's Welsh castles of Maynerbir and Pennally was David's uncle, married to Beatrice de Carrew, and already mentioned under the years 1302, 1320-27-29.

1332. David fitzDavid de Barry required by Royal writ to assist Roger Outlaw, Lord Justice, in a treaty of peace with the King's Irish enemies and English rebels.—Archdall.

1334, August 1. David fitzDavid de Barry, Lord of Olethan, in Desmond (i.e., South Munster), is made prisoner by Donat Carbreht MacKarthey, a hundred of his men being slain on that day.—Clyn.

1334, August 23. £200 for paying wages delivered to John de la Bataille, appointed to pay wages to the men-at-arms, hobelars, and footmen, going to Munster, in the company of the Justiciary of Ireland (in addition to the number of twenty men-at-arms which the same Justiciary is bound to keep on his fee), to conquer Donenald (Domnald) O'Carbrach MacCarthy and MacDermot, felons, in the county of Cork, Brien O'Brien and MacConmara, felons, in parts of Thomond, and the O'Tothelys and O'Brynnes, in Leinster, who were in hostile insurrection.—Claus. 8, Edw. III., Ireland.

1334, November 18. The King to the Treasurer, etc. Whereas, in the King's Court, before Thomas de Burgh, clerk, lieutenant of J. Darcy, Justiciary of Ireland, John Bishop, of Cork, was fined 100 marks for the escape of John fitzJohn Martel, convicted of felonies, and given, as a cleric, into the custody of the bishop, but whereas John Darcy had heard from credible witnesses that the said John fitzJohn was never delivered to the said bishop, but after conviction remained in Cork prison, at the suit of John de Cogan and in attempting to break prison was slain by the jaoler. The King, taking that into consideration, forgave the said 100 marks to the said bishop for his services about the liberation of David fitzDavid de Barry, sheriff of Cork, and about the conforming of Donenald (Domnald) O'Carbreagh MacCarthy and other Irishmen of the county of Cork to peace.—Claus. 8, Edw. III., Ireland.

1356, April 2. The King orders the mayor and bailiffs of Cork to deliver to Donald Carbrach MacCarthy his brother, Dermot MacCarthy, a hostage for peace delivered to the King, to be a prisoner at the pleasure of the King until he should order otherwise.—“Dub. Cal.”

1335. Among those summoned to attend John Darcy, Justiciary of Ireland, with arms and horses, in his expedition to Scotland, were David fitzDavid de Barry, knt.; William de Barry de Raweram, Esq.; and William fitzDavid de Barry, Esq.—Note, “Grace’s Annals.” Most probably this William fitzDavid was William Moyle, Lord of Ibawne, and William of Raweram was William fitzJohn, Lord Barry Oge of Rincurran, or William Barry, of Rathcormac.

1336. David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barry got from Thomas fitz-Maurice de Carew a release and quit claim from all services to which the said David was subject for his lands and tenements in the county of Cork, viz., ten knights’ service reserved in Robert fitzStephen’s grant of three cantreds to his nephew, Philip de Barry.—Claus. 32, Edw. III., Ireland.

1337, March 14, Westminster. David de Barry, staying in England, has letters to nominate Richard fitzDavid de Barry and Owen Cardigan his attorneys in Ireland for one year.—“Cal. S. P., Eng.”

1337, Aug. 3. David de Barry, of Castlelethan, in Ireland, going to Ireland, has letters nominating his attorneys in England for two years.—“Cal. S. P., Eng.”

1337, August 28. Grant to David de Barry in enlargement of the late grant to him by letters patent of the custody, during minority, of the heir and the lands in Ireland, of Peter de Cogan, tenant in chief . . . in consideration of his labours and his charges in defending the lands against attacks by the Irish, and in maintaining the King’s rights in these parts.—“Cal. S. P., Eng.”

1339. David and Robert de Barry were summoned to the parliament then held in Dublin.

1339, February 5, Berkhamstead. Admission of John de Holburne, clerc., and Andrew le Blount, of Ireland, as guardians of William fitzDavid fitzRobert de Barry, a minor, who is going to Ireland, in all courts in England, for one year.

1339. “Year Book,” 13th and 14th Edward III, page 24. An infant under age, brought an assise of Novel Disseisin in Ireland. It was pleaded in bar (on a fine executed) that the estate of the plaintiff was mesne between the levying and the execution of the fine. The justices, without having regard to the plea, took the assise at large, and it passed for the plaintiff. Afterwards the judgment was reversed in the King’s Bench by reason of this error, that they did not enquire concerning the plea.—From “Harleian,” 741. It appears in the *placita coram rege*, Michaelmas,

13 Edw. III., Ro. 156, that the assise was brought by William, son of David, son of Robert de Barry, against David, son of David de Barry, of Castel-lethan; Richard, son of David de Barry, and John Elagh O'Brassie.

1339, November 10. David fitzDavid de Barry, staying in Ireland, has letters nominating Thomas de Wardon and John Baret as his attorneys in England for two years.—“Cal. S. P., Eng.”

1343-4, March 8, Trym. Peter de Okebourn having shewn that of late, at Cork, in the King's Court, before John Moriz, deputy of John Darcy, Justiciary of Ireland, he had recovered against David fitzDavid de Barry [of Cas]telletan, seizen (i.e., possession) of two messuages (i.e., residential holdings) and 80 acres of land in Kenlegstown by recognisance of assise or dissise (a trial by jury for putting in or out of possession (?)) and that the said David had again dispossessed him. The King ordered the sheriff of Cork to take bailiffs . . . the coroner and twelve jurors, and go to the said messuages and land, and thereon hold an inquisition, and if he found that the said Peter had been dispossessed unjustly by the said David, then to arrest David, etc., and recompense Peter, etc.—17 and 18 Edw. III., Ireland.

1344. David de Barry received a summons from the King to attend him at Portsmouth, on the octave of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, with 20 men at arms and 50 hobbelars, to assist in the intended war against Philip of France.—Archdall, and note to “Grace's Annals.” The Irish noblemen ordered to bring a like number of men were the Earl of Desmond, the Earl of Kildare, Fules de la Freigne, Edmund de Burgh, Walter de Bermingham, and Richard Tuyt. Only 10 men at arms and thirty hobelars each were required from Gerald de Rochford, Eustace Power, Milo de Courcy, the Lord of Athenry, and the captain of the Rocheys. (In Edward's army at Crecy there were 6,000 Irish footmen).—Note to “Grace's Annals.”

1344, Nov. 21. The King committed to David fitzDavid de Barry, of Castellethan, the county of Cork, with appurtenances, just as other sheriffs, etc., and bade William fitzDavid de Roche, of Ballymolgole, lately sheriff of the said county, to deliver the said county to the said David.—17 and 18 Edw. III., Ireland.

1344, Nov. 21. The King constituted David fitzDavid de Barry Seneschal and Keeper of the manor of Incheoigne and town of Youghal, with power to hold courts.—17 and 18 Edw. III., Ireland

1345, June 7. A parliament began at Dublinge, to which Morish FitzThomas, Earl of Desmond, came not; wherefore Randal Ufford, Lord Justice of Ireland, after the feast of St. John the Baptist, without the assent of the nobility, went, with the King's banner displayed, to Moun-

ster against the said Morish, Earl of Desmond, and did enter in the said Earl's lands, and seized them unto the King's use. . . . Also as many surities as were surety upon the Earl of Desmond to the number of 26, as well earls as barons, knights, and others of the land, whose names are William Bourck, Earl of Ulster; James Butlere, Earl of Wormond; Richard Tute, Nicholas Werdone Morysh de Rupeforte, Eustace Power, Gerald de Rupeforti, John FitzRobert, Robert Barry, Morish FitzGerald, John Wallesle, Walter Faunt, Richard Coccrell, Harry Traharne, Roger Power, John Lenfant, Mathew FitzHarry, Richard Walles, Edmond de Bourke, son to the Earl of Ulster, knight; Dawe Barry, William Fitzgerald, Fouke de Fraxins, Robert FitzMorish, Henry Beckerly, John FitzGeorge de Rupe, Thomas Deleese de Bourgo, notwithstanding their charges and labours which every of them did with the said Lord Justice in the wars, persecuting the said Earl of Desmond, he seized their lands into the Prince's hands, and their bodies at the King's pleasure, four of the aforesaid persons excepted, whose names were the Earl of Ulster and the Earl of Wormond.—“The Book of Howth.”

1345. “Also by MacDermada were slain Sir Robert de Barry and Philip de Prendergast, taking the part of the King and the Justiciary against their relative, for they had married, Sir Robert, the Earl's sister, and Sir Philip, his sister's daughter.”—Clyn.

In Miss Hickson's pedigree of the Earls of Desmond, Maurice Fitz-Thomas, the Earl of Desmond in 1345, has only one sister, “Joan, who married John ‘Kittagh’ Lord Barry”; but here Friar Clyn, who wrote, at latest, in 1349, gives that Earl a sister married to a Sir Robert Barry, whose place in the Barry pedigree is unknown to the present writer.

David fitzDavid, eighth Lord of Olethan, is called in the Gaelic pedigree, composed cir. 1553, Daibhidh an bhuille, “David of the blow,” and more fully, in a later copy, Daibhi[dh] an bhuille mhóir, “David of the great blow.” “He died,” says Archdall, “the 12th of May, 1347, leaving by Matilda, or Mary, his wife, Sir David, his heir, in his minority.” There, “Matilda, or Mary,” is a misreading of Margaret.

1355. The King took into protection Margaret, who was wife of David de Barry, her men, etc.—Pat. 29 Edw. III., Ireland.

David FitzDavid de Barry, ninth Lord of Olethan, was a minor in the years 1348-1351.—“Plea Rolls,” 22 Edw. III., case of James R. Barry, 1825.

In 1358 he was said to have been lately under age:

1358, July 10. 100 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in Rathclare, which belonged to Elias FitzMathew, deceased (who held by military service of Edmond de Harford, and he of David de Barry, lately under age, and in the King's custody), in the King's hands by reason of the minority of Roesia, daughter and heiress of the said Elias.—Pat. 32 Edw. III., Ireland.

1358. David fitzDavid de Barry's manors of Olethan and Muscri-donegan were taken into the King's hands for alienations without royal licence by Sir John de Barry in 1284-1285, and similarly for alienations by Sir John de Barry, 96 acres in Carriktothill owned by Sir William de Barry, of Rathgoban; 180 acres in Coulristylan owned by Sir John Fitz-David de Barry; the lands in Kylmoryn owned by John, son of Nicholas de Barry, of Ely, and David Walshe's two ploughlands in Kylmoryn, parcells of Olethan; but afterwards it was found by inquisition that when these alienations were made the said lands were held of Maurice de Carrew, and not of the King in capite, and that the David fitzDavid fitz-David de Barry who last (ultimo) died acquired a release and quit claim from Thomas de Carrew, son and heir of the said Maurice, from all services due to the said Thomas by the said David for his lands in the county of Cork, and so the same David became the King's tenant in capite in the 10th year of the reign of the present King (i.e., 1336), wherefore the King ordered hands off.—Claus. 32, Edw. III., Ireland.

1364. The "Pipa Colmani," a roll of inquisitions and other documents regarding the temporalities of the see of Cloyne, and began in 1364, according to Ware, has the following paragraph in an inquisition of about that date:

"David fitzDavid de Barry, Lord of Olethan, and William Cauntoun hold of the Lord [Bishop of Cloyne] all Affadd (i.e., Aghada) by service of one knight's fee and 2 shillings and 4 lb. of wax annually." An undated memorandum adds that, "David Barry, the Sir David that now is, knowingly detains unjustly a half ploughland of the episcopal lands of Cove, because a certain David le Honhan gave Sir John Barry, of whom this David Barry is heir, 40 shillings to agree to a patent inquiry as to whom by right belonged the said half ploughland, and the patentator came and said that the said land belonged to the church of Cloyne."

1374. Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by the Barrys in Cork, and interred in Gill-abbey in that city, on the 14th of May.—Cronnally's "History of the Eoghanachts." Smith's "History of Cork," says: "was murdered in Cork by the Barrys, and buried in Gillabbey."

The ninth Lord of Olethan was summoned to Parliament in 1374, 1375, 1377, 1380, and 1381, as David de Barry, knt., and Lord Barry Oge similarly as Philip fitzWilliam de Barry; but their contemporary, the Lord of Ibawne, Sir William fitzWilliam de Barry, knt., had no summons to these parliaments.—"Dublin Parliamentary Roll," 48 Edw. III., Carew MS.; Pat., 49 Edw. III.; Cl. 1 Rich. II.; Cl. 4 Rich. II.; 5 Rich. II.

The ninth lord, like his father, was imprisoned by his enemies, and set free through the intervention of the Crown.

1377, July, 28, Lymbrick. The King to John Northampton, gaoler

of Cork, and to the mayor and bailiffs of the City of Cork. Whereas, the Justiciary of Ireland and the King's counsel had agreed that John Boy fitzRedmond fitzPeter Caunton and Edmund fitzGerald Caunton, detained in Cork Gaol for David fitzDavid de Barry, knight, and Milo Staunton, magnates of said county, detained in the prison of the said Redmond and his men, should remain in the custody and prison of the Justiciary himself until the said magnates should be set free. The King commands to have their bodies at the Youghal on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew for delivery there to the said Justiciary for the said causes.—Cl. 51 Edw. III., Ireland.

1377, March 15. The King to the sheriff of Cork. Nicholas fitzPeter Clavyle having sworn that lately before James le Bottiller, Earl of Ormond, Lord Justice to King Edward III., he had recovered by the said King's writ at Cork his seizin (possession) against David fitzDavid de Barry, knt., and Margaret, daughter of Robert de Barry, of one weir and 20 acres of land in the Redeylond, and that the said David and others had unjustly dispossessed, the King orders the said sheriff to make an inquisition, etc.—Cl. 1 Rich. II., Ireland, and "Egerton MSS.," 75 B. M.

No doubt, Nicholas fitzPeter Clavyle was a descendant of the Sir Robert de Clavilla to whom David fitzWilliam de Barry, Lord of Olethan, gave, with other lands, "two islands and 20 acres of land in Kill mac clyne, near Fodry," and no doubt Nicholas's 20 acres in the reedy land and Sir Robert's 20 acres in Kill mac clyn were the same.

1387, May 16. "To this lord," says Archdall, "and to his son, John, with others of his name and family, Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, Lord Lieutenant, directed his writs from Kilkenny, requiring them to preserve the peace in the county of Cork, and to punish offenders."

In the Gaelic pedigree composed circ. 1553, David fitzDavid de Barry, ninth Lord of Olethan, is called Daibhidh Losganach, that is, David the Froggy. He died the 6th of September, 1392, and there is a writ regarding the death of David de Barry, knt., who held of the King in capite.—Cl. 16 Rich. II., 24, Ireland.

1392. He was succeeded by his son, John fitzDavid de Barry, tenth Lord of Olethan, who had livery of his estate, 26 Feb., 1393, by the name of John fitzDavid Barry, and was twenty-five years old and upwards at his father's death, and was then married to Ellice, the daughter of Gerald, Earl of Desmond.—Pat., 17 Rich. II. He is called John *Kiotach*, that is, "the left-handed," in the Gaelic pedigree, composed circ. 1553, and also in the pedigree given to Sir George Carew, in A.D. 1602, by David Viscount Buttevant.

1401, May 8. The King committed to John fitzDawe (i.e., David) de Barry, knt., the office of sheriff of the county Cork.—Pat., 3 Hen. IV., Irl.

1401, 3 Dec. Justices appointed to take assise or dissise at the suit of John fitzDavid de Barry, knt., versus Henry MacGibbon, knt., and Philip de Barry, of Cathirdewagan, concerning lands in Moylawryth, Kewyrn, Okestown, Clonkyn, Ballycarber, and Lackyn.—Pat., 3 Hen. IV.

1402, February 24. The King appointed John de Barry, knt., justice and supervisor of the peace in the county of Cork, the city of Cork and the town of Youghal alone excepted.—Pat., 4 Hen. IV., Ireland.

1402, May 9. In the porch of the Friars Minor at Buttevant Sir Philip (recte John ut ter infra) de Barry, knt., Lord of Olethan and Muscrydonygan, so agreed with Lord Gerald, by the grace of God, Bishop of Cloyne, that in future neither by himself, nor by another in his name, shall he place bonys, cowys, gyardagia, or pedagia on his castle and lordship of Kylmaclenyn, and the tenants, permanent or not permant, there; and regarding the burgesses of the said town of Kilmaclenyn he promises as above, that by no means shall he impose illicit burdens on them, unless through a just title of the Lord the King, or of himself Sir John, and of his predecessors previously shewn to the said Bishop of Cloyne, and with his hands placed between the Lord Bishop's hands he has promised *fide media* to observe all and singular these things in perpetuity. And should he, Sir John, *quod absit*, happen not to fulfil these promises in part or in whole, he has submitted himself without defence, citation, or process of law, that it may be lawful for the said Bishop to fulminate sentences of suspension and excommunication against the person of the said John, and to subject his house in the diocese of Cloyne to ecclesiastical interdicts.—“Pipa Colman.”

1404, January 20, Dublin. The King appointed John de Barry, knt.; John Barry, the King's Attorney in Ireland, and Thomas Admot, during pleasure, justices in the county of Cork, to enquire, hear, and determine concerning all transgressions, etc., of the time, as well of King Richard II. as of the present King.—Pat., 6 Hen. IV., Ireland.

1408, January 28, Kilkenny. The King forgives John Barry, knt., all manner of debts because he has been some years in the office of sheriff of the county of Cork, and by reason of the said office has borne the burdens of the wars in that county at his own cost.—Pat., 10 Hen. IV.

1408, June 14, Dublin. John Wynchedon and Walter Kerdyfe constituted justices to take assise or dissise in the case of William fitzJohn Galway and Margaret, his wife, against John Barry, knt., sheriff of Cork, and others.—Pat., 10 Hen. IV., 2d part, Ireland.

1411. Donnell MacConnor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barrymore.—“Annals of the Four Masters” and “Annals of Lough Ce.” In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a Lord of Olethan was popularly called Barrymore, “the Great Barry,” and similarly a Lord of Kinaletha

was called "Barry oge," "Barry junior," and a Lord of Ishawne was called Barryroe, "the red Barry."

1414, Nov. 8, Dublin. The King commissioned John de Barry, knight, to seize, wherever it could be found, a ship, laden with wines of Rochelle and other goods, and said to be at Cork; to guard it, with the wines, goods, and total outfit; to bring it to the city of Dublin, and to detain the mariners, etc.—Pat., 2 Henry V., Ireland.

1414 (i.e., 1415), February 6, Dublin. The King, as petitioned, forgave John de Barry, knt., lately sheriff and keeper of the peace of the county of Cork, the amercements imposed on him for not coming to the King's courts to answer, etc., because through war with the Irish he could not come, and that his men and horses were slain.—Pat., 2 Henry V., Ireland.

1419. Barrymore died.—"Four Masters."

1420. Barrymore, i.e., John, died.—"Four Masters."

From the double entry in the "Annals of the Four Masters," John Kittagh de Barry, Lord of Olethan, alias Barrymore, appears to have died in the first quarter of 1420, Roman and Irish computation, which was the last quarter of 1419, old English computation, according to which New Year's Day was not the first of January, but the 25th of March, the day of the Incarnation.

According to Archdall, that Lord of Olethan died in or shortly after 1403: "In which year or soon after, it is presumed, he died, and was succeeded by his son, James, Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, who so styles himself in the grant he made of Island Cullyne to John Stapleton on Monday next after the Epiphany, 7 Henry IV., viz., 4 January, 1405, to hold at the rent of two shillings Irish." On the contrary, from the above entries under the years 1408, 1414, and 1420, it is manifest that Sir John Kittagh de Barry lived until 1420. And from the pedigree given in 1600-1603 by Lord Buttevant to Carrew, it is certain that Sir John Kittagh de Barry was succeeded, not by James, who was his fourth son, but by William, the eldest son. There was no James Viscount Buttevant before 1554. Besides, from entries before and after, it is manifest that the title Viscount Buttevant did not yet exist in 1405. What, then, about the grant dated Monday before the Epiphany, 7 Henry IV? It is a garbled copy, or a total forgery, that was not enrolled until 1624, over two hundred years after its supposed date. The case of James Redmond Barry before the House of Lords, in 1825, says: "The earliest document which mentions the title of Viscount Buttevant bears date 1406, and is enrolled on the Patent Roll, in the Rolls Office of Chancery, Ireland, of the XIIth year of King James the 1st, and recited that John Barry, Esq., required a certain deed to be enrolled in chancery, dated the Monday next before the Epiphany, in the VIIth year of King

Henry IV. (1406), whereby James Viscount Buttevant granted to John Stapleton, gent., the lands of Island Cullyne at the rent of two shillings Irish per annum." It may be remarked that the said John Barry, Esq., was a younger son of David, Viscount Buttevant, second son of James FitzRichard, Viscount Buttevant, whose ancestor, circ. 1406, was a James Barry, who was not a Viscount Buttevant but a Lord of Ibawne, where probably is Island Cullyne.

John (Kittagh) de Barry, Lord of Olethan (ob 1420), as may be seen by documents in the Record Office, Dublin, was a son of David (ob 1392), son of David (ob 1347), son of David, son of David (oge), son of David (mor); and he was grand-nephew of William Moyle Barry, ancestor of the Lords Barryroe; but by an inexcusable error in the pedigree by Viscount Buttevant, John Kittagh is there one of four sons of William Moyle Barry, the others being "Laurence, the first Barryroe; Riochog, of whom the family of Riochog, in Barrimore, descended; and James, of whom MacJames, in Oriri, descends. There was an entaile between John and Laurence." As, instead of being a brother, Laurence was only a first and second cousin of John Kittagh, similarly "Riochog" and James may have been cousins, not brothers, of John Kittagh. The "entaile," if there really were such, would create a presumption that Laurence Barryroe was nearest heir male to John Kittach Barrymore. Viscount Buttevant, author of the pedigrees of A.D. 1602, was descended from Laurence. These pedigrees, herein inserted at pages 84, 85, are copious, if not exhaustive, regarding the descendants of John Kittagh, and set right many points given wrong by Archdall, and are the authority for what here follows where other authority is not given.

By his wife, Elice, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, John Kittach de Barry, Lord of Olethan, alias the Barrymore, had four sons: 1 William, his successor; 2 Richard, whose representative in the male line in 1617 was William Barry, the blind harper; 3 David, father of Garrald, father of John, father of Gerald, father of James Barrie; 4 James, ancestor of the Barries of Ballinaltig and Castlelyons in the reign of Elizabeth.

John Kittagh de Barry was succeeded by his eldest son, William fitz-John de Barry, eleventh Lord of Olethan.

1434, Feb. 12. William de Barry, Lord de Barry, and William Walsh of Cork, have a commission to enquire regarding treasons in the county of Cork.—Pat., 13 Henry VI., Ireland.

1441, March 16, Dublin. The King to the Treasurer . . . and £3, at Michaelmas, of the 12th year (1433), from William Barry, sheriff of Cork, out of debts of divers persons, which tallys of the said sheriff he would not accept.—Claus. 20, Henry VI., Ireland.

1442, January 9. Testimonial by Jordan, Bishop of Cork and Clone,

the Deans and Chapter of the same, the Mayor, Bailiffs, etc., of Cork, William Lord Barry, Esq., sheriff of Co. Cork; Morys Lord Roche, and the Sovereign and Commons of Yoghyl, to James, Earl of Ormond, late Deputy to Lyon Lord Welles (formerly Lieutenant in Ireland), and now Lieutenant to the King in this land; stating that he had acquitted himself justly and truly in his said office, "and hath laboured with great hosts to the said city and county and the parts thereabout, whereas he hath chastised and warred the King's enemies and rebels, and put them in dread, and comforted greatly" the liege people without any extortion or oppression done to any true liegeman. Written at Cork, 9 January, 21 Hen. VI., "Cal. Carew MSS."

William Barry, of Oleghan (1458), granted to Thomas FitzJames, Earl of Desmond, and Ellis Barry, his wife, all his possessions in Mocolpe, Ballintarsney, etc.—37 Hen. VI., "Cal. Carew MSS."

1461, Nov. 8, Westminster. The King granted to William Lord de Barry 20 marks annually for life out of the customs of the city of Cork by the hands of the mayor and bailiffs, or out of the customs of the towns of Kynsale, Youghal, and Dungarvin by the hands of the custom officers.—Pat. Ed. IV., Ireland.

1463, June 22, Westminster. Writ of aid directed to the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, and his Deputy, William de la Barre, David Roche, Edmond Barret, the Mayor of Cork, the Mayor of Yoghell, the sub prior of Kinsale, and all other subjects of the King in Ireland, for the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Exeter and Limerick, whom Pope Pius II. has appointed to enquire into the complaint of Jordan, Bishop of Cork, that William Roche, Archdeacon of Cloyne, schemed to disturb him in his possession of the bishopric, and by asserting that he was old and infirm, procured the appointment of himself as his coadjutor, and seized the fruits belonging to the bishopric, and that afterwards one Gerald de Geraldinis, a clerk in the diocese of Cloyne, formerly a servant of the bishop, caused certain instruments to be forged by which the bishop appointed him and John O'Hedian, Archdeacon of Cashel, as his proctors for the cession of his rule, and by means of John, Elect of Armagh, obtained a provision for himself.—"Foedera," p. 273.

In the extract of 1463 William de la Barre is for William Lord de Barry. He was the first feudal Lord of Olethan who was styled Lord de Barry in Royal writs. By his marriage with Ellen, daughter of Lord Roche, he had two sons and a daughter—1 John, his successor; 2 William, who took his brother, John, prisoner, in whose rescue himself and his father were slain; 1 Ellis, wife of Thomas FitzJames, Earl of Desmond. Some hold, but unreasonably, that she was sister, not daughter, of William (fitz John Kittagh) Lord de Barry. Thus, in her "Pedigree of the Earls

of Desmond," Miss Hickson says: "Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond, married Ellice, or Elizabeth, Barry, daughter of John Lord Barry, of Buttevant." Also a genealogical chart in the "Earls of Kildare Addenda" says: Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Viscount Buttevant. Russell vaguely but safely calls her "daughter to Barrymore." In 1458, the year of her marriage with Thomas, Earl of Desmond, then aged thirty-two years, she would be from about thirty-eight to sixty-eight years old as daughter of John Kittagh Lord de Barry, and would be twenty years younger, and by so much the more marriageable, as daughter of William fitzJohn Kittagh Lord de Barry. The eleventh Lord of Olethan was succeeded by his elder son.

Sir John fitzWilliam de Barry, twelfth feudal Lord of Olethan, alias Barrymore, who by his first wife had one son, Thomas, thirteenth lord; and by his second wife, Jilly, daughter to MacCarthy Reagh, had seven sons: 1 William, fourteenth lord; 2 John, fifteenth lord; 3 Robert, ob. s. p.; 4 Richard, ob. s. p.; 5 James, ob. s. p.; 6 David, Archdeacon of Cork and Cloyne, who was slain for having slain his brother William, ob. s. p.; 7 Edmond, whose issue was illegitimate. In the pedigree composed in Gaelic, circ. A.D. 1553, this Sir John fitzWilliam, Lord of Olethan, is called John the Lamé (*Séan bacach*). In the "Annals of Lough Ce" his death is entered twice: 1485—Barry died (*An Barrach dhéc*). 1486—Barrymore was slain (*An Barrach Mor do marbhadh*). Dhéc of the first entry implies a natural death; but neither Sir John bacach nor his father died that death. The "Annals of the Four Masters" have not the entry of 1485, and say at 1486, "Barrymore, John (*An Barrach Mor, Sean*), the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge MacCarthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him." In a note Dr. O'Donovan adds: "It is stated in the Dublin copy of the "Annals of Ulster" that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day."

Sir John Bacach Lord de Barry was succeeded by his son by his first marriage, Thomas de Barry, thirteenth Lord of Olethan, alias Lord Barre de Buttevant, alias Barrymore. "He," says Archdall, "on the 22nd of June, 1488, did homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe, the King's Commissioner, on board the ship called the "Richard," in the port of Kinsale, and took the oath of allegiance then imposed by the King [Henry VII.] on account of the late imposture of Lambert Simnel in Ireland." The "Book of Howth" says that after the battle of Stoke, on the 16th of June, 1489, "This was the order of placing the lords of Ireland in the procession at the court in Greenwich where the King himself was:—The Earl of Kyldare, the Earl of Wormonde, Lord Barre de Buttevant, Lord Roche de Fermoy, Lord Bermingham de Athanrie, Lord Coursaye de

Kensale, Lord Preston de Gormanstown, Lord Nugent de Delwent, Lord Fleming de Slane, Lord Plunket de Kellen, Lord Saynt Larans de Howthe, Lord Barnvell de Tremletstown, Lord Plonket de Donsane" (p. 190).

Lord Gormanstown's place in that procession does not tally with his elevation to a viscounty by writ dated at Nottingham, 7 August, 1478, 18th Edward IV., Roll 45, Tower of London, or else in his day a viscounty did not take precedence of baronies of older creation.

Thomas, Lord of Olethan, alias Lord Barrymore, was succeeded by his half brother, not son, as Archdall assumed, William fitz John Bacach de Barry, fourteenth Lord of Olethan, alias Barrymore. In 1490, as William Barry, Lord Barry, he had protection to go to England with forty armed men.—"Cal. St. Pap., England." And in that year he was summoned to Parliament as premier viscount of Ireland, if we may trust a list of that Parliament in a manuscript book in the office of the Ulster King of Arms, which list is certified by Thomas Preston, who was Ulster King at Arms from 1633 to 1643: "Cases of precedence in Ulster's Office," see case of James Redmond Barry claiming to be Viscount Buttevant before the House of Lords in 1825.

On the 2nd of April, 1490, Pope Innocent VIII. in one bull declared Odo O'Driscoll, and not Blessed Thaddeus MacCarthy, to be legitimate Bishop of Ross, and by another bull appointed Blessed Thaddeus to the bishopric of Cork and Cloyne, in place of William Roche, resigned. In another bull, dated 16 July, 1492, Pope Innocent relates that he has heard with much displeasure that certain sons of iniquity, namely, Maurice, Earl of Desmond; William Barry, Edmond Maurice de Geraldine, the community of the city of Cork, besides the university of the city of Youghal, in the Cloyne diocese, and their chiefs, William and Edmund, and the subjects of the aforesaid city and university, besides Philip O'Ronayne, cleric of the diocese of Cork, hindered Thaddeus in the possession of his diocese. His holiness calls upon archbishops, bishop chapters, and laity to carry out the ceremonies of excommunication against the foregoing; and calls upon all archbishops, bishops' prelates, and the noble Gerald Earl of Kildare, Florence MacKarryg (MacCarthy), prince of Carberry; Tadeus, prince of Desmond; Cormac, son of Tadeus; young Donald MacKarryg, Maurice Roche, and their brothers, sons, and subjects to assist Thaddeus in the possession of his see, etc. Fortified with this bull, Blessed Thaddeus left Rome, for Ireland, but on the way died on the 23 of October, 1492, at Ivrea. He had had the support of the Earl of Kildare's faction, including all the MacCarthys, and had been opposed by the Earl of Desmond's faction, including William Lord Barrymore and the citizens of Cork and Youghal. See article on Blessed Thaddeus

MacCarthy, by Rev. P. Hurley, P.P., in the "Cork Historical and Archæological Society's Journal" for December, 1896.

"In 1497," says Darcy McGee, "Perkin Warbeck again tried his fortune in the South of Ireland, was joined by Maurice, tenth Earl of Desmond, the Lord Barry, and the citizens of Cork." In "Carew MSS.," vol. 632, f. 255b, there is a contemporary account of an eleven days' siege of Waterford from the 23rd of July, 1495, by "Perkin Warbeck and Morris Earl of Desmond, to the number of twenty-four thousand men of their setting forth, with the aid of the Earl of Lincoln." In the "Carew Calendar's" summary of that account Lord Barry is not mentioned.

William FitzJohn Bacach Lord Barry married Julia, daughter of Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, and had issue a son, John, and, according to Archdall, a daughter, Juliana, wife of Edmond de Courcy, and grandmother of John Lord Kinsale. On the authority of the "Annals of Nenagh," Archdall says that this Lord Barry was "a man esteemed for his valour, virtue, conduct, and liberality, and *in universo morum honestate praeclarus*." In the "Annals" his death is entered thus: "Annals of Lough Ce," A.D. 1500. "The Barrymore was killed by his own brother, i.e., David Barry."—Rolls edition.

"Annals of the Four Masters," A.D. 1500. "Barrymore was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cork and Cloyne. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muntir O'Callaghan" (O'Callaghan's domestics). "The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it." Dr. O'Donovan adds in a note that in the Dublin copy of the "Annals of Ulster" the reading is, "made meal and ashes of it."

The pedigree given in A.D. 1602 by David Viscount Buttevant to Sir George Carew says: "William Barry, Vice-count Buttevant, slayne by his brother David. David slayne by O'Callaghan, and burned afterwards for killing his brother William, s. p."

William FitzJohn Bacach Lord Barry was succeeded by his son, John FitzWilliam de Barry, Lord Barry, alias Barrymore, fifteenth Lord of Olethan. He was slain by Thomas FitzThomas, Earl of Desmond at Ballynecranagh, and was succeeded by his uncle, John FitzJohn de Barry, Lord Barry, alias Barrymore, sixteenth Lord of Olethan. In Gaelic pedigrees he is called John Reagh, *Sean Riabhach*, John the striped, There is reference to him, or to his immediate predecessor, in a letter from Thomas, Earl of Surrey, Lord Deputy to Henry VIII, July 23, 1520. "The Archbishop of Dublin, the Viscount of Gormanstown, the Lord of Trimlettiston, and the Chief Justice returned on the 10th instant from Waterford, where, with much difficulty, they had taken a day of truce between the Earls of Desmond and Ormond, to endure until Candlemas

next. They have taken the Earls' oaths truly to serve the King, and the oaths of Lord Barry, Lord Roche, Sir John FitzGerot, Sir John of Desmond, Sir Thomas of Desmond, Cormoke Oge, Sir James Butler, Sir Edmond Butler, and Sir Piers Power, etc."—"Calendar Carew MSS.," vol. ii. "Carew MS.," vol. 608, f. 69e, has a note of this letter's mentioning Preston, Viscount Gormanstown, and styling Barry and Roche 'Lords,' not 'Viscounts.'"—"Calendar Carew MSS.," vol. ii., p. 390. Apparently Sir George Carew thought it possible that in A.D. 1520 neither the Lord Barry nor the Lord Roche was a viscount. If a viscounty were conferred on William FitzJohn Bacach de Barry in or before 1490 it would have been limited very likely to his issue male, which expired with his son, John. Very often the Lords de Barrie and the Lords Roche were vice-comites of the county of Cork, that is, high sheriffs of the county of Cork, and their being so, and being peers, may have caused them to be mistaken for viscounts of the peerage.

John Reagh Lord Barry married Ellen Fitzgibbon, daughter of the White Knight of Clangibbon, and had three sons—John, Edmond, and James. Archdall confounds him with John fitzWilliam, his nephew and immediate predecessor, and assigns him two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Earl of Desmond, and Catherine, first wife of Cormac Oge Laidir MacCarthy, and by him mother of Teige MacCarthy, who married Julia, daughter of Donald MacCarthy Reagh.

John Reagh Lord Barrymore was succeeded by his eldest son, John Lord Barry, alias Lord Barrymore, seventeenth Lord of Olethan. He is called John *Bowleraghe* in the pedigree given by Viscount Buttevant to Carew. He was born in A.D. 1517 or 1518, not being more than 17 or 18 years old when Stevyn Ap Parry wrote to Thomas Cromwell, as follows :

"A.D. 1535, October 6. . . Moreover there came in to my Lord James [Butler] one called my Lord Barrowe, who can speak very good English, and is of not more than 17 or 18 years. He is a great inheritor, and if he had right, and laid very sore to Cormak Oge and to one Makerte Ryaghe, the which is son-in-law to Cormak Oge, and is my Lord of Kildare's sister's son."—"Cal. Carew MSS." In that calendar he is mentioned, at A.D. 1537, in the text as Lord Barry, and in a note as John Viscount Barry. The next three references are to him rather than to his next brother :

A.D. 1539, December 20. John Travers to Mr. FitzWilliams. "We have made the most painful journey, I suppose, ye have known this time of the year. We have been in Mounster, as at Clonmell, at Dungarwan, at Youghall, Cork, and Kinsayle, and hath put James FitzMorishe, otherwise called with you Lord of Desmond, in possession of as many castles in his country as he thought he was able to keep, and hath also plucked

the chief strength that the pretended Earl of Desmond had, called James FitzJohn. These be the names of them that were near unto him : Gerald McShane, the White Knight, the Lord Barre, who came at no Deputy many years ; and Makarte Rewghe, the Red Barry, and the young Barry. We have their pledges, their bonds, and their oaths also taken.”—“Cal. Carew. MSS.”

A.D. 1542, September 26. The Great Barry and others :

Indenture, 26 September, 34 Henry VIII., between Sir Anthony Sentleger, Deputy ; James Earl of Desmond, William Brabazon, Treasurer at War and Under Treasurer of Ireland ; John Travers, Master of the Ordnance ; and Sir Osborn Echingham, Marshal of the Militia, of the one part, and the Lord Barre, alias the Great Barry ; Machartymore ; Lord de Rupe, alias the Lord Roche ; Maghartie Reaghe ; Tady MacCormog, Lord of Musgrie ; Barry Oge, alias the Young Barre ; O'Sulyvan Beare, captain of his nation ; Donald O'Challogan, chief of his nation ; Barry Roo, alias the Lord Reade Barry ; MacDonogho of Allowe, captain of his nation ; and Sir Girald FitzJohn, of the other.

(1) The latter parties will acknowledge his Majesty to be their natural liege Lord and King, and to be the supreme head of the English and Irish Church ; will obey his Deputies, and annihilate the usurped primacy of the Bishop of Rome and his favourers.

(2) They will stand to and perform the arbitraments, decrees, and judgments which are to be made by the Bishops of Waterford, Cork, and Ross, the Mayors of Cork and Youghal, the Sovereign of the town of Kinsale, Philip Roche, of the same, Esquire ; William Walsh, of Youghal, Esquire, and the Dean of Clone, in all contentions between them.

(3) If any cause of contention shall henceforth arise, they will not procure any invasion, plunder, robbery, or any illegal act by which the King's peace may be broken, but exhibit their complaints to the said arbitrators, and stand to their order. In case the said arbitrators are not able to determine within twenty days after such exhibition, owing to the obstinacy and contumacy of the party defendant, they shall condemn the defendant in a reasonable penalty to be levied of his goods and chattels, and to be paid to the complainant and injured party. Injured parties shall not seek any remedy by force, but complain to the Earl of Desmond and the three bishops above-named, who shall have power to summon the parties before them. If the said Earl and his colleagues shall not be able to make an order within twenty days, they shall condemn the parties attending not only in the fault laid to them but also in forfeiture of double the damage to the complainant ; and the obstinate party shall forfeit to the King an amercement and fine for contempt, which default and contempt, however, the said Earl and his colleagues shall previously make known to the Lord Deputy and Council, who shall direct the warrant to the said Earl and his colleagues to levy the said amercement and fine, to be divided into three equal parts, of which one shall be for the King, and the remaining two parts for the said Earl and his colleagues.

(3) If any contention should arise between them which cannot be determined unless by persons learned in the law, then the parties who have such cause shall not make any attempt by which the King's peace might be broken, but present their complaints to the Commissioners, or persons learned in the law, whom his Majesty shall send to Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale, wherever it shall seem most

convenient to the Lord Deputy and Council, at two terms of the year, that is to say, Easter and Michaelmas. Any persons residing in the counties of Cork or Kyrrye, or in the dominions of any of the parties above-mentioned, who shall act in contravention of this indenture, and to the schedule annexed to it, shall confiscate not only such a sum of money as is recited in writings obligatory of this date, but also such amercements as to the Lord Deputy and Council shall seem good.

(5) They will aid and protect all receivers, collectors, and other officers of the King.

(6) They will perform and observe such other articles and orders as are omitted from this indenture, and contained in a schedule hereto annexed, ordained by the mature counsel of almost all the noblemen of this kingdom for the regulation of the State.

(7) They will not procure or permit any crime, attempt, or offense against any of the King's subjects.

(8) None of them will exact any black rent from the King's subjects inhabiting the city of Cork, the towns of Youghill and Kynsale, or elsewhere in this kingdom, under penalty of forfeiting the sums before mentioned.

They have delivered their hostages to the Lord Deputy, and put their signatures and seals to this indenture.—Contemporary copy, Latin, pp. 7 ; vol. 603, p. 60, "Carew MSS."

At the end is the following abstract :

Anno 31 regni Regis Henrici VIII.—Item : A peace between the Lord Deputy and MacMorice that he shall find to every great hosting and come in proper person, with eight kearne, victualled at his own charge, during the said hosting, and at every sudden journey, with all his power victualled for two or three days.

Also this note :

The copies contained in this transcript of nine written leaves do agree with the copies found registered in the old Council book.—John Chaloner.

Another contemporary copy of the same, vol. 603, p. 110a :

The copies here called contemporary by the editor of the "Calendar of Carew State Papers" are not necessarily contemporary with the signatures of the noblemen and chieftains of the county of Cork on the 26th of September, 1542, but with the signature, long afterwards, of John Chaloner, Secretary of State for Ireland from May, 1559, to July, 1580. Chaloner does not even certify that these copies agree with the originals, but only with the copies in the Old Council Book. Note the word old. However that may be, it is not likely that the Catholic noblemen and chieftains of the county of Cork in 1542 signed any document of which they knew the above Article 1 to be a part.

1548, August 27. The Mayor of Cork and others wrote to Sir Edward Bellingham :—"Whereas Edmund Tyrrie, bayliff of this city, one of the best young men here, last week complained to the Earl of Desmond of certain lands holden from him by the Barries, whereupon the Earl delivered said Edmund into the hands of Lord Barrymore to minister right

unto him, whom he took to his parliament in his own country, holden on a hill, and Edmund coming on the King's highway was by the Barries murdered by twenty-three foynes of an Irish knife to the very heart, besides other strokes on his body, etc. We dare not walk out of our gates by robbing and murdering. We have no friends but the Earl of Desmond. We beseech you have this shameful murder revenged . . .

1548, November 18th. Same to same. . . Lord Barrymore hath delivered the murderers of the King's bailiff to be put to execution, which we have done. . . certain of the wild Irish came to make a prey on the Earl of Desmond within four miles of us, Lord Barrymore going to do the like on certain other wild Irish by night, killed eighty of them, wherewith we are glad.—"State Papers in Council Book of Cork," p. xv.

A.D. 1549. A document, headed "What Ireland is and how much," has this passage: "Those English nobles and most worshipful captains was degenerate from the English laws: In Kyery—The Earl of Desmond and his Gerotes; Lord Barre of Buttemunt (Buttevant), Lord Rowche of Armoye (Lord Roche of Fermoy), Lord Barry of Kynnalee, Lord Condon of Armevye (Fermoy), Lord Barre Rowe of the Rouhe (recte Ibawne), Lord Cowrsey of Kynsale, Lord Cowgan, Lord Barrett, White Knight, Knight of the Valley; Desmonds of the county of Waterford; Powers, Bourkes, in the county of Limerick; Butlers in the county of Kilkenny and the county of Fiddyurd (i.e., South Riding of Tipperary)."

John Bowleraghe Lord Barry married, first, Elaine, daughter to Lord Roche, and, secondly, a daughter to Gerald FitzJohn, Lord of the Decies; and dying without issue, was succeeded by his next brother.

Edmund Lord Barry, alias Lord Barrymore, eighteenth feudal Lord of Oletan. He is styled Viscount Barrie in "The copy of the book sent from Sir Thomas Cusake, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to the Duke of Northumberland's Grace for the present state of Ireland," 1553, May 8:

"Munster, under the rule of such lords and captains as be there, and of the Earl of Desmond, is in good quiet, so that the Justices of the Peace ride their circuit in the counties of Limerick, Cork, and Kerry, being the farthest shires west in Munster, and the sheriffs are obeyed." "The lords and captains of those countries, as the Earl of Desmond, the Viscount Barrie, the Lord Roche, the Lord FitzMorris and divers other, which within few years would not hear speak to obey the law, beeth now in commission with the Justices of Peace to hear and determine causes, etc."—Vol. 311, p. 112, in "Cal. Carew MSS."

Edmond Lord Barry styles himself Edmund Lord Barrymor in the following memorandum:

Memorandum where William FitzDavid MacGerod wrongefully deteynd from Christopher Lombard Wallinge, alias Wadingstowne, in the pety Island, remeyn-

inge in mortgage with the said Christopher for xvi. marks. It as appereth more playnly For the whiche wrong hold the said Christopher hath taken psans (prisoner) part of the said William's Svaunte (servants) whoso remeyned with hem till the Lorde Barrymor Edmund upon his credyt suerteshippe hathe them enlarged condycyonately that the said William yerely shall inhabit the same accorrdinglely gevinge therof the fourth part proffit comodities to the said Christoper and his assigns dureing that mortegage fre from all cherges, which, if the said Williame will not soe do and accomplish, The said Christopher shall and may let the same, or appoynt some other person to inhabit the same who and which I, the said Edmond Lord Barrymor, must and shall defend the same to the said Christopher, his use and assigns, without any vexacion or molestacion to the contrary by this presents. Wittnes hereunto I, the said Edmond Lord barry mor, have hereunto subscribed my signemannual the 28th of November, 1553. Et Regni Regine nostre Marie primo, present there being piers Copinger, The Mayor, richerd tyrry, georg Skyddy, christopher gowlll, ballif, dyvers others.

See the foregoing memorandum, from among the Roche papers, at p. 135, Smith's "History of Cork," edition of 1892-3.

Edmond Lord Barrymore married, first, Joane Elaine, daughter to James, Earl of Desmond. She ran from him, and then he married Shely, daughter to Donnell MacCarthy Reagh, and widow of Teige, son of MacCarthy More. Dying without issue, Edmond Lord Barrymore was succeeded by his younger brother,

James fitzJohn Lord Barry, alias Lord Barrymore, and called Viscount Buttevant by Florence McCarthy More and by Sir George Carew. He married, first, Ellis, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, of the Shean, in the barony of Coshmore, county Waterford, and by her had no issue. He married, secondly, Ellen, daughter of Teige McCormucke Oge McCarthy, of Muskerry, and widow of John Lord Power, and by her had an only daughter, Catherine, who married Richard Lord Power, son, by a first wife, of the said John Lord Power.

According to an inquisition held at Youghal, on the 31st of March, 1624, James fitzJohn Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, on the 9th of February, 1556, executed a deed conveying his manors of Carrigtoghill, alias Barriescourt; Castle Oleighane, alias Castlelyons; Buttevante, and Liscarroll, to his chaplain, David Hoddyn, who, by deed, on the 18th of February, 1556, reconveyed them to the said James fitzJohn for life, with remainder to the legitimate issue male of the said James fitzJohn, and with ulterior remainders successively to James fitzRichard Barry Roe, Lord of Ibaune, and his legitimate issue male; Richard fitzDavid Barry and his legitimate issue male; David fitzDavid Barry Roe and his legitimate issue male; and, lastly, the right heirs of the said James fitzJohn in "le douce entayle." The jurors further found that the said James fitzJohn Lord Barryroe, on the 20th day of March, 1557, died without any heir male of his body, legitimately begotten, whereupon the said James fitz-

Richard Barrie Roe, by virtue of the said remainder to himself and the heirs male of his body, legitimately begotten, entered into possession of the said manors.

Ignorant of or ignoring the entail of the manors and lands of James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore to James fitzRichard, Lord of Ibawne, Florence MacCarthy Reagh, alias MacCarthy mor, says in his pedigree of the Barrymores: "Immediately after the death of this James Barry, Vicecount Botevant, James Barry, of the Rathe, in Ybawne (who not long before in murdering of his coseins, Redmond Barry and his brother, had made himselfe Lord of Ybawne, otherwise called Barryroe's countrye), did by treason get into the possession of Barryscourt, which is the Lord Barry's chief house, and by stronge hand dispossessed this Ladye Catherine, wife to the now Lord Power, which castell and country he possessed during his life, calling himselfe Vicecount of Botevant, which title and possessions David, his son, at this present dothe enjoy in prejudice to the right heiress of James [fitzJohn], the trew and lawful Vicecount of Botevant."—Vol. 635, "Carew Collection," Lambeth Library. In his Barryroe pedigree Florence MacCarthy repeats the same tale: "This James [FitzRichard] to make himselfe Barriroe murdered Redmond and John, the sonnes of David Barry. Richard and David, the other two brothers, fled to the Earle of Desmond, who he likewise by practise were made away. Also, after the death of James Barry, Vicecount Buttevant, he dispossessed his daughter and heiress by force, and made himself vice-count."—Vol. 635, "Carew Collection."

At page 199, vol. 607, "Carew Collection," Sir George Carew writes on this subject thus:

"James fitzJohn Barry, Lord Viscount Buttevant, deceased, had issue one daughter named Catelina, who was married to Richard Lord Power, late deceased, grandfather to the Viscount Lord Power, and by him had issue John Power, father to the Viscount Lord Power, and Ellis Power, who is mother to the Viscount Lord Barry.

"James fitzRichard Barry as co-lateral heir in fee-tail, succeeded the said James fitzJohn, and had issue David, late Lord Barry, and others; and David has issue young David Barry, father to the Viscount Lord Barry.

"The Lord Power, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, commenced suit for the whole lordship against David, late Lord Barry, in the right of his wife as heir general to the same [James] fitzJohn Lord Barry, but could not prevail. Yet the Queen, to avoid contention between both the lords, persuaded that the now Lord Barry's father should marry the Lord Power's daughter, which was done accordingly. Yet, notwithstanding the marriage and the entail between the Barrys, the Countess, being daughter to the

late Lord Barry and mother to the now Lord Power, pretends to entitle the Lord Power as heir general to the Barrys."—"Carew Calendar," A.D. 1618, pp. 391-392.

Notes to the Barry pedigree given by David Lord Barry to Sir George Carew, in 1602, allege that "Edmond [fitzJohn Lord Barrymore] entayled his lands for default of yssu male of himselfe and his brother, then to descend unto James Barry, father to David Lord Barry, and to there heyres for ever," and that "James [fitzJohn Lord Barrymore] did in like manner as his brother, Edmond, entayle his lands upon James Barry, father to David Lord Barry"; and that Katherine, daughter of James fitzJohn Lord Barry, and wife of Richard Lord Power, "passed a fine to David Lord Barry, who lived anno 1602." Other notes to that pedigree allege that Edmond More Barry, of Rathgobban, second and third cousin and nearest heir male of James fitzJohn Lord Barry, released all his right to James [fitzRichard] Lord Barry, father of David Lord Barry, now living A.D. 1602, and that Edmond More's niece, Margaret Barry, wife of William MacShane McCotter, of Ballycopineir, and Edmond More's first and second cousin, Ellen Barry, wife to Magner, released all their rights to David Lord Barry that lived A.D. 1602. If, however, the Barrymore lands and honours might descend in the female line, Juliana, daughter of John fitzWilliam Lord Barry, would have had a prior title to that of Katherine, daughter of James fitzJohn Lord Barry.

There is independent evidence that Edmond More Barry, of Rathgobban, renounced his right to the Barrymore lands and honours in favour of James fitzRichard Barryroe. The "Council Book of the Corporation of Cork," at pages 70-71, as published, has this entry:

"18 August, 1617. Same day, etc. William FitzRobert FitzEdmond Barrie, harper, produced in open court the counterpawne of a deed of indenture, sealed and endorsed, with names of witnesses that were present at the sealing of the deed."

"This indenture, made 18 March, 1560, betwixt James Barrie Lord Barrie Mor and Barrie Roe, on the one part, and Edmond Barrie, of Rathgobbane, son and heir to Gerald Barrie, son and heir to Richard Barrie, on the other part, Witnesseth that for divers benefits, etc., extended by the said James to the said Edmond, it was agreed between the said James Lord Barrie and Edmond as followeth: First, said Edmond Barrie for him and his heirs hath granted to James Barrie all and singular the manors, lordships, etc., in the towns and fields of Carrickthwohill, Castell oliethan, Kilmollocgh, alias Buttevant, Liscarrull, Orreriestearragh, the Great and Little Island in the haven of Cork, Themollage, Barrie's Rath, alias Rathinbarry, and Lislahertie, and in all the towns and fields, etc., of the Lord Barrie More and of Barryro, in county Cork, with all services, advowsons of churches and courts, with their profits and fines, appertaining to the Manors of Carrickthwohill, etc., etc. To have all said Manors, etc., unto said James Barrie Lord Barrie, his heirs, etc., for ever. And, further, said

Edmond hath made John Gowle FitzPatrick, of Corke, merchant, his lawful attorney, to give possession in the name of Edmond, etc., to said James Lord Barrie."

By the entail of the lands and honours of James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore to his sixth cousin, James FitzRichard Barryroe, the heirs male of Richard, David, and James, the younger sons of John Kittagh Lord Barrymore, were disinherited. They appear thus in the pedigree given in A.D. 1602 to Carew by Viscount Buttevant :

Many names in the foregoing genealogical tables reappear in the Fiants of the reign of Elizabeth as indexed by Mr. James Mills of the Irish Record Office. These are Robert MacEdmond More Barry, of Rathgobban, third cousin and next heir male of James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore, and that lord's other third cousins, the Barries of Castlelyons and the Barries of Scartbarry and Ballinaltig, the descendants of James, fourth son of John Kittagh Lord Barrymore. Also Gerald Dulache Barry, of Garran- [kennifeake, alias Rathbarry], and his son, James, descendants of David, third son of John Kittagh Lord Barrymore.

BARRY OF RATHGOBBANE.

Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 2249, 6 May, 1573. Pardon, Robert MacEdmond More, of Rathgabbane, gentleman, in consideration of his having released all debts due to him by the Crown and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster which had been taken from him.

Richard, second son of John Kittagh Lord Barrymore, was grandfather of Edmond More Barry, of Rathgobbane, who, on the 18th March, 1560, surrendered his right to the lordship of Olethan. Edmond More Barry's son, Robert, was in possession of Rathgobban on the 6th of May, 1573. But Robert's son, William, was a blind and landless harper on the 18th August, 1617. According to an inquisition taken at the King's Old Castle, Cork, on the 20th September, 1626, David Viscount Buttevant, on the 18th October, 1612, assigned the townland of Rathgobbane to "one Daniel MacCormuck O'Cahill." That Daniel O'Cahill, better known as Daniel duff O'Cahill, was the viscount's own harper.

The townland of Rathcobane, midway between Middleton and Rathcormac, contains 580 acres, of which 21 acres are in the parish of Gortroe, and the rest are in the parish of Templebodan, and all are in the barony of Barrymore. A considerable portion of Daniel duff O'Cahill's castle is still standing at Rathcobane, on the site of a rath or earthen fortress, which is popularly believed to have been the home of Gobban Saer, a famous church-builder early in the seventh century.

BARRY OF RATHBARRY.

The Barries of Garranekinnefeake, alias Rathbarry, were descended from David, the third son of John Kittagh Barrymore, Lord of Olothan, alias Lord de Barrie; and they possessed two ploughlands at Garranekinnefeake, which is now a small parish, containing 1,144 acres, and lying between Cork Harbour and the parishes of Midleton, Cloyne, and Ros-tellan, in the barony of Imokilly. They had also the half-ploughland of Titaskin, which now contains 317 acres.

The said David Barry, of Garrankenifecaghe, alias Rathbarry, was father of Garrott, father of John, father of Garrott Dowlagh, i.e., of the ringlets, father of James, father of John.

A.D. 1573, May 6, per fiant of Elizabeth 2,260, Gerald Dulache Barry, of Garran, gentleman, and others, were pardoned.

According to an inquisition on the 20 September, 1626, Garrett Dowlaghe Barry, possessed of Garranekenekeake two ploughlands, Glassingourlaghe 30 acres, and Taenteskin half a ploughland, died about forty years previously; James fitzGarrett Dowlaghe Barrye was his son and next heir, and was of full age and married at the time of his father's death.

Per Fiant 6485 of Queen Elizabeth, dated 28 March, 1601, James McGerrott Dwlagh, of Garrankynefeake, gentleman, with many others, had a pardon. According to an inquisition at Bandon Bridge, on the 14th of August, 1630, James fitzGarrett Dowlaghe Barry, and his son and heir, John fitzJames, on the 5th of February, 1627, were raising money on Garranekinnefeake, alias Rathbarry, Tateskin, alias Tanestown, etc., two and a half ploughlands. According to the "Down Survey," the forfeiting proprietors in A.D. 1641 were John fitzJames Barry, Titaskin, 230 acres; James Fitzgerald, Garrane Kinefeaky, 1,150 acres. Both places went to the Earl of Inchiquin.

In the case of Richard Earl of Barrymore, plt., versus William Basill, Attorney-General, deft., on the 8th of April, 1656, at Youghal, John Fitz-James fitzGarrett Dowlagh Barry, of Garrane, deposed that he had been "page of honor" to the noble Lord David fitzJames Visct. Buttevant, etc. As Garrett and Gerald are interchangeably names, it may be assumed that the James FitzGarrett Dowlaghe Barry, of Garrane Kennefeake, in 1627, was the James fitzGerald who forfeited it in 1641.

BARRY OF CASTLELYONS.

The Barries of Castleyons in the second half of the sixteenth century were a branch of the descendants of James Barry, fourth son of John Kittagh Lord Barrymore.

4 November, 1584. Presentment of Country Jury, Cork: John, father of this James and Edmond, survived them both, and his lands are escheated.

Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 2247. 6 May, 1573. Pardon John Moyle MacDavid MacRobert Barry, of Castellehan, gentleman; Edmund MacShane Moyle, of Castellehane, gentleman; consideration as in 2249.

No. 3093, 6th September, 1577. Pardon to John Meal Barry, of Castleyans, gentleman; James fitzJohn Meale, of Balleneshiery; and Edmond fitzJohn Meale Barry, of Balleemon. Fine, one cow each.

7 November, 1584. Presentment of Town Jury, Cork: David, now Lord Barrymore, being in Rebellion, hath hanged the aforesaid James fitzJohn Meale, etc. John Moyl Barry, of Ballygoran, in the Lord Barry's contrie, dyed, whose sonne and heir was slayne in rebellion. We find that the forenamed John Moyl was in rebellion, and died after coming in uppon protection, and was seized of Ballygoran, containing two ploughlands.—Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 627, folio 129, 1, and 50.

2 November, 1585. Inquisition at Youghal. "Also the jurors say on their oath that James MacShane Moyle was seized in his demesne as of fee of Balligoran in the said county, and of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the same, or spectant to the same, containing one ploughland, and being so seized at Karrignavar, in the said county of Cork, on the 22nd day of July, in the 23rd year of the reign of the said lady now Queen, entered into rebellion tratorously against the lady the Queen, in which rebellion he died." Eileain, daughter of Donnall McAirt O'Keiffe, of Gleannan phreachain [now Glenville, county Cork], was wife of James, son of John Moyle [Barry], of Coole [near Castlelyons, county Cork].—O'Keiffe Pedigree, Brit. Mus. MS., Eg. 112.

16 July, 1585, Fiant No. 4752. Pardon of John Oge MacShane Meel Barry, of Castlelyons.

10 March, 1585-6, No. 4826. Pardon William fitzJohn Moell Barry, of Castlelyons.

28 March, 1601, No. 6485. Pardon, Philip fitzRichard fitzJohn Meale, of Castlelyons; Robert fitzJames fitzJohn, of Castlelyons; William and Thomas MacShane Meale, of same; Richard fitzJames fitzJohn Meale, of same; Gerrott fitzJames fitzJohn Meale, of Clonemolough.

15 November, 1602, No. 6701. Pardon, William fitzDavid Oge Barry, of Castlelyons; Richard fitzJames Barry and John fitzRichard Oge Barry, late of same.

BARRY OF BALLINALTIG.

These Barries were a branch of the descendants of James, fourth son of John Kittagh Barry Lord Barrymore, and were senior to the Castlelyons branch.

Fiants No. 2249, 6 May, 1573. Pardon, David MacEdmond Oge Barry, of Scartywarrig, gentleman.

No. 2260, 6th May, 1573. Pardon, Robert Mac Richard MacEdmond, of Scartywarrigg.

No. 5056, 3 November, 1587. Pardon, David fitzRobert fitzRichard, of Ballenalthy.

No. 6248, 31st August, 1598. Pardon, Richard fitzRobert Barrie, of Ballinaltie.

No. 6485, 28 March, 1601. Pardon, David and James fitzRobert fitzRichard, of Ballinalahie; Thomas and Richard fitzRobert, of same.

No. 6701, 15 November, 1602. Pardon, William fitzDavid Oge Barry, of Castellyons.

Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, and his two daughters are mentioned in pedigrees dictated by Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald, alias Brighid na Sean-chas, that is, Bridget of the histories. She died at the age of ninety years, in 1808, having been a valuable genealogical authority for her own neighbourhood. But as oral tradition was her sole source of knowledge, her statements regarding comparatively remote events abound with inaccuracies, without ceasing, however, to be extremely valuable. Her pedigree of the MacAdam Barries, Lords of the Manor of Rathcormac, has this colophon: "This pedigree was taken down from Bridget Fitzgerald, alias Barry, in her last illness, in the year 1808"; and this passage: "John Barry, or Sean an truis, was the son of John Barry by Margaret, the daughter of Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, and Hanna Fitzgerald, daughter of the Earl of Desmond. By Margaret he got the lands of Curraghplobode and Ballynanelagh, and had issue Richard, of Kilshannig; John, of Curraghprevin; and James, of Lisnegar." Mrs. Fitzgerald's pedigree of the Barries of Leamlara mentions Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, and his second daughter, Ellen, mother of Ellen McCarthy, mother of Ellen O'Cahill, wife of a Garrett Barry, of Lemlara:

"Ellen O'Cahill was the daughter of Ellen MacCarthy, daughter of Charles MacCarthy, who was general under Charles II. He left his daughter, the said Ellen, with a large fortune in trust with Richard, Earl of Barrymore, who kept the fortune, and gave her in marriage to Daniel O'Cahill, with the lands of Ragubbane only, on which the said Daniel built a castle. Ellen MacCarthy's mother was Ellen Barry, daughter to Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, whose estate was eighteen ploughlands in the parish of Gortroe and ten in the parish of Ballinaltig. Said Richard's father was a Lord Barrymore and his mother was the Earl of Desmond's daughter. Daniel O'Cahill's son was Lodawick, whose daughter was the grandmother of Edmond Barry, late of Carrigtwohill" (of which Edmond Barry, the present writer, another Edmond Barry, is a great-grandson.

In these paragraphs are many errors that need not be corrected in this place. It will suffice here to point out that in the pedigrees of A.D. 1602, Richard [FitzRichard] Barry, of Ballinaltig, is neither the husband of an Earl of Desmond's daughter, nor the son of a Lord Barrymore married to an Earl of Desmond's daughter, but is fourth in descent from such a lord. On the other hand, however, these paragraphs have preserved the precious facts that one daughter of Richard of Ballinaltig married John Barry, of Rathcormac, and that the other became an ancestress of the Barrys of Lemlara and of the Barrys of Dundullerick. Through these two sisters the MacAdam Barries, of Rathcormac, Ballyclough, Tignegeragh, and Ballynahina, the Barries of Lemlara, and the Barries of Dundullerick are alike descended from Earls of Desmond, Lords Barrymore, alias Lords of Oletan, White Knights of Clongibbon, O'Keeffes of Dunbolloge, and Barries of the Little Island. Also through these sisters the MacAdam and Dundullerick Barries are descended from Garrett Barry, of Lemlara, grandson of the Garrett who, in the pedigree published in circ. 1835, is said to have died circ. 1390.

The Ballinaltig estate, on the death of Richard fitzRichard fitzEdmond Barry, did not pass to his two daughters, but to his two younger brothers, James and John, neither of whom is set down in the pedigrees of A.D. 1602, and both of whom forfeited, as appears from the following extracts made by the late Charles M. Barry :

Patent Rolls, James I. Grant to Sir John Davys, knt. Ballinaltie and Scartivarrie, three and a half ploughlands, parcel of the estate of James fitzRichard fitzEdmond Barrie and John fitzRichard, his brother ; rent £1 3s. 4d. Grant to Lord Delvin, Theinescarty, one small carucate in Orririe, the estate of James fitzRichard Barrie, slain in rebellion ; rent, 18s. 0d.

Depositions of witnesses taken before us, Henry Tynte, Esq., and Thomas Warren, of Youghal, Alderman at Youghal, the 8th April, 1656, on the part of Richard Earl of Barrymore, by virtue of a commission unto us and others directed out of His Hignesses Court of Exchequer in Ireland, bearing date the 9th day of February, 1655.

1st Deponent. John Barry, of Castlelyons, in the couny of Cork, gentleman, being aged 77 years or thereabouts, and being examined, deposeth and saith to the 1st Interrogatory hee sayth that he very well knew David fitzJames Barry Lord Viscount Buttevant, great-grandfather of the claymant, etc., etc. Ballynaltig, Scart Barry, Coolequane, and Skehanagh were part of the ancient inheritance of James fitzRichard Barry and his brother, John fitzRichard, who being attainted, the late King James granted said lands to Sir John Davyes, Knt., his Attorney General, who, in the year 1615, granted them to one Stephen Galway fitzWalter, of Cork, who, by deed bearing date 20th November, 1615, granted the premisses to David fitzJames Barry, Viscount Buttevant, who disposed of same to David fitzRobert Barry, who was succeeded by his son, James fitzDavid

MacRobert, who paid rent to Viscount Buttevant, and dying a year before the wars, his widow, Honora Ni Art O'Keeffe, held the lands until the great contributions compelled her to let them go waste. Witness proves the handwriting of the grantor, Stephen Galway, and of the witnesses John Barry, of Dunbeggie; Edmond Barry, of Ballyspellane; and Daniel O'Keeffe."

Undoubtedly the David fitzRobert Barry who purchased in a way the Ballinaltig and Scartbarry estate in 1615 was the David fitzRobert fitzRichard of Ballinaltig, alias Ballinalehie (Ballinalethie), in the Fiants of 3 November, 1587, and 20 March, 1601; and was a son of the Robert MacRichard MacEdmond, of Scartywarrigg, in a Fiant of 6 May, 1573; and was a nephew of the forfeitors of that estate, James and John fitzRichard fitzEdmond, and of their elder brother, Richard. This tallies in a way with a statement of Mrs. Margaret O'Hea, nee Fitzgerald, granddaughter of Brighid na Senchas: "Said Bridget Barry's grandmother by the father, James Barry, was Frances Barry, daughter of James fitzDavid Barry, of Ballinaltig, real heir of eight and twenty ploughlands, and great-grandson of Lord Barrymore." That means that Robert, the grandfather of James fitzDavid fitzRobert Barry, of Ballinaltig, in 1624-1640, and the father of David fitzRobert who compounded with Lord Buttevant for the Ballinaltig-Scartbarry estate in 1615, was a younger brother of the Richard Barry said by Brighid na Senchas in her Lemlara pedigree to have had eighteen ploughlands in the parish of Gortroe, and ten in the parish of Ballinaltig, and to have been a Lord Barrymore's son.

From a document seen among the family papers of the late Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., of Kilcor, by the present writer in 1876, it is evident that the David fitzRobert Barry who compounded with Lord Buttevant for the Ballinaltig and Scartbarry estate in 1615 was not next heir to his uncles, the forfeiting proprietors, James fitzRichard fitzEdmond and his brother John. That document I deciphered thus: "David Barry, the ward's father, died 10th February, 1624, the ward then being ten years old. The right heir of Ballinaly commenced suit for the whole lands against the said David, and against David fitzJohn Barry before David died, and proved the inheritance to be his, and that he . . . the same way . . . hand in the war tymes."

The following are summaries of other documents in the same collection:

31 January, 1635. Power of attorney from James Barry fitzDavid, of Ballinaltighe, to William O'Bryan, of Coyleenacurra, in the said county, gentleman, to pay Daniel MacCnoghier O'Lomasnee £100 for the redemption of the ploughland of Skeaghanaghe, mortgaged by my father, David fitzRobard Barry; also to pay Stephen Myaghe FitzGarrett, of Cork, merchant, the sum of . . . in redemption of the half ploughland of Ballinaltighe, mortgaged by me to the said Stephen; also to pay Clement

Simon, of Carrigluska, gentleman, £100 in redemption for the half plough-land of Ballinaltighe, leased by me to Thomas Hunter after mortgage for £200.

December, 1635. Articles of agreement between James Barry, of Ballynaltighe, in the county of Cork, gent., and Onor Ny Kieffe, alias Barry, wife of the said James, on the one part, and Cahill MacCormoke, of D . . . , in the said county, yeoman; John Kinane, of the same, yeoman; and Thomas fitzRichard Barry, of the same, gentleman, of the other part. A lease.

22 June, 1638. Bill of James Barry, of Ballinaltighe, for £12, to be paid the 8th day of July, 1638, to William O'Bryan, of Coillnacurra.

October, 1638. Bill of same to same, for 50 shillings.

5th November, 1638. Bond for £30 due by same to same.

According to Mrs. Margaret O'Hea, grand-daughter of Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald, alias Brighid na Senchas, Frances Barry, daughter of James fitzDavid Barry, of Ballinaltig, was grandmother of Brighid na Senchas, thus: Said Frances married a [MacAdam] Barry, and was mother of James Barry, who was father of Bridget Barry (Brighid na Senchas). About the year 1870, Miss Mary Fitzgerald, of Rockview, stated to the present writer that Bridget Barry (Brighid na Senchas) married Thomas Fitzgerald, and had a son, Maurice Fitzgerald, of Gurteen, who married Ellen [daughter of John Barry, lessee of Ballinaltig, and], aunt of Dr. Milner Barry, and had issue James Fitzgerald, of Rockview, Carrigacrumph, who married Teresa, daughter of Thomas Coppinger, of Rosmore, and had issue an eldest son, Maurice Fitzgerald, of Rockview, who married Cooke, and had issue Maurice, Teresa, Mary, etc.

At the Restoration of Charles II. Ballinaltig went to Charles McCarthy, of Carrignavar, and Scartbarry to the Earl of Barrymore, and Skahanagh and Coolequane were dower for Margaret Bryan, alias Baggott, and, in 1679, passed to William O'Brien, a grandson of the above-mentioned William O'Bryan, of Coillnacurra, alias Kilcor.

According to the pedigrees of A.D. 1602, John Kittagh Lord Barrymore had three brothers—Laurence Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne; James, ancestor of the FitzJames Barries of Annagh, in Orrery; and "Riochog," of whom the family of "Riochog, in Barrimore, descended"; and there was an entail between John and Laurence. We have seen, however, that John and Laurence were not brothers, but first and second cousins, and therefore John may be presumed to have been only a remoter cousin of James and "Riochog." The history, therefore, of the Barry Roes, Lords of Ibawne, and, later on, Earls of Barrymore, on every ground, may take precedence of that of the FitzJames Barries of Annagh.

RECORDS OF THE BARRYS.

FIRST CHAPTER.—BARRYMORE.

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 3, line 30. For North Wales read Powis.

Page 4, lines 21, 22. Expunge: and in due time Girald's son, Maurice, married Arnulph's daughter, Alice. And between lines 25 and 26 insert as a paragraph: Arnulph fled to Ireland, and his daughter, Alice, was subsequently married to Girald's son, Maurice.—"The Earls of Kildare Addenda," page 4.

Page 4, line 29. Add: "Chronicles of the Princes."

Page 8, line 2. For themselves read "theirselves."

Page 8. Between lines 3 and 4 insert the following paragraphs on the Welsh and Irish descent of the Barries through Nesta.

The De Barries were not only of Welsh, but also of Irish, royal descent, through Nesta, who was a daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, last King of South Wales, and by her first husband, Girald de Windsor, Prefect of Pembroke, was mother of Angareth de Windsor, ancestress of the Barries of Ireland through her marriage with William de Barri, of Mainarpir Castle, a baron of Pembroke.

Girald de Barri, Archdeacon of Brecknock, and youngest son of the said William and Angarath, says of himself:

"Girald, by origin of Wales and of its southern part, and of the maritime extremities of Demetia, not far from the principale town of Penbroc—in a word, of Mainarpir Castle, was of noble descent; for his mother, united in marriage to an excellent man, William de Barri, was Angarath, a daughter of Nesta, the noble daughter of Res, Prince of South Wales, that is, Res, son of Theodore."—Vol. i., p. 21.

In his "Descriptio Kambrizæ," written in A.D. 1194, the said Girald de Barri says:

"This is the pedigree of the princes of South Wales: Res, son of Griphin; Griphin, son of Res; Res, son of Theodore; Theodore, son of Cadelh; Cadelh, son of Eneas; Eneas, son of Oen; Oen, son of Hoel Da, that is, Hovel the Good; Hovel, son of Cadelh; Cadelh, son of Roderic the Great. So from Cadelh, son of Roderic the Great, descended the princes of South Wales.

"From Mervin in this manner descended the princes of North Wales: David, son of Oen; Oen, son of Griphin; Griphin, son of Canan; Canan, son of Iago; Iago, son of Ythewal; Ythewal, son of Meuric; Meuric, son of Anaudrech; Anaudrech, son of Mervin; Mervin, son of Roderic the Great.

"But Anaraut left no posterity, whence also the princes of Powis have a separate pedigree.

"This also seems noteworthy that the Welsh bards and chanters have a pedigree of the said princes in their ancient and authentic books, written, however, in Welsh, and they retain the same by memory from Roderic the Great to the Blessed Virgin[s cousin, Anna], and thence to Silvius Ascanius, and Eneas; and from Eneas they extend the pedigree on to Adam. But since a narration of so distant, so most remote a kinship would seem to many to be mendacious rather than historic, we intentionally exclude it from this our compendium."—Book i., chapter iii.

We may add that Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales, was father of Cadell; Cadell of Howel Da; Howel of Owen, King of South Wales; and Owen of Meredith, King of Powis. Also Rhodri Mawr was father of Mervin; Mervin of Llewelyn;

Llewelyn of Angharad, mother of the said Meredith, who left at his death, A.D. 998, a daughter and heiress, Angharad, who, by her second husband, Cynfyn, son of Gwerystan, was mother of Rhiwallon, slain 1068, and of Bleddyn, who was King of Powis, and ancestor of all subsequent princes of Powis. In reprobating the abduction of Nesta by Owen, son of Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, the "Chronicle of the Princes" brings out the fact that Nesta's mother was a daughter of Rhiwallon, brother of Bleddyn: "A.D. 1106. Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn and Gwladus, daughter of Rhiwallon, the mother of Nesta, were [full first] cousins, as Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, sons of Cynvyn, were brothers, from Angharad, daughter of King Maredudd."

Though Girald de Barri, in A.D. 1194, traced back the Princes of Wales only ten generations to Roderick the Great, who died A.D. 877, and though he rightly objected to the pedigree being carried back to contemporaries of the Blessed Virgin, and thence through Aeneas to Adam, yet he might safely have gone twelve generations farther back, to Mailcun, King of North Wales, who died A.D. 547, or even three or four generations still further, back to Cunedda, who is mentioned by Nennius, thus:

"The great King Mailcun reigned among the Britons, i.e., in the district of Guenedota because his great-great-grandfather, Cunedda, with his twelve sons, had come before from the left-hand part, i.e., from the country which is called Manau Gustodin, one hundred and forty-six years before Mailcun reigned, and expelled the Scots with much slaughter from these countries, and they never returned again to inhabit them."—Bohn's Nennius. In that passage Gale's edition has "Cundag," "eight sons," and "Manau Guotadin." The genuine part of the pedigree of the Kings of Wales commences with Cunedda, who seems to have been a Pict, and who dispossessed the Irish of North Wales in or about A.D. 400.

In the preface to the Rolls edition of the "Annales Cambriae," the pedigree of Owen, King of South Wales, and sixth in ascent from Nesta, is traced upwards, first, through his father, Howel Da, of the Venedotian, that is, the North Welsh line of kings, and next through his mother, Ellen, heiress of the Kingdom of Demetia, that is, South West Wales. That double pedigree is from British Museum manuscript, Harleian, 3859, wherein it is believed, says Principal Rhys, of Jesus College, Oxford, to be in a hand of the early twelfth century, and copied from a compilation made probably not later than the year 954. For nineteen generations each branch of the pedigree is trustworthy: the Venedotian up to Cuneda, and the Dimetian up to Trifun; but beyond Trifun and Cuneda, who flourished in the first half of the fifth century, both branches are increasingly unreliable. In that pedigree, which here follows, M. and map mean son, and merch daughter. The obituary dates are added from the "Annals of Cambria." B, D, K, N, W, being for Britons, Demetia, King, North, and Wales, respectively.

Yvein Map Iguel, K.B., 950.
 m. Catell, K., 909.
 m. Rotri, K.W., 877.
 m. Mermin, K.W., 844.
 m. Ethil
 Merch Cinnan, K.N.W., 816.
 Map Rotri, K.B., 754.
 m. Tutgual
 m. Catgualar, K.B., 682.
 m. Catgollaun, K.B., 631.
 m. Catman
 m. Jacob, K.B., 613.
 m. Beli.
 m. Run.

M. Mailcun, K.N.W., 447.
 m. Catgoloun Eauhír.
 m. Einaun girt.
 m. Cuneda.
 m. Octern.
 m. Patern pesrut.
 m. Tacit.
 m. Cein.
 m. Guorcein.
 m. Doli.
 m. Guordoli.
 m. Dumn.
 m. Guordumn.
 m. Amguoloyt.

m. Anguerit.
 m. Onnum.
 m. Duvun.
 m. Britguein
 m. Eugene.
 m. Aballac.
 m. Amalech, who was a son
 of Belli the Great, and his
 mother was Anna who is
 said to have been a cousin
 of the Virgin Mary, the
 Mother of Our Lord Jesus
 Christ.

Yvein Map Elen, 928.

Merch Loumerc, 903.

Map Hymeyt, K.D., 892.

Map Tancroyst

Merch Ovein, 811.

Map Margetiut, K.D., 796.

m. Teudos.

m. Regin.

m. Cargocaun.

m. Cathen.

m. Cloten.

m. Nuogoy

m. Arthur.

m. Petr.

m. Cincar.

m. Guortepir, K.D.

m. Aircol.

m. Trifun, K.D.

m. Clotri.

m. Gloitguin.

m. Nimet.

m. Dimet.

m. Maxim Gueletic.

m. Protec.

m. Protector.

m. Ebiud.

m. Eliud.

M Stater.

m. Pires misser.

m. Constans.

m. Constantius and Helen
Luiedauc, who went out
from Britain to Jerusalem
to seek the Cross of
Christ, and brought it
with her, thence to Cons-
tantinople, and it is
there to this day.

Between Trifun, alias Tristin, and Clotri, alias Gwledyr, two later manuscripts insert five names: Owain Vraisg, Blessed Kyndeyrn, Owain, Kyngar, Owain; and a fourth MS. inserts six: Ewein Vreisc, Blessed Cyndwr, Ewein, Kyngar, Prwtech, Ewein. Owain Vraisg, alias Ewein Vreisc, may be for Aed Brosc of the Irish copy. Prwtec is for Protec. Instead of Clothri map Gloitguin, that is, Clotri, son of Gloitguin, the second MS. has Gwledyr ferch Gletwin; and the third has Gwlydyr verch Glewdwin, both meaning Gwledyr, alias Clotri, daughter of Gletwin. Other variations in the MSS. need no mention here. Correctly, no doubt, Principal Rhys, following the Cymrodor, reads Protector, and Protec, a partially deciphered Protector, where the Rolls preface to "Annales Cambriæ" has Ytec, and Ytector. According to Professor Momsen, Protector was a title conferred by Roman Emperors on Barbarian Princes in alliance with the Roman Empire. In A.D. 1895 on a pillar stone at Castell Dwyran, Carmarthenshire, there was found, FOTECORIGAS in Ogham characters, and beneath a cross in a circle was MEMORIA VOTEPORGIS PROTICTORIS, in Latin characters: the Ogham inscription meaning [the head stone] of Fotecori; and the Latin inscription meaning: In memory of Voteporix, the Protector; and the cross meaning that Fotecori, alias, Voteporix, died a Christian.

According to Principal Rhys, in October, 1895, the Castell Dwyran inscriptions commemorate Vortipore, who was King of Demetia circ. A.D. 547, and is called Guortepir in the above given Demetian pedigree. On the contrary, Professor Momsen, of Berlin, holds that whoever is commemorated at Castell Dwyran, from being styled Protector, he must have flourished before the abandonment of Great Britain by the Romans, circ. A.D. 410; and the Berlin professor's dictum is corroborated from the above given Dimetian pedigree, where Protec and Protector are respectively one and two generations elder than Maxim Gueletic, who was slain A.D. 388. Probably Protec and Protector of the Demetian pedigree in its Welsh form, as already given, were intended one or other for the Castell Dwyran Fotecori, alias Voteporix the Protector. Probably, also, Corach, the fourth name before Gartbuir, that is, Vortipore, in the Irish copies of the Demetian pedigree was the Protec of the Welsh form of that pedigree, and, like Protec for Protector, was a fragment of Fotecorach, which would be an old-Irish or middle-Irish form of the archaic-Irish genitive singular FOTECORIGAS, from nominative singular Fotecori, like middle-Irish genetives singular Cundrach, Cunrach, Ruadrach, Rudrach, from nominatives Cundri, Cunri, Ruadri, Rudri, etc.—"Book of Leinster."

The three principal Irish copies of the Demetian pedigree are in the twelfth century MS., Rawlinson B 502; the fifteenth century MS., Laud 610, and the fourteenth century MS., "The Book of Hy Maini." In these manuscripts the

pedigree comes down to Tualodor, one generation elder than the Margetiud King of Demetia, who died A.D. 796, and in this form was first issued, circ. A.D. 766.

From Tualodor back to Trestin the Irish version of the Demetian pedigree, as remarked by Principal Rhys, "proves virtually identical with that of the Kings of Dyved (Demetia) as given in the pedigree of Owen, son of Howel the Good." Here follow the corresponding parts from the three principal MSS. in Welsh and in Irish; all but that from the "Book of Hy Maini" being taken from Principal Rhys's address to the Cambrian Archæological Association, at Killarney, in August, 1891:

WELSH.			IRISH.		
1. MS.	2. MS.	3. MS.	1.	2.	3.
<i>Harleian</i> , 3859.	<i>Rawlinson</i> , B 466.	<i>Jesus College</i> , 20.	<i>Rawlinson</i> , B 502.	<i>Laud.</i>	<i>Book of Hy Maini.</i>
Margetiud	Meredudd	Maredud	Tualodor	Taulodor	Ulodhar
Map Teudos	Tewdost	Teudos	Mac Rigin	Rigind	Rigind
„ Regin					
„ Catgocaun	Kadwgon	Gwgawn	Mic Catacuind		
„ Cathen	Kadien	Cathen	„ Cacttienn	Catien	Caitind
„ Cloten		Eleothen	„ Clotenn	Clothienn	Lochind
„ Nougoy	Nowy	Nennue	„ Nee	Noe	Nae
„ Arthur	Arthen	Arthur	„ Artuir	Artuir	Artuir
„ Petr	Pedyr	Peder	„ Rethcoir	Petuir	Petair
„ Cincar	Kyngar	Kyngar	„ Congair	Congair	Congair
„ Guortepir	Gwrthyfyr	Gwrdeber	„ Gartbuir	Gortiben	Goirirbean
	Erbin	Erbin			
„ Aircoil	Avargvl	Aircol Lawhir	„ Alchoil	Alcon	Alcon
	Llawir				
„ Triphun	Triusin and	Tryphum	„ Trestin	Tresund	Treisond
	Tristin				
	Owain Vraisc	Ewein Vreisc	Aeda Brose	Aeda	Aeda
				Brosce	Brosce
	Kyndeyrn	Cyndwr	Corath	Corach	Corach
	Owain	Ewein	Echach Allmuir	Echdach All- mair	Eochhach All- muir
	Kyngar	Kyngar	Artchuirp	Airtchuirp	Artchuirp
		Prwtech			
		Ewein			
„ Clotri	Owain				
„ Gloitguin	Gwlydyr				
	Merch Glewd- win				

Clotri map Gloitguin, Clotri, son of Gloit the White, of the first Welsh column corresponds to Gwlydyr merch Glewdwin, Gwlydyr, daughter of Glewd the White, of the second Welsh column. After so many maps, the repetition of map, "son," before Gloitguin might be due to inadvertence, but the insertion of merch, "daughter," before Glewdwin must have been deliberate. Clotri, alias Gwlydyr, therefore, was the daughter of Gloit, alias Glewd, and was perhaps the wife of Cori [genitive Corach], and the mother of Aed Brosce, alias Owain Vraisc, alias Ewein Vreisc. In the Irish manuscripts the pedigree is carried back through Cori's father, Echaid Allmuir, that is, "Eochaid from beyond sea," an Irish prince who acquired Demetia in Wales, and apparently was Protector No. 1, and on to Eochaid Allmuir's father, Art curb, who was prince of the Decii of Munster, and descendant and representative of Fiacha Suidge, brother of Conn Ceadcathach, a monarch of Ireland, who died circ. A.D. 212, and son of Fedlimid Rechtaid, a monarch of Ireland, who died circ. A.D. 174.

In the Irish manuscript, the "Book of Hy Maini," the tale regarding the coming of the Deisi from Magh Breagh into Munster; and in the Irish manuscript, the *Leabhar na Huidre*, the tale regarding the banishment of the Deisi

the "Book of Hy Maini" errs grossly in taking Art corb, who must have flourished early in the fourth century, to have been the father of Aengus Gaibuaithbeach, who blinded King Cormac, circ. A.D. 276; and to have been a son of King Feidlimidh Reachtaidh, who died circ. A.D. 174, or, according to the "Annals of the Four Masters," in A.D. 119.

In the Leabhar na Huidre, an Irish MS. of A.D. 1100, the corresponding tract, entitled "the cause of the banishment of the Dessi into Munster," barely says that "Oengus Gaibuafnech was a violent man of the Dessi of Mag Breg," and that "good was the kindred of the Dessi, i.e., the clann, that is, the posterity of Fiacha Suigthe, son of Fedemid Rechtaid, son of Tuathal Techtmar."

The full pedigree of Art corb forms the earlier part of the metrical pedigree composed for, and presumably in the reign of, Branfind, who was tenth in descent from Art corb, and was King of Deisi of Munster, and died A.D. 669. It is found less correctly in the pedigrees of Branfind's cousins, St. Forannan, one generation older; St. Senanus, three generations older; and Felachad and his two brothers, two generations younger than Branfind. Some or all of these pedigrees are found in the "Book of Leinster," the "Book of Lecan," the "Book of Ballymote," etc.

ARTCORB.			
Son of Mes [in] corbb.		Son of Conri the Victorious.	
„ Mesgegra.		„ Cairpre Wrist-red.	
„ Mesinfog [J.		„ Fiacha Suidge.	
„ Corbb with fine British shoe.		„ Feidlmid Rechtaid.	

Thus it is seen that the Barries, as also the Geraldines, at their first coming into Ireland, were descendants of the ancient Miletian monarchs of Ireland down to King Feidlmid Rechtaid, through the Kings of the Deisii, of Demetia, and of South Wales.

Page 8. Prefix to line 26: In substantial agreement with the pedigree given by Lord Buttevant to Sir George Carew in 1602.

Page 14, line 18. For his, etc., read have we.

Page 16, lines 6 and 7. For Kerren read Kerreu.

Page 17, lines 30, 31. For Muscerie-on-Dunnegan, and Killyde, read: and Muscerie-on-Dunnegan,

Page 17, line 34. For—was the small barony of Kinnatallon, etc., read: was the territory of Corca Oiche, which, as described by O'Huidhrin, was the whole, or the northern part, of the present barony of Lower Connello.

On the 31st of August, 1899, the present writer saw at the Public Record Office, London, from an inquisition held on the 8th of August, 1282, at Kilmallock, on John FitzThomas, that the said John FitzThomas, who was the great-granfather of the first Earl of Desmond, held a cantred from John de Barry at Killyde Hy Connil, in the county of Limerick, which cantred is now substantially the barony of Glenquin, county Limerick. That cantred of Killyde was, no doubt, the cantred of Killyde which had been granted by Robert FitzStephen to his nephew, Philip de Barri.

Sweetman's calendar of documents relating to Ireland, preserved in the Public Record Office, London, after summaries of paragraphs regarding other lands of the said John FitzThomas in the then county Limerick, says:

A cantred at Aylly . . . of John de Barry for the service of two knights now worth £100 a year, but in the time of the said John £200.

I read the original thus:

Inq. P. M. 10th Edw. I., No. 21. . . . Idem Johannes tenuit unum cantredum apud Killyde Hy Connil et castrum in eodem comitatu de Johanne de

Barry pro duobus serviciis militum et valet idem eantredus modo centum libras per annum in omnibus exitibus . . . valebat . . . in tempore predicti Johannis ducentas libras.—Inq. P. M. X. Edw. I., No. 21.

"The same John [FitzThomas FitzGerald] held one cantred at Kyllde O'Connil, and a castle in the same county [of Limerick], of John de Barry for two knights' services, and the same cantred is now worth £100 yearly in all issues . . . ; but it was worth in the time of the foresaid John £200."

Letters relative to the antiquities of the county Limerick, collected during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in 1840, say:

"Killeady, barony of Glenquin, anciently in the west of Connello, which contained Glenquin. O'Heerin [in O'Heerin's topographical poem], passes out of O'Keefe's and McAuliffe's country over Slieve Luachra into Claonglais, in the country of the Hy Connello. Claonglais is in the parish of Killeady, and barony of Glenquin, and the church of Killeady is described in all the ancient authorities as at the foot of Slieve Luachra. A fragment of the castle, to the north-west of the church, is conspicuous. About a mile to the west of this castle, in the townland of Glenquin, is the lofty castle of Glenquin, from which the barony has taken its name."—Vol. i., p. 75.

The Inquisition P. M. on Gerald de Prendergast, A.D. 1251, October 28, says regarding Corco Oiche: "The jurors also say that Gerard de Prendergast held of David de Barry a half-cantred in Corkoyhe by the service of one knight, and John FitzThomas held the same land of the same Gerard by the same service, but never rendered to the said Gerard nor by the said Gerard to David." At the London Record Office I had not time to decipher the paragraph regarding Corco Oiche in the Inq. P. M. of 8 Aug., 1282, on John FitzThomas FitzGerald; but Sweetman's Calendar says that the said John FitzThomas held half a cantred at Corleleye (Corkoye?) of Robert FiezStephen by the service of one knight. The John de Barri from whom the cantred of Kyllde was held by John FitzThomas was Lord of Olethan after David fitzWilliam de Barri, and before David de Barri, the Lord Justice, and seems to have been the brother of the one and the father of the other, and to have been the Barrymore slain, together with John FitzThomas, at Callan. In fact, he is the father of Lord Justice David in the pedigree by David Lord Buttevant; only a copyist has shifted the words "He was Lord Justice of Ireland" from the son to the father.

Page 78, line 17. For Muscerie on Donegan and Kyllde read: and Muscerie on Donegan.

Page 79, lines 13 to 17. Expunge from MSS. to the end of the paragraph.

Page 84, line 1. For 1600-1603 read: 1602.

Page 84, line 1. At end add: and altered in some particulars by the latter.

Page 84, line 6. Draw a line horizontally from over Robert Barry to meet perpendicular line issuing from Philip Barry, as Robert was Philip's son.

Page 84, line 7. For O'Kellies read: O'Kullans.

Page 84, line 15. For Riochi read: Riochog, and also at line 16 for Rochy read: Riochog.

Page 84, line 28. For Bowleclaghe read: Bouléragehe.

Page 85, line 8 from the bottom. For (i.e., Cork), read: (i.e., Corco Oiché, now the barony of Lower Connello).

Page 86, line 26. For that cantred at Ayly may have been, read: Ayly is a misreading for Kyllde hy connil, now Glenquin barony; similarly Corleleye ought be Corkoyhe, now Lower Connello barony.

Page 92, line 37. Add "Cal. S. P. Eng."

CHAPTER II.—BARRYROES.



THE Barryroes are a branch of the Barrymores. The first Barryroe was Lawrence Barry, Lord of Ishawne, who was a son of Sir William Moyle Barry, Lord of Ishawne, who was a younger brother of Sir David fitz-David de Barri, who was the Lord of Olethan, alias the Lord Barrymore, that died in A.D. 1347. A subsequent Lord of Ishawne, James fitzRichard, of the Rath, Barryroe, succeeded to the Barrymore estates in A.D. 1557, and was summoned to Parliament in A.D. 1559 as Viscount Buttevant. He was ancestor of the extinct Earls of Barrymore and of the extant Smith-Barries. A first cousin and rival of the said James fitzRichard of the Rath Barryroe was David fitzDavid Barryroe of Rahanisky, etc., whose eldest son, Richard fitzDavid, was ancestor of the extinct Lords of the Manor of Robertstown, and whose second eldest son, Redmond Barry, was ancestor of the extant Barries of Dundullerick.

"Ishawne and Barryroe," says Smith, "compose one barony ; the first signifies "the fair territory," as indeed it is, in respect of the adjoining rough country of Carbery ; the other has its name from the Barrys. This barony contains eleven parishes, viz. : A part of Timoleague, Temple-Omalus, Abbey-Mahon, Donaghmore, part of Temple-Macquinlan, Lisle, Rathbarry, Kilkeranmore, Ardfield, Castroventry, and Kilmeen, being 20,314 acres, and 146 ploughlands."—Smith's "History of Cork," p. 216. Smith's derivation of the word Ishawne is erroneous. Ishawne is an Anglicised form of the name *Ui Bhaghamhna*, and means literally, Baghamhuin's grandsons or posterity, and means topographically, the territory of Baghamhuin's posterity. For O'Baghamhna the Taxation of A.D. 1306 has O'Bathumpna ; and the "Book of Ballymote," a Gaelic MS. of A.D. 1390, has Hui Badamna, *dh* and *gh* being pronounced alike in Gaelic, thus : "the Corco Laige Cuil are from MacNiad's four sons, Duach, Eochó, Aengus and Ceallach. From Eochó are the Hui Badamna," p. 107, 2, 18 ; and "the Corco Laighe are from MacNiad's four sons, Duach, Eochó, Aengus, and Ceallach. From Eochó are the Hui Badamna," p. 201, 1, 32.

The topographical poem of O'Huidhrin, who died A.D. 1340 mentions the Hy Baghamhna third among the leading families of the Corca Laigidhe, the inhabitants of the bishopric of Ross, as they were in or

shortly before the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, thus: "O'Heidirsceoil (O'Driscoll), of Clear Harbour, King of Corca Laighdhe; the O'Floinns of Arda (near Skibbereen), the Hy Baghamhna, O'Cobhthaigh (O'Coffey and O'Cowig) of Glandore, O'Baire of (Durrus Peninsula, alias) Muintear Bhaire, and O'Heidirsceoil (Driscoll) of Beare. In state papers the name is written O'Bakun, A.D. 1324; O'Baghaun, A.D. 1346; and O'Bahoun, A.D. 1385.

The territory of the Hy Baghamhna, alias Ibawne, was the eastern extremity of what was politically the Kingdom of Corca Laighdhe, and ecclesiastically the bishopric of Ross, in or shortly before A.D. 1169. In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland, A.D. 1306, the bishopric of Ross has three deaneries, O'Bathumpna (Ibawne), Corcyghteragh, and Boerri. O'Bathumpna contained Kilmoloda, Thamologe (Timoleague), Disertrum, alias Disertrum (Disert, east of Clonakilty); Lislithig (Lislee), Dounaghmore, Croghargi (Kilnagross?), Nathrug, and Killy. It also contained necessarily the Abbey de Fonte Vivo (Abbey Mahon) and probably Rathathbarry and De Insula (Island), but in the Taxation these three are grouped with the cathedral church of Ross, Stradballyrossan, Killmacule, and Narid, alias Nadrid, apart from the three forementioned deaneries.

The barony of "Ibawne and Barryroe" is a misnomer. Barryroe was never a barony or a half-barony distinct from Ibawne. The name ought to be Ibawne or Barryroe, for it designated a territory called Ibawne from having been the O'Baghamhna's country before the Anglo-Norman invasion, A.D. 1169, and called Barryroe from having been afterwards Barryroe's country for five or six hundred years down to the beginning of this century.

William de Barry, of Maynaurpir, in Wales, was father of Philip de Barri, who possessed the cantreds of Olethan, Muscry Donnegan, and Kylllyde, in Ireland, and Maynaurpir Castle in Wales. The said Philip died at Maynaurpir in A.D. 1299-1300, and was succeeded by his elder surviving son, William fitzPhilip de Barri, who flourished circa. A.D. 1213, in which year, according to the "Annals of Innisfallen," "a castle was built by Nicholas Baoi de Barri at Tymoleague," in Ibawne. The said William was succeeded by his son, Sir David fitzWilliam de Barri, Lord of Olethan. The said Sir David, who flourished A.D. 1235-1252, was not the Sir David de Barri who was Lord Justice of Ireland in A.D. 1267, and died circa. A.D. 1278. Between these two Sir Davids a John intervened.

On the 8th of August, 1282, an inquisition at Kilmallock on John FitzThomas Fitzgerald, slain at Callan A.D. 1261, found that the said John FitzThomas in his lifetime held one cantred at Kylllyde de Hy Connil and a castle in the same county [Limerick] of John de Barry for two services of knights, and that same cantred is now worth one hundred pounds yearly

in all issues [beyond deductions]; but it was worth two hundred pounds yearly in the time of the foresaid John.

The Barry pedigrees in the Gaelic language ignore that John de Barri, but not so the Barry pedigree given in A.D. 1602 by David Viscount Buttevant to Sir George Carew; only the sentence, "He was Lord Justice of Ireland," that ought follow the name of David, son of John, is appended to John's own name in the most primitive extant copy, Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 635, fol. 194, and is appended to the name of David, son of David, son of John, in the Carew copies made in or after A.D. 1615, those in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 626, and Brit. Mus. Harl. 1425. The copy in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 635, fol. 194, omits the names of John's father, William, and grandfather, Philip, and confounds a note on John, heir to his brother David, with a note on Philip or William, each of whom had a brother Robert, thus: "Jhon Barry, heyre to his brother Robert." Later copies omit that note and supply Philip's name, but not William's.

Sir David fitzWilliam de Barry, therefore, was succeeded by his younger brother, John de Barry, who practically alienated the cantred of Kyllde to John fitzThomas, ancestor of the Earls of Desmond. Doubtlessly this John de Barri was the Barrymore said in the "Annals" to have been slain, together with John fitzThomas, and the latter's son, Maurice, at Callan, A.D. 1261. Doubtlessly, too, this John de Barri was the father of Matilda de Barry, widow of the said Maurice.

John de Barri, Lord of Olethan, was succeeded by his son, Sir David de Barri, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in A.D. 1267, and at his death, circ. A.D. 1278, was succeeded by his elder son, Sir John de Barry, who resigned Olethan in A.D. 1284 and Muskri Donnegan in A.D. 1285 to his brother, David fitzDavid de Barri, alias David Oge de Barri, called Vicecount Butevant in the pedigree of A.D. 1602, a title deliberately excluded by Carew from the copy made by him in A.D. 1615. "The Barries," he adds, "affirm that this David was the first Viscount Boutevant, but they err."—Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 626. David Oge de Barry, Lord of Olethan, had three sons, of whom the eldest, John de Barri, was Lord of Olethan in succession to his father, and died without issue male, and the second eldest, Sir David de Barri, by his marriage with Mawde de Boultron, had two sons, of whom the elder, David, succeeded to his uncle, John, as Lord of Olethan, and was ancestor of all subsequent Lords of Olethan down to A.D. 1557, as shewn in the foregoing chapter.

Sir William fitzDavid de Barri, Knt., alias William Moyle Barry, alias the Barun Mael, the second son of Sir David fitzDavid fitzDavid de Barri and Mawde Boultron, or Bolton, had Ibane seemingly in succession to his uncle, John, since, in A.D. 1301, August 6th, licence was given to John

de Barri to alienate land to the value of £20 a year in Muscry, Olethan, and Obaun.—Escheators' Inquisitions, 29 Edw. I. The presumption is that the said John de Barri so licensed was John fitzDavid Oge de Barri, then Lord of Olethan and Muscry Donnegan, and that he was also Lord of Obaun (Ibawne). A nephew of that Lord was Sir David fitzDavid de Barri, the Lord of Olethan and Muscry Donnegan who died in A.D. 1347; and another and younger nephew of the said Lord was Sir William fitzDavid de Barri, Knt., alias William Moyle Barry, who possessed the three manors of Timoleague, Lisle, and Rathbarry, which, together, constituted the so-called lordship of Ibawne.

Sir William fitzDavid Barry, alias William Moyle Barry, of Ibawne, may have been the William fitzDavid de Barri pardoned his transgressions the 16th Nov., 1317 ("Calendar Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland"), and the William fitzDavid de Barri who purchased a royal writ in A.D. 1324. He still more probably was the William fitzDavid de Barri summoned, A.D. 1335, to attend John Darcy, Lord Justice of Ireland, with horses and arms on an expedition to Scotland. He was the William, brother of David de Barri, against whom, in A.D. 1344, the sheriff, Nicholas de Barri, had a writ at the suit of Brother John Lurcher, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and for not returning it was displaced. The same Sir William appears to have been the William fitzDavid de Barri, Knt., who, in A.D. 1355, was one of the electors and sureties of Nicholas de Courcey, sheriff of the county of Cork, and who, on the 8th of December, 1355, with David de Rupe, Knt. (Lord Roche), Milo de Courcy, Knt. (Lord de Courcey), and William fitzJohn de Barri, Knt. (Lord Barry Oge), was appointed a guardian of the peace for the county of Cork.

A.D. 1355, April 24. Writ to withdraw the King's hands from the manors of Rath, Tamelagh, and Lyslye, and two and a-half carucates (ploughlands) of land in Casselhusk, Tryscrynelan, Drumcoynge, and Dromkerry, of William fitzDavid de Barri, Knt. (taken into the King's hands on account of alienations without licence, as if held of the King in capite), it being found on inquisition taken in accordance with a writ to enquire better, that the aforesaid manors of the Rath and of Tamelagh and two and a-half carucates of land are held of the Bishop of Ross as of his manor of Rosselhyr for the service of forty shillings rent, and suit at his fortnightly court, and that the said manor of Lysleye is held of Robert FitzJohn, as of his manor of Rynnanylan, by the service of twenty shillings of royal service when scutage runs, and twenty-eight shillings rent, and suit at his fortnightly court.—"Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland."

Sir William fitzDavid de Barri, Knt., alias William Moyle Barry,

married Margaret, eldest daughter of Milo, Lord de Courcy. In A.D. 1372 she was one of the co-heirs of her brother, Milo fitz Milo, Lord de Courcy, and according to the Barry pedigree of A.D. 1615, she died in A.D. 1373, and was buried in the Friary of Timoleague founded by her husband. Record in the "Abbey Booke of Timologg": "Obiit Margeria de Coursey, uxor Domini Willelmi Barry primus fundator huius conventus 1373."—De Coursey Pedigree, Harleian MS., 1425, fol. 69.

A.D. 1372. The King bad the Escheator to divide the heritage of Milo de Courcy, of Rynroun, etc., into four equal parts among the co-heirs, and to give to William fitz David de Barri, Knt., and to his wife, Margaret, the eldest of the four sisters and co-heirs of the said Milo, possession of the portion of the said Margaret by reason of their having issue. The other co-heirs were Richard Lenfaunt, son of Johanna, the second sister of the said Milo; Johanna de Cantilupe, and Margaret Carrew, daughters of Katherine, the third sister; and Margaret Courcy, daughter of Anastacia, the fourth sister.—"Cal. Pat. et Close Rolls, I."

Sir William fitz David de Barri, Knt., was succeeded by his son, Sir William fitz William de Barri, Knt., who may have been the William Roche (Rothe-Ruadh, Roe, Red) de Barry, late farmer of the temporalities of Ross, ordered in A.D. 1379 to deliver them to the Bishop-Elect, Bernard O'Conghur.—"Cal. P. C. R. I." In A.D. 1385 King Richard II. bad all bailiffs, etc., to protect William fitz William de Barry, Knt., and his men, etc., his tenants in Obahoun (Ibawne) and Drommanagh in the county of Cork being for the greater part destroyed.—"Cal. P. C. R., I."

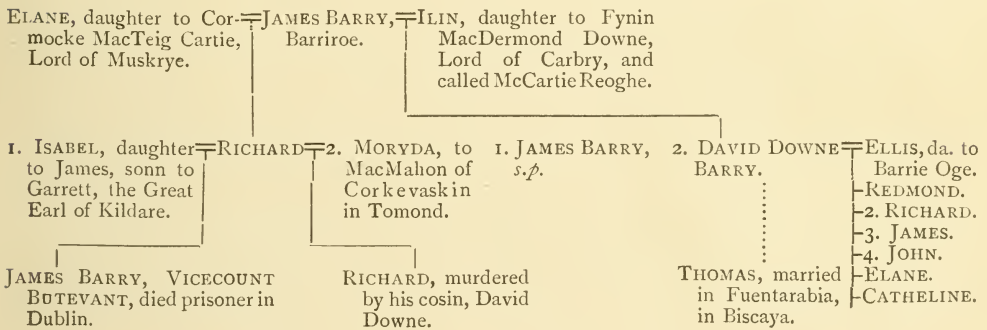
Sir William fitz William de Barri of Ibawne is not mentioned in the sixteenth and seventeenth century Barryroe pedigrees, obviously because he left no male issue. He was succeeded by his brother, Lawrence, whose name appears in all the Barryroe pedigrees, but in no contemporary documents seen by the present writer. In Archdall's edition of "Lodge's Irish Peerage" this name is grossly misplaced. There in the pedigree of the Earls of Barrymore, descendants of this Lawrence, (1) David Oge Barry, living A.D. 1290, is father of (2) William Moyle Barry, who was alive in A.D. 1372, and he of (3) Lawrence, and Lawrence of (4) John living A.D. 1312, and John of (5) David, and David of (6) David fitz David, Lord of Olethan A.D. 1332: the facts being that of those thus numbered No. 1 was father of Nos. 4 and 5, No. 5 was father of No. 6 and No. 2, and No. 2 was father of No. 3. Lawrence heads the Barryroe pedigree by Florence McCarthy More. William Moyle, the father of Lawrence is skipped over, and Lawrence appears as son of David de Barri in the Barryroe pedigree by Lord Buttevant in A.D. 1602; but in that pedigree, as emended by Carew in A.D. 1615, and in the Barryroe pedigrees in Gaelic, and in the Barrymore pedigree in Archdall's Lodge,

William Moyle is father of Lawrence. The pedigrees of A.D. 1602 and A.D. 1615 make brothers of the first and second cousins John Kittagh Barrymore, Lord of Olethan, and Lawrence Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne. That of A.D. 1602 adds: This John entayled his lands for default of yssu male of his own boddie uppon the yssu of his brother Lawrence. Lawrence Barrie, Lord of Ybawne, his portion of land was Ybawne by Carbry. He was the first that was called Barriroe, of whom the Lord Barry, Vic. Butevant, now lyv 1602 descends. The pedigree of A.D. 1615 more curtly says: There was an entayle between John and Lawrence. Lawrence the first Barryroe. Of this Lawrence David Lord Barry, Vicecount Bottevant, who lived in anno 1615, descended.

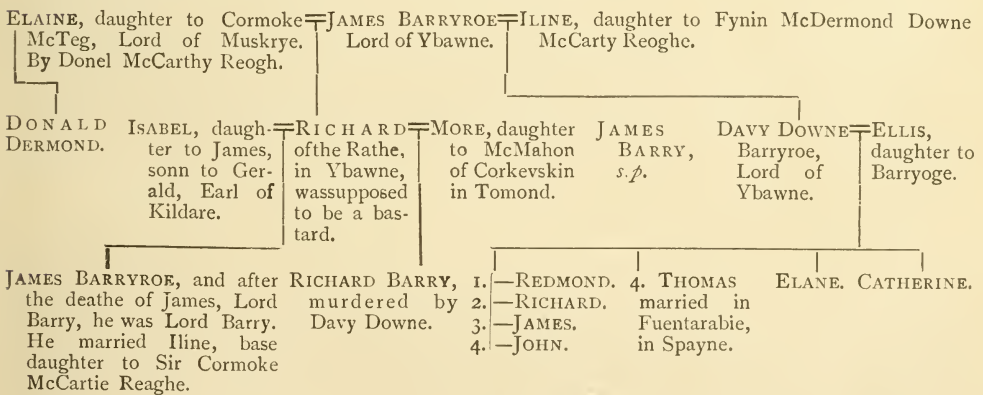
Lawrence Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, married Orlaghe, daughter to O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and had issue James. According to the pedigree of 1615, he had also by her two younger sons, Robert and John; but in the pedigree of 1602 they are Robert and Thomas, and not by her, and are marked illegitimate. Robert, whose posterity lived in Ibawne was father of Thomas, who was father of Eddy, father of Richard, father of Eddy; and Thomas, or John, whose posterity lived in Ibawne, was father of James, who was father of Redmond, and he of David. Lawrence, Lord of Ibawne, was succeeded by his son, James Barrie, Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, who, according to the pedigrees of 1602 and 1615, married a daughter of the Earl of Desmond, and had an only son, Richard. According to Miss Hickson's pedigree of the Earls of Desmond, Maurice, first Earl of Desmond, by his first wife, Margaret, fifth daughter of Richard, Earl of Ulster (Harleian MS.), and by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Connor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, had a daughter married to a James Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne. Chronologically, however, a daughter of Gerald FitzMaurice, Earl of Desmond, and sister of Ellice, wife of John Kittagh Barrymore, would have better suited this James, Lord of Ibawne. He was succeeded by his only son, Richard Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne. The pedigree of A.D. 1602 in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 635, fol. 194, says: Richard Barry, Barryroe, married a daughter to O'Driscoll, and had issue (1) James Barry, Barriroe; (2) Jhon, s. p. (sine prole, without issue); (3) Redmond, slayne by his nephew, David Downe. The pedigree of A.D. 1615 in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 626, fol. 60, says: Richard Barryroe, Lord of Ybawne, married a daughter to O'Driscoll, and had issue (1) James Barryroe, (2) John Barry, (3) Redmond, slayne by Davy Downe Barry. Richard Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, was succeeded by his eldest son, James Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne. The pedigree in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 635, fol. 194, is by this lord's great-grandson, David Viscount Buttevant in A.D. 1602, and omits particulars humiliating to both of them. The

pedigree in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 626, fol. 60, British Museum, Harleian, vol. 1426, fol. 32, etc., is the foregoing pedigree with additions by Sir George Carew, Lord Carew in A.D. 1615. The pedigree in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 635, fol. 25, is headed: "This pedigree, with the notes, was given unto me by Florence McCartie," and in the "Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Mor" it is said to be in Carew's own handwriting. But it appears from the letter of Florence to Lord Burghley, 15 January, 1595, this pedigree was composed by Florence MacCarthy More for the use of Lord Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's principal Secretary of State, and that the heading was originally added by Lord Burghley.

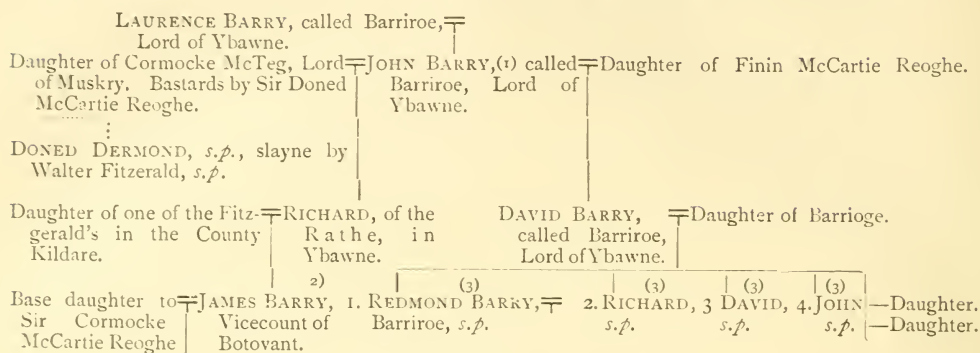
THE PEDIGREE BY VISCOUNT BUTTEVANT IN A.D. 1602, SAYS:—



THAT PEDIGREE INTERPOLATED BY CAREW IN A.D. 1615, SAYS:—



THE PEDIGREE BY FLORENCE MCCARTHY MORE IN A.D. 1595, SAYS:—



Florence MacCarthy Mor, the writer of the Barry pedigrees of A.D. 1595, and David Barry, Viscount Buttevant, the writer of the Barry pedigrees of A.D. 1602, were first-and-second cousins, as David's maternal grandfather, Cormac na haoine McCarthy Reagh, and Florence's father, Donogh MacCarthy Reagh were brothers. Both Florence and David ought have known the particulars of the two conflicting marriages of the elder James FitzRichard Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, who, by his first marriage, was great-grandfather of David, and by his second was granduncle-in-law of Florence. Though David Viscount Buttevant and Florence McCarthy Mor were near kinsmen, they were bitter enemies, and sorely defamed and damaged one another. In the pedigree of 1595 Florence charges David's grandfather with illegitimacy and David's father with usurpation and murder. In the pedigree of 1602 David suppresses such flaws in his title to the lands and honours of Ibawne, and dwells on the misdeeds of his legitimate granduncle, David Downe Barryroe. But that allegation of illegitimacy is inserted by Carew in the copy of A.D. 1615. Florence heedlessly makes Lawrence Barryroe to have been the father of a John Barryroe, and that John to have been the husband of the daughters of Cormocke McTeig McCarthy, of Muskerry, and Finin McCarthy Reagh. But the Gaelic pedigrees of circ. A.D. 1550 here confirm the pedigrees of 1602 and 1615, that Lawrence was father of James, and James of Richard, and Richard of James, the Barryroe who, was

(1) This John was first contracted to McCartie's daughter; but married to the Lord of Muskry's daughter and had yssu Richard; but repentinge his error tooke McCartie's daughter to his wife and repudiated the other, reputing his son Richard as a bastard, being so censured by the Spiritual Court.

(2) This James to make himself Barriroe murdered Redmond and John the sonnes of David Barry. Richard and David the other two brothers fled to the Earle of Desmond, who he likewise by practise were made away: Also after the death of James Barry Vicecount Botevant he dispossessed his daughter and heiress by force and made himself Vicecount.

(3) These four brothers were murdred by the hand and practise of James, father to David, the now Vicecount of Botovant.

husband of the said ladies. According to the late Mr. H. W. Gillman in this "Journal" for October, 1892, and according to the late Mr. R. F. Cronnelly's "History of the Eoghanachts," Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, b. 1411, d. 1494, was brother of Ellen, mother of Finghin McCarthy Reagh, d. 1504, and therefore Lord Ibawne's two wives, Elynor, daughter of the said Cormac, and Ilaine, daughter of the said Finghin, were first-and-second cousins. In their day, by the civil and ecclesiastical law, marriage without a papal dispensation was null and void if either contracting party was already betrothed to anyone akin to the other contracting party to the fourth degree, that is, to third cousinship inclusive; and so, in Church and state, when Lord Ibawne, being already betrothed to Ilayne, married Elynor without a papal dispensation, the marriage was null, and its issue was illegitimate.

On the 11 Nov., 1563, at the 24th Session of the Council of Trent, the betrothal impediment to marriage was restricted to the first degree, that of brothers or sisters; but towards the close of the fifteenth century, when the above ladies were marrying, that impediment for Church and state extended to the fourth degree just as it did in the third quarter of the thirteenth century, when St. Thomas of Aquino wrote:

Anciently consanguinity even to the more remote degrees was an impediment to marriage. . . . and reasonably as far as the seventh degree, because memory of the common root did not easily remain beyond that. . . . But afterwards, about these last times, the Church's interdict was restricted to the fourth degree, because it had become useless and dangerous to prohibit degrees of consanguinity beyond that. . . . Not affinity is caused by betrothals as by marriage, but something like affinity, and called *justicia publicae honestatis*, which is an impediment to marriage just as are affinity and consanguinity, and following the same degrees, and having efficacy from its institution by the Church on account of its decency. . . . A dispensation was formerly, and is now, given more easily in the remote degrees of affinity than in the remote degrees of consanguinity. . . . If the affinity or consanguinity is proved, they have to be separated, even though they be actually contracted. . . . The contumacious can be excommunicated."

Here St. Thomas states that, when he was writing, the impediment to marriage caused by betrothals "followed the same degrees," as did the impediments from consanguinity, and marriage-affinity, that is, was then "restricted to the fourth degree," which is third cousinship. According to Sanchez it stood at that till restricted to the first degree at the Council of Trent in 1563.

In the meantime, as intimated by Florence McCarthy, the validity of the marriage of James, Lord of Ibawne, to Elane, daughter to MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, was questioned because of a pre-existing betrothal of him to her first-and-second cousin, Ilin, daughter of Mac-

Carthy Reagh, Lord of Carberry; and the Spiritual Court, which then had civil jurisdiction over matrimonial cases, pronounced the said marriage null and void, both civilly and ecclesiastically, its issue illegitimate, its contracted parties liable to excommunication if contumaciously adhesive to one another, and the previous promise of marriage to Ilin MacCarthy Reagh still obligatory. All primarily affected by that pronouncement acquiesced in it. Lord Ibawne and Elane MacCarthy of Muskerry parted company. He married Ilin MacCarthy Riagh, as in duty bound, and Elane married, strange to say, Donal MacCarthy Reagh, who was her rival's brother and her own first-and-second cousin. For that marriage, however, a dispensation in consanguinity was manifestly necessary, but from the peculiar hardship of Elane's case, and to close the whole controversy, that dispensation, we may be sure, was readily granted. The issue of that marriage were Donal, who died without issue, and Dermod, who was slain by Walter, son of Gerald, Earl of Kildare. On the death of Elane, Donal MacCarthy Reagh married a second wife, by whom he had surviving issue.

The issue of the marriage of James Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, and Elane MacCarthy of Muskerry was one son, Richard, called Richard of the Rath, from Rathbarry, his place of residence. According to Florence McCarthy Mor, A.D. 1595, this Richard was reputed illegitimate by his father, and according to Lord Carew, A.D. 1615, he was supposed to be illegitimate. Though he was his father's eldest son, he did not succeed to his father's lands and honours, but suffered them to go to his half-brother, James, and next to his other half-brother, David. However, he seems to have been well provided for, and he made honourable alliances. His first wife was Isabel, daughter of James Fitzgerald, a son to Garrett, the Great Earl of Kildare; his second wife was Mory, daughter to MacMahon of Corkebaskin in the county of Clare. By his first wife he had one son, James, Viscount Buttevant, ancestor of the Earls of Barrymore and of the Smith-Barrys; and by his second wife he had one son, Richard, who was slain by David Downe Barryroe.

By his marriage with Ilin MacCarthy Reagh, James Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, had two sons, James and David Downe. He was immediately succeeded by the elder of these, James fitzJames Barryroe, a Lord of Ibawne not mentioned by Florence MacCarthy Mor in 1595, nor styled, like his father, "James Barry Barriroe," but merley "1 James Barry, s. p." by David Viscount Buttevant in 1602, and still more curtly "James Barry, s. p.," by Lord Carew in 1615. Rightly, however, in the "Annals of the Four Masters" he is styled "The Barry Roe," *Ἀν βαρρυαχ μπάρε*, thus:

"A.D. 1507. The Barry Roe, i.e., James, the son of James, went on

a pilgrimage to Spain attended by many of the chiefs of his people ; and after having performed their pilgrimage they went into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid along with the Barry (ᐃᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ) was drowned Donnell, the son of Tiege, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland."

James fitzJames Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, died without issue, as is aforesaid on the authority of David Viscount Buttevant and Sir George Lord Carew. His immediate successor was his younger brother, David Downe Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, barely named "David Barry" by his first-and-second cousin, David Viscount Buttevant, in the pedigree of A.D. 1602, but styled "Davy Downe Barryroe, Lord of Ybawne," by Sir George Carew, Lord Carew in the pedigree of A.D. 1615, and styled "David Barry, called Barriroe, Lord of Ybawne," by Florence McCarthy Mor in the pedigree of A.D. 1595. Certainly, therefore, David Downe Barry was Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, in succession to his full brother, James, yet not with the cordial assent of all his kinsmen, for, according to David Viscount Buttevant, followed in this by Lord Carew, "he slew his uncle, Redmond, and murdered his cosin" (here standing for nephew), Richard, younger son of Richard of the Rath." According to the pedigree of A.D. 1595, this Lord of Ibawne married a daughter of Barrioge, and thus had issue (1) Redmond Barry, s. p. ; Barriroe, s. p. ; (2) Richard, s. p. ; (3) David, s. p. ; (4) John, s. p. ; daughter, daughter. According to the pedigree of A.D. 1602, David Downe Barry had an illegitimate son, Thomas, married in Fuenterrabia, in Biscaya, and by marriage with Ellis, daughter of Barrioge, had issue (1) Redmond, (2) Richard), (3) James, (4) Jhon, Elane, Catheline. The pedigree of A.D. 1615 says in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 626, fol. 60 : Davy Downe Barryroe, Lord of Ybawne, married Ellis, daughter to Barryoge, and by her had issue (1) Redmond, (2) Richard, (3) James, (5) John, (4) Thomas, married in Fuentarabie in Spayne ; Elane, Catherine ; and says in British Museum, Harleian MS., 1435, fol. 32, similarly : David Doune Barryroe, Lord of Ybawne, married Ellis, daughter to Barry Oge, and thus had issue (1) Redmond, (2) Richard, (3) James, (4) John, Thomas, married in ffuentirabie in Spaine ; Ellenor, Kath. The pedigree of A.D. 1615 wrongly includes Thomas among the legitimate issue of David Downe Barryroe. In the pedigree by Lord Buttevant in A.D. 1602 and the pedigree founded on it by Lord Carew in A.D. 1615 the third legitimate brother is wrongly named James, but is rightly named David in the pedigree by Florence McCarthy Mor in A.D. 1595, though there, wrongly, the name David is followed by the letters s. p. for the words sine prole, to signify that the said David Oge

died without issue. The name is David six times in the settlements of the Barrymore and Barryroe manors and lands in A.D. 1556, and the said David shall be seen hereinafter to have left legitimate issue.

The sixteenth and seventeenth century Barry pedigrees mention no Lord of Ishawne's female issue before the two daughters of David Downe Barryroe, and omit to say whether these two ever married. It appears, however, from the Clandermoda McCarthy pedigree in Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 635, that David Downe Barryroe had a grand-aunt, an aunt, and a sister married respectively to a father, a son, and a grandson in that stout branch of the MacCarthies. The pedigree is headed: "Cartie of Clandermond in Carbyre, descended from MacCartie Reoghe. The lands which they of that sept had was forty-two ploughlands," and says: Donell, son of Donell, son of MacCartie Closage, married, first, a daughter to Barriroe, and had issue a son, Donoghe who had the castle of Kilco, with other lands, for his portion. Donell, son of Donell, son of MacCartie Closage, married, secondly, Morin, daughter to O'Sullivan, and thus had, with other issue—1st, Dermond, and 4th, Cormocke.

The said Dermond was father of Donell, who married Barryroe's daughter, and thus was grandfather of Owen Boy, slain in rebellion A.D. 1602. The said Cormac had Cloghune Castle, and by his second wife, a daughter of Barryroe, was father of Donell, who was attainted.

In documents or copies of documents of his own time David Downe Barryroe is not mentioned by Christian name. He was the Red Barey of the first of the three following extracts, and the Barry Roo, alias the Lord Redde Barry, of the second, and either he or his son, Redmond, was the Lord Barre Rowe of the third, all three extracts being from the "Calendar of Carew MSS."

A.D. 1539, Dec. 20. John Travers to Mr. FitzWilliam:

. . . We have put James FitzMorishe, otherwise called with you Lord of Desmond, in possession of as many castles in his country as he thought he was able to keep, and have also plucked the chief strength that the pretended Earl of Desmond had, called James FitzJohn. These be the names of them that were near unto him: Gerald MacShane, the White Knight, the Lord Bare, who came at no Deputy many years; and Makarte Rewghe, the Red Barry, and the Young Barey. We have their pledges, their bonds, and their oaths also taken. . .—Vol. 602, p. 126.

A.D. 1542, Sep. 26. The Great Barry and others.

Indenture, 26 Sep., 34 Hen. VIII., between Sir Anthony Sentleger, Deputy; James Earl of Desmond, etc., of the one part, and the Lord Barre, alias the Great Barre; Macharhymore, Lord de Rupe, alias the Lord Roche; Maghartie Reaghe. Tady McCormog, Lord of Musgrie; Barry Oge, alias the Young Barre; O'Sulyvan Beare, captain of his

nation; Barry Roo, alias the Lord Reade Barry; McDonogho of Allowe, captain of his nation; and Sir Gerald FitzJohn of the other part.—Vol. 603, p. 60. The rest of the indenture is already given under its proper date in the chapter on Barrymore A.D. 1549: "What Ireland is and how much."

These English nobles and most worshipful captains was degenerate from the English laws:—

In Kyery [Munster]—The Earl of Desmond and his Gerotes; Lord Barre of Buttemunt; Lord Rowche of [Fe]armoye; Lord Barry of Kynnalea; Lord Condon of [Fe]armevye; Lord Barre Rowe of the Rouhe; Lord Cowsay of Kynsale; Lord Cowgan; Lord Barrett; White Knight; Knight of the Valley; Desmonds of the county of Waterford; Powers; Bourkes in the county of Limerick; Butlers in the county of Kilkenny and the county of Fiddyard.

In Connaught—Lord Bourk of Konykecowle; Lord Bourk of Glanrekard; Lord Bremegam of Aury; Sir Miles Stanton's sons; Sir Walter Barrett's sons; Lord Nangle.

Ulster—Savadge of Lekayle, knight; FitzOwlyn of Twsbard; Besets of the Glyns.

Meath—Dillons; Daltons; Terels; Dallamars.—Vol. 623, p. 173a.

David Downe Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, was succeeded by Redmond, his eldest son by his marriage with Ellis, daughter of Barry Oge, that is, it seems, daughter of William Barry Oge, father of the Philip Barry Oge who had letters patent for his manor, lands, and head rents from Queen Mary, the 22 of October, the first year of her reign, by the name of Philip Lord Barry, alias Younge Barry, alias Barry Oge, and whose father, William, is therein mentioned.

Of Redmond Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, and of his three younger brothers, Richard, David, and John, the Barryroe pedigree by their second cousin, Florence McCarthy Mor, says: These four brethren were murdered by the hands and practise of James, father of David, the now Vicecount Buttevant. This James to make himself Barryroe murdered Redmond and John, the sonnes of David Barry. Richard and David, the other two brothers, fled to the Erle of Desmond, who he likewise by practise were made away. Also, after the death of James Barry, Vicecount Botevant, he dispossessed his daughter and heiress by force, and made himself Vicecount.

The Barrymore pedigree by Florence MacCarthy Mor says: Immediately after the death of this James Barry, Vicecount Botevant [James fitzJohn Barrymore], James Barry of the Rathe, in Ybawne, who not long before in murdering of his cosen, Redmond Barry, and his brother had made himself Lord of Ybawne, otherwise called Barryroe's countrye, did

by treason get into the possession of Barryscourt, which is the Lord Barry's chiefe house, and by stronge hand dispossessed the Lady Catherine, wife to the now Lord Power, which castle and country he possessed during his lyfe, calling himselfe Vicecount of Botevant, which title and possessions David, his sonne, at this present dothe enjoye in prejudice to the rightful heiress of James Barry, the trew and lawful Vicecount of Botevant.

The letter of Florence MacCarthy Mor to Lord Burghley, dated the 29th of November, 1594, says: His [David Vicecount Buttevant's] father was a man of no regard until he attained to Barryroe's country by murdering the heyres thereof, and also got Barrymore's country by deceit and treachery, being not of Barrymore of Botevant's country nor kindred, nor having nothing to do with him, nor was ever established by any prince, and being Sir John of Desmond's only confederate to breed the last rebellion, he was therefore committed by the Lord Justice and the Lord General to the castel of Dublinge, where he was kept until he died. Which is no great monument of his loyalty, etc.—“Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Mor,” p. 120.

1595, January 15. Florence MacCarthy Mor to Lord Burghley:

My humble and most bonden dutie remembered, I have, according to your Lordship's pleasure, sent here inclosed the names of the last Viscounts of Buttiavaunt, with such issue as remains of them, wherein I have also made mencon of the Barry Roes of Ibawne, otherwise called Barry Roe's contre, and of James Barry, this supposed Lord Barry's father, who descended of a bastard of Barry Roe's contry, as also by what means the said James did attaine first to Barry Roe's contry, and afterwards to the Lord Viscount Barrymore of Buttiavaunt's contry.—“Life and Letters of Florence McCarthy Mor,” p. 130.

In A.D. 1615 Lord Carew, in copying the Barry pedigree given to him in A.D. 1602 by David Viscount Buttevant, interpolated the following words regarding that Viscount's own grandfather, “[Richard] of the Rath, in Ibawne, was supposed to be a bastard.”

The “Annals of the Four Masters,” in an obituary notice of James, son of Richard of the Rath, state that in his early days he had no hope or expectation of obtaining the title of Barryroe.

A.D. 1581. Barrymore (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Mael and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected

chief over the Barry Mores, after the extinction of these chieftains whose hereditary right it was to rule over that seigniory till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law lord over the Barry Roes.

It is surprising that, according to the Four Masters, the father of Richard of the Rath was a Thomas, son of an Edmond.

The success of James fitzRichard of the Rath against his first cousins is easily accounted for. In the first place, in the despatches of Lord Justice Pelham, he is charged with arrogance and obstinacy: and, so, he had audacity, the first element of success. In the next place, at Rathbarry, in succession to his father, he appears to have been wealthy and powerful. Possibly he had the whole manor of Rathbarry, which was one-third of Ibawne. His grandmother, Ilin MacCarthy, a daughter of MacCarthy, Prince of Muskerry, and a prospective daughter-in-law of MacCarthy, Prince of Carberry, could not have been set aside by Barryroe without liberal dower for herself and liberal provision for her infant. With a stain upon his birth, that infant, Richard of the Rath, when he came to man's estate could hardly have secured as wives a granddaughter of an Earl of Kildare, and a daughter of MacMahon of Corkabaskin, were he not wealthy and powerful. The chief source, however, of the success of James fitzRichard of the Rath was his marriage with Iline, illegitimate daughter of Sir Cormac MacCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carberry. Through that marriage, the forces of Carberry, one thousand or two thousand warriors, were transferred from the side of Sir Cormac's first and second cousin, Redmond, lawful Lord of Ibawne, to the side of Sir Cormac's son-in-law, James fitzRichard of the Rath, the would-be Lord of Ibawne. On the side of James fitzRichard of the Rath were also his grandmother's kinsmen, the MacCarthys of Muskerry; and through them and MacCarthy Reagh the other Gaels of south-west Munster might be counted on against Anglo-Normans. On the other hand, as Ibawne was enclosed between Carberry and the Atlantic ocean, Redmond Barryroe was isolated from direct Anglo-Norman aid, except by sea, whereby aid could come only in dribblets. Moreover, as the Government of England by becoming Protestant had discarded mere Papal matrimonial impediments, it was not likely to harrass James fitzRichard of the Rath for taking possession of a lordship from which he had been debarred for nothing but one such impediment, an impediment, too, that was to be abolished also by a Catholic General Council, then sitting, the Council of Trent, A.D. 1547-1563.

The victory of James fitzRichard of the Rath Barryroe over Redmond fitzDavid Downe Barryroe may be dated circ. A.D. 1550, the middle year of the reign of Edward VI. That victory must have been of prior date

to the entail of the Barrymore estates on the said James fitzRichard by Edmond fitzJohn Lord Barrymore, who, as seen in the foregoing chapter, was alive on the 28th of November, 1553, but not on the 9th of February, 1556.

As already stated, on the authority of Florence MacCarthy Mor, when their eldest brother, Redmond Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, and their youngest brother, John, had been slain, Richard and David, the remaining two sons of David Downe Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, fled to the Earl of Desmond. In those days the Earls of Desmond were at the head of the Anglo-Normans of south-west Munster, and received tribute from the Gaelic princes, MacCarthy Mor and MacCarthy Reagh. Besides, Article 3 of the submission of the noblemen and chieftains of south-west Munster, on the 26th of September, 1542, said: "Injured parties shall not seek any remedy by force, but complain to the Earl of Desmond and the three bishops above-named" [the Bishops of Waterford, Cork, and Ross] "who shall have power to summon the parties," and soforth, as in the foregoing chapter.

Neither jointly nor severally, however, did the British Government, the Earl of Desmond, the Lord Barrymore, Barryoge, or any other friend of the fugitives try by force to reinstate them. All seem to have acquiesced in the usurpation of Ibawne by James fitzRichard of the Rath Barryroe on the understanding that, next after him and his legitimate issue male, his fugitive cousins, Richard fitzDavid Downe Barryroe and David fitzDavid Downe Barryroe and their legitimate issue male, should succeed to the manors, castles, and lands of Ibawne, just as if both marriages of the elder James fitzRichard Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, were equally lawful, and priority of inheritance were due to the issue of the earlier marriage. In order to make that understanding more palatable to James fitzRichard of the Rath and to his fugitive cousins, and because of a somewhat similar settlement by Edmond fitzJohn Lord Barrymore, who had no issue, James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore, who had a daughter but not a son, settled the Barrymore manors, castles, and lands, first on himself and his own issue male, of which he had none; next on the three Barryroes in the order of James fitzRichard, Richard fitzDavid, and David fitzDavid, and on their issue male; and lastly on the testator's right heirs. Thereupon James fitzRichard Barryroe settled the Barryroe manors, castles, and lands, first, on himself and his numerous issue male; next on his fugitive cousins and their issue male, and next on James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore.

Regarding the settlements of the Barrymore estates by Edmond fitzJohn Lord Barrymore and his brother, James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore, the Barry pedigree by David Viscount Buttevant in A.D. 1602, says:

"This Edmond entayled his lands for default of yssue male of himself and his brother, then to descend unto James Barry, father to David Lord Barry, and to their heirs for ever. This James did, in like manner as his brother Edmond, entayle his lands upon James Barry, father to David Lord Barry."—Lambeth Palace Library, vol. 635, fol. 194.

The correlative settlements by James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore and James fitzRichard, de facto Lord of Ibawne, are embodied in the finding of an inquisition taken at Youghal on the 31st of March, 1624, and preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and printed in the case of James Redmond Barry, claiming to be Viscount Buttevant, in A.D. 1825, and hereinafter given in English from the original Latin as printed:—

(No. 53). An Indenture Inquisition taken at Youghal, in the afore-said county, on the last day of March, in the year of the reign of our Serene Lord, James, now King, the twenty-second for England, France, and Ireland, and the fifty-seventh for Scotland, before David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, William Barker, esquire, Supervisor of the Court of Wards; Richard Roche, esquire, Attorney of the Lord the King for the province of Munster; William Wiseman, esquire, Escheator for the county of Cork; and Rowland Davenport, esquire, of the said county, by virtue of a commission of the said Lord the King, sealed under his great seal of this kingdom of Ireland, bearing date at Dublin the sixteenth day of February, in the year of the reign of the said Lord, now King, the twenty-first for England, etc, and the fifty-sixth for Scotland, to two or three or more of them thence directed, and annexed to this inquisition, of whom the said William Barker and the said Escheator should be two, to inquire by the oath of upright and lawful men of the said county of Cork what lands and what tenements James fitzJohn Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant; James fitzRichard Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant; Richard fitzJames, David fitzJames fitzRichard, and David fitzDavid, deceased, held, or any one of them held, of the said Lord the King in chief, both in Demesne as in service, the days on which separately they died, or any one of them died; and how much of others, and by what service, and how much these lands and tenements were worth yearly in all issues, and at what time separately . . . persons . . . and who, one or many, may be the nearer heir or heirs and . . . of age, and if he or they be married or not, and also concerning all the alienations made by the said several persons, or by any one of them, by the oath of upright and legal men, of the said county, whose names hereunder follow, vizt.:—William Mallefant, of Watersland, gentleman; Robert Carew, of Garryvoe, gentleman; Dominic Roche, of Ballynoe, gentleman; John Roche, of Island, gentleman; Thadeus Oge Cartie, of Killballyvoryhie, gentleman; John Roche, of Castlekivine, gentleman; David Roche, of Ballyny-

bohie, gentleman ; James Hodnet, of Courtneshyary, gentleman ; William MacShane O'Hea, of BallymacWilliam, gentleman ; Donald MacDermody, of Courcestowne, gentleman ; David Roche, of Cullin, gentleman ; James FitzThomas, of Coil Capp, gentleman ; Garrett Condon, of Fennor, gentleman ; Patrick Sarsfield, of Ballyhence, gentleman.

Who, being sworn on their said oath, say that the said James fitzJohn, late Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, was seized in his Demesne as of fee of and in the separate manors of Carrigtwohill, otherwise Barries Courte, Castleleighane, otherwise Castlelyons, Buttevante, and Liscarroll, with their appurtenances. And being thence so seized by his charter in due form of law perfected with delivery of possession thereupon executed bearing date the ninth day of February, in the third and fourth years of the reigns of Philip and Mary, feoffed thence one David Hoddyn, chaplain, and his heirs of and in all and singular the premises with appurtenances as is clear and appears by said charter shown in evidence to the jurors, by virtue of which charter the said David Hoddyn entered into all and singular the premises, with appurtenances, and was thence seized in his demesne as of fee simple. And being thence so seized by his charter, bearing date the 18th day of February, in the third and fourth years of the reigns of the said Philip and Mary, in due form of law perfected, with delivery of possession thereupon executed, gave and granted all and singular the premises with appurtenances aforesaid to James FitzJohn Lord Barry and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said James, and for failure of such male issue of the body of the said James FitzJohn, Remainder thence to one James FitzRichard Barri Roe, Lord of Ibawne, and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said James FitzRichard Barrie Roe, and for failure of such male issue of the body of the said James FitzRichard, Remainder thence to one Richard FitzDavid Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said Richard FitzDavid. And for defect of such male issue of the body of the said Richard fitzDavid, Remainder thence to one David fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said David fitzDavid Barrie Roe ; and for defect of such male issue of the body of the said David fitzDavid, Remainder thence to the right heirs of the said James fitzJohn in le douce entayle for ever, as by the said charter shown in evidence to the Jurors is clear and doth appear :

Moreover, the said Jurors on their said oath say that the said James fitzRichard Barrie Roe, till then commonly called Lord of Ibawne, was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the several manors of Timollegge, Rathbarrie, and Lisle, with their appurtenances. And being thence so seized, by his charter in due form of law perfected, and with

delivery of possession executed, bearing date the 13th day of February, A.D. 1556, and the 3rd and 4th years of the reigns of the King and Queen, Philip and Mary, thence feoffed one John O'Moyran, chaplain, and his heirs, of and in the said manors of Timoleague, Rathbarrie, and Lislee, with their appurtenances as by said charter shewn in evidence to the Jurors is clear and doth appear; by virtue of which charter, into the foresaid manors of Timoleague, Rathbarrie, and Lislee, with their appurtenances, the said John O'Moyran entered and was thence seized in his demesne as of fee simple, and the said John O'Moyran being seized as aforesaid by his charter bearing date the 3rd day of March, A.D. 1556, and in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of King and Queen, Philip and Mary, in due form of law perfected, and with delivery of possession thereupon executed, gave and granted the said manors of Timoleague, Rathbarry, and Lislee, with their appurtenances, to the said James fitzRichard Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said James fitzRichard, and for failure of such male issue legitimately begotten of the body of the said James fitzRichard, Remainder thence to one Richard fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said Richard fitzDavid and for failure of such issue male of the body of the said Richard fitzDavid, Remainder thence to one David fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said David fitzDavid. And for defect of such male issue of the body of the said David fitzDavid, Remainder thence to the said James fitzJohn Barrymore, Lord of O'Leighane, O'Gormenaghan and Orie, and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said James Barrymore, and for defect of such male issue of the body of the said James Barrymore, Remainder thence in fee simple to the right heirs of the said James fitzRichard Barryroe for ever, as by the said tallied charter shewn in evidence to the Jurors is clear and doth appear

The said Jurors on their said oath further say that the said James fitzJohn Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant by virtue of the said tallied gift, perfected by the said David Hoddyne, chaplain, as is aforesaid entered into the said manors of Carigtoghill, otherwise Barryscourt, Castleleghane, otherwise Castleyons, Buttevante, and Liscarrol, and was thence seized in his Demesne as of tallied fee with further remainders as is aforesaid according to the form of the said tallied gift made and perfected by the said David Hoddy as is aforesaid. And he, the said James fitzJohn Lord Barry, being thence so seized as is aforesaid on the 20th day of March, A.D. 1557, died without any heir male begotten of his body. Afterwards through his death, without any legitimately begotten heir male of his body as is aforesaid, the said James fitzRichard Barry Roe by

virtue of the said Remainder limited to himself and the legitimately begotten heirs males of his body, limited as is aforesaid in the tallied charter made and perfected by the said David Hoddye as is aforesaid, entered into the said manors of Carrigtoghill, otherwise Barries Courte, Castleleighan, otherwise Castlelyons, Buttevant, and Liscarroll, and was thence seized in his demesne as of tallied fee, viz., to himself and the legitimately begotten heirs males of his body with further remainders as is aforesaid according to the form and efficacy of the said tallied gift made and perfected by the said David Hoddyn.

Moreover, the said Jurors on their oath say that the said James fitzRichard Barry Roe by virtue of the said tallied gift made by the said John O'Moyrane, dated the 3rd day of March, A.D. 1556, as is aforesaid, entered into the aforesaid manors of Timoleague, Rathbarry, and Lislee, with their appurtenances, immediately on the perfection of the said tallied gift, and was thence seized in his Demesne as of tallied fee, viz., to himself and the legitimately begotten heirs males of his body, with further Remainders as is aforesaid according to the form of the tallied gift made by the said John O'Moyrane as is aforesaid.

Moreover, they say that the said James fitzRichard Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, being so seized of and in all and singular the manors of Carrigtoghill, otherwise Barries Courte, Castle O'Leighane, otherwise Castlelyons, Buttevant, Liscarroll, Tymoleage, Rathbarrie, and Lislee, with their appurtenances, in his Demesne as of tallied fee, viz., to himself and the legitimately begotten heirs males of his body, by virtue of the two several tallied charters, died thence so seized of and in the said manors of Caraigtoghill, otherwise Barries Courte, Castle O'Leighan, otherwise Castlelyons, Buttevant, and Rathbarry, on the 10th day of April, in 24th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having issue five sons legitimately begotten of his body, viz., Richard, the first-born; David, the second-born; William, the third-born; Edmund, the fourth-born, and John, the fifth-born.

They further say that the said Richard, the first-born of the said James fitzRichard, was deaf and dumb, but of right intelligence. And that after the death of the said James Lord Barry the said David, his second son, similarly entered into all and singular the said manors of Carrigtoghill, otherwise Barries Courte, Castle O'Leighan, otherwise Castlelyons, Buttevant, and Rathbarry, and had . . . for their rents, issues, and profits.

Furthermore, they say that the said David fitzJames Barrie had issue David fitzDavid, his son and heir apparent, who, indeed, died in the lifetime of his father, David fitzJames. And that the said David fitzDavid had issue David, now Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, his son

and heir apparent. They further say that the said David fitzJames died at Barries Courte aforesaid the 10th day of April, A.D. 1617. And that at the time of his death he was possessed of and in the manors of Carrigtwohill, otherwise Barries Courte, Castle O'Leighan, otherwise Castlelyons, Buttevante, and Rathbarry, with appurtenances, and till then received the rents, issues, and profits of the same as is aforesaid and not otherwise.

They further say that the said David, now Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevante, is grandchild and next heir of the said David fitzJames, and next male heir begotten of the body of the said James fitzRichard Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevante, viz., son and heir of David fitzDavid, son and heir apparent of the said David fitzJames. And that the said David now Viscount Buttevante, immediately after the death of the said David fitzJames, entered into the said manors of Carrigtwohill, otherwise Barries Courte, Castle O'Leighan, otherwise Castlelyons, Buttevante, and Rathbarry, and thence till now [has had] their profits.

They further say that the said David Lord Barry, now Viscount Buttevante, on the 29 day of June, A.D. 1621, married Lady Alice, eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Cork. They further say that the said Richard Barry, eldest son and heir male of the body of the said James Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevante, died at Liscarroll aforesaid the 24th day of April, A.D. 1622, without any legitimately begotten issue of his body.

They further say that the said David, now Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevante, is a blood relation and the next heir of the said Richard Barry, deceased, and now is next male heir of the body of the said James fitzRichard Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevante, viz., son and heir of the said David fitzDavid Barry, who was son and heir apparent of the said David fitzJames fitzRichard, who was brother and heir apparent of the said Richard fitzJames Barry.

They further say that the said David, now Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevante, at the time of the death of the said David fitzJames, was twelve years and one month old, and as yet unmarried. And that at the time of the death of the said Richard fitzJames the said David, now Viscount Buttevante, was seventeen years, one month, and fourteen days old, and married. They further say that the said manor of Carrigtwohill, otherwise Barries Courte, is worth yearly in all issues beyond deductions XLs. Ir. And that the manor of Bottevante aforesaid is annually worth in all issues beyond deductions XLs. Ir. And that the said manor of Rathbarry is annually worth in all issues beyond deductions XXs. Ir. And that the said manors of Carrigtwohill, Castlelyons, Buttevante, and Rathbarry at the said time of the death of the said James fitzRichard

Barry were held of Lady Elizabeth, lately Queen of England, and at the time of the death of the said David fitzJames, Richard fitzJames, were held and now are held of our Lord, King James, in capite by military service, but by what military tenure the Jurors know not. In testimony of which all and singular the said Commissioners, as well as the said Jurors, put their seals to this inquisition on the day and in the year said above: William Barker, o Rd. Davenport, o William Mellifont, Teige McCartie, James Hodnett, William Supple, Robt. Carew. Delivered into the chancelry of Ireland the xvii. Junii, 1624.

In 1556 no immediate provision appears to have been made by James fitzRichard of the Rath for his dispossessed cousins, Richard fitzDavid Barryroe and David fitzDavid Barryroe. After the dates of the settlements of the Barrymore and Barryroe estates, in A.D. 1556, Richard fitzDavid Barryroe is seen no more. He was slain at the instigation of his cousin, James fitzRichard of the Rath Barryroe, the usurping Lord of Ibawne, if we may believe Florence McCarthy More. When next seen, in a fiant of the 30th of September, 1574, David fitzDavid Barryroe, the last surviving son of David Downe Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, was still a landless exile; and the elder two of his four sons, Richard, Redmond, David, and Thomas, were then in military service with Sir Cormac MacTeige McCarthy, knt., Lord of Muskerry. Between, however, the 21st of November, 1576, and the 6th of September, 1577, the said David fitzDavid Barryroe acquired Rathinuskie, 8 ploughlands in the county of the city of Cork, Ballyloughery 3 ploughlands, Ballyroberts, Ballyedmond, and Ballymore, each a ploughland, etc., all in the barony of Barrymore, and county of Cork. No doubt he acquired these lands by gift from his cousin, James fitzRichard of the Rath, Lord of Ibawne and Viscount of Buttevant, and, at the same time, acknowledged the Viscount's superior right to the barony of Ibawne.

No doubt, also, that tardy provision for his sole surviving first cousin was made by Viscount Buttevant, under pressure by Sir Cormac MacTeige McCarthy. Within three years after acquiring Rathinuskie, David fitzDavid was slain. He was slain at the instigation of his cousin, the Viscount, says Florence McCarthy More. He was attainted and slain in the time of the rebellion of James fitzMorris, the traitor, says a record in the Public Record Office of Ireland, entitled: "A.D. 1584. Survey of Honors, Manors, Lordships, etc., in the Province of Munster, forfeited by Gerald Earl of Desmond, and others, 26th Elizabeth, membrane 88":

Lands and possessions lately of David Oge MacDavid Cyallo- heir, attainted and slain in the time of the rebellion of James Fitz Morris the Traitor,	}	The town and lands of Rathenuskie with its appurtenances lying and being about two miles [from] the city of Cork, containing by estimation six ploughlands, etc.
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According to that authority, David fitzDavid Barryroe was slain between the 12th of September, 1577, the date of his latest pardon by *fiant*, and the 18th of August, 1579, the date of the death of James FitzMorris. The inquisition at Youghal, on the 6th of October, 1586, mentions Richard fitzDavid instead of his father, David fitzDavid, and has Kilballylogrye in place of Cyalloheire, otherwise called Ballydolloghry, and Ballydeloher.

The history of the descendants of David fitzDavid Barryroe will here be given after that of James fitzRichard of the Rath and his descendants, the Earls of Barrymore.

Florence MacCarthy says that, after the death of James fitzJohn Barrymore, Viscount Buttevant, James fitzRichard of the Rath Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, took forcible possession of Barryscourt Castle, the Lord Barrymore's chief house, and by force dispossessed the deceased Lord's only child, Katherine.

To strengthen his title from the deeds of the 9th and 18th February, 1556, and from forcible possession, James FitzRichard procured, on the 18th of March, 1560, an assignment not only of the Barrymore but also of the Barryroe estates to himself from Edmond More Barry of Rathgobbane, the nearest heir male of James fitzJohn Barrymore, scil., Edmond, son of Gerald, son of Richard, second son of John Kittagh Barry, Lord Barrymore. Later on, David, son of James FitzRichard, got assignments of all their rights to the Barrymore estates from the Lady Katherine, daughter of James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore; Ellen Barry, daughter of John Barry, first cousin of Edmond More Barry of Rathgobbane; and Margaret Barry, daughter of that Edmond More's brother, J. Barry.

On taking possession of the Barrymore estates, James fitzRichard Barryroe assumed the Barrymore titles; and the crown acquiesced in his assumption of them. On 23 April, 1557, he had a pardon as "James Barry, of Barrescourt, Vicecount Barrymore, otherwise James called Barrymore and Barryroe." He was summoned to the Parliament of Ireland, which met on the 12 January, 1559, and sat the first Viscount as James le Barry, Lord of Buttevant. On 27th April, 1561, he had livery as "James Barry, Viscount of Barrymore, alias Lord of Barrymore, kinsman and heir of James Barrie, late Lord de Barry." On 9th June, 1564, in the list of ecclesiastical commissioners, James Viscount Barrymore has precedence of David Viscount Roche, and Richard Viscount Mountgarrett. 5 April, 1567: Commission to Sir James Barrye, *knt.*, Lord Barrymore, Viscount Bowtyvaunt, to execute martial law in the territories under his rule. Nov. 11th, 1571: James Viscount Buttevant appointed one of the Royal Commissioners to divide Munster south of the Shannon into counties, baronies, and ploughlands. 6 May, 1573: Pardon

to James Barry, knt., Viscount of Buttevaunt and Lord Barrymore. 29 May, 1576: Commission to Sir James Barry, knt., Viscount Buttevaunt, to execute martial law in the territories under his rule.

1578. 21 years' lease to Sir James Barry, knt., Vis. Buttevaunte, of site of house of friars of Castelleaghan, alias Castlelyons; etc.; friary of Tymolagg, and churchyard called Downe, etc., and Augustinian friary of Killenemallaghe, alias Botevante, etc.

1578, May 6. Pardon to Nicholas Walshe, John Bayes, and Christopher Arthur for an alienation to them by James Barrie, knt., Viscount Buttevaunte, alias Viscount Barriemore, of the baronies or hundreds of Ybawne, Oliehan, and Ogormliehan, and the manors and lands of Rathbarrie, Tymolagge, Castellyons, Carrigtwohill, Barries Corte, Inshynebackie, Donnegowrne, Rathynuskie, and Rathgobban, and licence to the same James Visc. Barrie to alien to the same the barony or hundred of Oryrry and the manors and lands of Buttevant, Liscarroll, and else . . . the co. of Cork. N. Walshe, J. Bayes, and Ch. Arthur were trustees in the grant of the manor of Lisle by James Viscount Buttevant to his son William, the 14th of June, 1568, and seem to have been trustees in settlements by which the Viscount gave Buttevant to his second son, David, and gave Timoleague to his third son, William, called in a fiant of A.D. 1582 William Barry, alias Barry Roe, of Timolegg; and gave Rathynuskie to David Óge Barry, the last survivor of the four sons of David Downe Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, as shall be shown farther on, in treating of the Barrys of Rathynuskie and Dundullerick.

1579, June 6. At the suit of Lord Barry, his son, David Barry of Buttevant, received a pardon.

On 2 Nov., 1579, the Earl of Desmond was proclaimed a traitor, and on the 4th Nov. Lord Justice Sir Wm. Pelham wrote that the Lord Barrie had taken Sir Thomas of Desmond prisoner. Sir Thomas, at that time, was aiding the crown against his half-brother, the Earl of Desmond.

Other extracts from Sir Wm. Pelham's letter book, in the Carew collection are these:—

20 Nov., 1579. Pelham to the Earl of Ormond: "To make inquiry of such traitors' goods as are in the several countries of the Lord Barrie, Lord Roche, Sir Cormoke McTeige, Sir James Fitzgerald, Sir Tibot Butler, the Lord Dunboine, or in any other place that hath protected them."

23 Nov., 1579. Pelham to the Queen: "That the Earl of Desmond had burned the town of Youghal."

26 Dec., 1579. Pelham to the Earl of Leicester: "I am persuaded the traitors, if the Earl of Ormond and I both had been in camp, might have been at Youghal before I could have learned what was become of them; for Barrie, nor Roche, through whose countries he must needs

and did pass, did not reveal it to any of the army ; neither would they, I think, have done it to the Earl if he had been there in person."

16 Feb., 1580. Pelham to the Council in England : "The Lord Barrie, Lord Roche, and Sir Cormoke McTeige are appointed to answer the other partie of the county of Cork, if they may be trusted, but they three draw two ways, Roach and Sir Cormocke reasonably well affected, but Barrie extreme ill, and his son worse, if worse may be."

21 May, 1580. Pelham to Sir Wm. Winter : "The Lords Barrie and Roche, with their forces, will be in camp on Friday next."

4 July, 1580. Pelham to the Privy Council in England : "I have drawn to me the noblemen and gentlemen whose names are enclosed, and who incline to the traitors. I take them all with me to Limerick. The Earl of Clancartie, the Viscount Barrie, the Viscount Roche, Barrie Oge, Sir Cormocke McTeige, sheriff ; Sir Owen O'Sullivan, Sir Thomas of Desmond, and his son ; Sir Owen McCartie, O'Callohan, O'Kiefe, Donell McCartie, Ainaster of Carberie ; Maurice FitzJames, Donoughe McCormocke, John Roche, John FitzEdmonds of Clonne."

1580, July 9, Limerick. Pelham to the Privy Council in England : "I assembled the lords and gentlemen of the county who had suffered the enemy in our absence to fly his cattle by them and to have relief within their countries. I dissembled my disliking, and by fair means allured them to this place under pretence that letters were here from her Majesty and under colour of a consultation with others of the Council. I departed from Cork on the 5th, I arrived here on the 7th, having in my company the Earl of Clancartie, the Viscount Barrie, and others."

Limerick, 9 July, 1580. The Lord Justice and Council to David Barrie : "Whereas, upon some accusation made against the Viscount, your father, for his undutifulness and negligence in the service of her Majesty, he is for a time restrained from returning into those parts, the rather because it is manifested unto us that he hath been not only the director of you in your late doings, but also hath since that time forbidden you to do such service in requital of your fault as we are informed you were willing to do ; we have thought good therefore to confer with you about the ordering of your father's country so as we may stand assured of your loyalty and dutiful behaviour, for which we will expect pledges at your hands, and therefore will you presently to repair unto us, which you may do with safety, notwithstanding any offence past."

Limerick, July 12, 1580. The Lord Justice and Council to the Privy Council in England : "We assembled the principal lords and gentlemen of Cork. We allured them hither for farther consultation with the rest of the Council, and had them twice before us, and proceded with them first in one course to make them yield their several submissions, and next

to have won out of them a mitigation of her Majesty's charges by some contribution to the army. The Viscount Barrie was the most faulty and most obstinate in his behaviour. They were unwilling to burden their countries, but each of them yielded pledges, and some offered to serve with their own people at their own charges."

Limerick, 22 July, 1580. 'Ten days' protection for David Barry and his followers to come to the Lord Justice.

Limerick, 27 July, 1580. Pelham to the Queen: "The rebels have been relieved by the noblemen and chieftains of this province. I have lately laid hold upon them all, and keep yet in hand the best of them. The most obstinate and malicious is the Viscount Barrie."

Asketten Aug. 23, 1580. Pelham to Sir Warham Sentleger: "Observe what intelligence Davie Barrie has with the traitors. His father is like to answer to all faults before he finds liberty; against whom the depositions you have sent me now are very material."

Limerick, 26 August, 1580. Pelham to Davie Barry: "We are glad to find by your letters of the 24th your readiness to reform the errors and faults of your youth. Touching your services upon the traitors whose heads were sent to Cork, we understand no less since from Sir Warham Sentleger, for which we commend you. As for your petition to have a renovation of your protection, for that we are now to repair to Dublin to the Lord Deputy, we have given warrant to Sir Warham Sentleger to deal with you and others in those parts."

Limerick, 26 Aug., 1580. Pelham to Sir Warham Sentleger: "Davie Barrie sues to have the protection prolonged. I have sent him to you, and authorize you to enlarge his protection for a reasonable time."

Limerick, 26 Aug., 1580. Same to same: "Notwithstanding any letter I have written at the request of Davie Barry, lay hands upon him and his brother, William, and keep them safe, unless good sureties may be had for them."

August 28, 1580. From Pelham's estate of Munster, at his departure: "As the Lord Barrie stood obstinately in his undutiful arrogance, and was nevertheless accused of a number of misdemeanours, a collection of his offences was made, and he was committed by the Lord Justice to the Castle of Dublin, before the delivery of the sword to the Lord Graie, Lord Deputy."

When reprimanded for leaving the way open to the Earl of Desmond to sack Youghal, Pelham charged Lord Barry with not having reported that the Earl of Desmond's object in passing through Barry's country was to sack Youghal. And when Lord Barry denied a knowledge of such ulterior object Pelham declaimed against his arrogance and marked him for destruction. The "Annals of the Four Masters" shew that Lord

Barry had something beside Youghal to think of while the Earl was traversing Barry's country, and might have only completed his country's destruction by calling in the English.

A.D. 1579. The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, cornfield, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might dwell in them; and the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barrys in the territories of Hy Liathain and Hy Macaille. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods, etc.

James FitzRichard, Viscount Buttevant, thus treacherously seized, and tyrannically imprisoned in Dublin Castle, died there on the 10 April, 1581.—Inq., 31 March, 1624. The "Annals of the Four Masters" notice his death thus: "1581. Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas (sic), son of Edmond, sic), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barryroe. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Mael and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was to rule over the seigniorie till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond, and his second son was by law lord over the Barry Roes."

James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant had five sons and five daughters by his wife, Ellen, daughter of Cormac na haoine McCarthy Reagh.

1. Richard, who being deaf and dumb, was superseded in titles and estates by his next brother, David, and died unmarried at Liscarroll, 24th April, 1622.—Inq. 31 March, 1624.

2. David, who succeeded to the honours and estates.

3. William, who is said by Lodge to have left a son, David; but Lodge or his printer there skips two generations. This William "had Ybawne for his porcion," and, meaning the same, "he had Barryroe for his porcion." So says the pedigree given by his brother, David Viscount Buttevant, to Sir George Carew. "William Barry by his father's guylfte

Barryroe." So says the pedigree given by Florence MacCarthy to Sir George Carew.

6 May, 1573, he had a pardon as William Barry, of Court, Esqr.

On the 26 August, 1580, Sir William Pelham, Lord Justice of Ireland, having imprisoned their father, James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, in Dublin Castle, ordered Sir Warham St. Leger to lay hands upon the brothers, David and William; but on the 24 August, 1582, these two, together with their younger brother, John, and many others of their name, were pardoned, provided that within six months they appeared before commissioners in their county, and gave security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. In the *fiant* (3,974 (5,732) of Elizabeth) these brothers are styled "David Barry, of Buttevant, in the county of Cork, Esq.; William Barri, alias Barry Roe, of Timolegg; John Barry, of Inshnevacky." William Barry Roe, according to the pedigree drawn up by his brother, married Shely (Julia), daughter to Ffinin McCartie Reagh—Shilia, daughter to Sir Ffinin McCartie Reoghe, in the pedigree by Florence McCarthy—and had issue two sons: (1) James Barry, of Lisleigh; (2) Edmond, says the pedigree of Lord Buttevant; (1) James, dispossessed of Barriroe's country by David Lord Barry; (2) Edmond, says Florence McCarthy.

An inquisition at Cork, on the 4th November, 1584, found that "William Barry, alias Barry Roe, dyed about a quarter of a year agoe, and had the use and proffits of Barry Roe's country, and the disposing thereof, we know not by what right. He had issue male of the age of eleven years. The Lord Barry doth owne the same country now."—Lambeth Palace Library, MS. 627, fol. 184.

An inquisition at Timologa, 11 April, 1594, found that on the 2 Sept., 1586, David Viscount Buttevant was in possession of the three manors of Ibawne, namely, Tymolagge, Rathbarry, and Lisleigh, and that his brother, William, was dead, leaving Shilina nyna Carhye (Juliana McCarthy), his widow, and his eldest son, James, a minor, and that the said Viscount had given, granted, and confirmed to the said Shilina the sum of eight pounds sterl. of current English money annually, in addition to the rents and other emoluments of the castle lands and tenements of Lisleigh, during the minority of James, elder son of the said William and Shilina. Of William Barryroe's younger son there is no further trace. The elder son of William Barryroe of Ibawne was James Barry, of Lisle, Esq. As James FitzWilliam Barrie of Lislie he had a pardon on the 28 March, A.D. 1601, in *Fiant* 6,485 of Elizabeth.

By an inquisition taken at the King's Old Castle, at Cork, on the 28th day of April, 1641, and printed, with two other valuable inquisitions, that of 11 April, 1594, and that of 31 March, 1624, in the case of James

Redmond Barry claiming the Buttevant peerage before the House of Lords, A.D. 1825, the jury say that James Barry, late of Lislee, in the county of Cork, Esq., with his wife, Catherine Barry, alias Gerald, let the castle and three and a half carucates of Lislee on the 5 May, 1619, to Sir Vincent Gookine, for 71 years, at £70 per annum, and on the 10th of Nov., 1636, made a settlement of Butlerstown and other lands, in all three and a half carucates and three gneeves of land, on his son and heir apparent, William Barry, and Ellen Barry, alias Carthy, his wife. The jury further say that the said James Barry died on the 7 of February, A.D. 1640, and that the said William Barry is his son and heir, and at the time of his father's death was thirty-one years old, and married.

William Barry, of Lislee, Esq., was born in A.D. 1609, and in A.D. 1636 married Ellen McCarthy, daughter of Cormac Oge McCarthy, of Kilcrea, and only sister of Charles MacCarthy, of Castlemore. The trustees in the marriage settlement were Charles McCarthy, of Castlemore; his first cousin, Charles McTeige McCarthy, of Ballea; and Fewre O'Loughill, of Castlemore, gentleman. The issue of that marriage was a son, David, decreed heir male to his uncle, Charles McCarthy, in 1703. William Barry, of Lislee, for siding with the confederate Catholics in A.D. 1641 was attainted and deprived of his estates. At the sessions holden at Youghal the 2d Aug., 1642, William Barry, of Lishly, was indicted of treason. At Kinsale, on the 21 February, 1653, Richard White, of Lislee, aged about 46, and John Arthur, aged 40, deposed concerning William Barry, of Lislee, in the barony of Ibwane, in the year 1641: "that he was in arms in the actual rebellion, and raised about 150 men against the English in Barriro in arms against the English, and took, from Esquire Gookin and others, goods worth £3,000."—Depositions in Library of T.C.D. His estates were adjudged to Richard Earl of Barrymore by Cromwell's Court of Claims in 1656, but were granted by Charles II. to his brother, James Duke of York, afterwards King James II., and at the sales at Chichester House, about the year 1700, they were sold to a Mr. Vanhomrig, who sold them to the Rev. Doctor Synge.

David Barry, son and heir of the forfeiting William Barry, of Lislee, always lived with his uncle, Charles McCarthy, of Castlemore, as his intended heir, and succeeded him in 1674. He was attainted in 1691-6, in one list being styled David Barry, of Lislea, and in another David McWilliam Barry, of Lislew, in the county of Cork, Esquire. From 1688 to 1704 he was in litigation with his cousins, the McCarthys of Ballea, regarding lands left him by his uncle, Charles McCarthy, of Castlemore. The late Charles M. Barry, assistant secretary to the Lord Chancellor, made copies of the various pleadings, answers, and other proceedings in this suit, as the person proving descent from David Barry could readily

establish his right to the title of Viscount Buttevant. "The following," he said, in sending it to the present writer, "is extracted from these pleadings":

Charles McCarthy versus Donogh, Earl of Clancarthy David Barry and Owen McCarthy	}	Bill filed 26th May (sic), 1688. Answered by Owen McCarthy, 11th March, 1688.
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Charles McCarthy, of Castlemore, being seized in fee of the lands of Gurrane-muddagh, Knockanerowe, and Carriginebleask, settled same by deed of feoffment in jointure on his intended wife, Margaret, daughter of Lord Sarsfield, in the year 1628, remainder to his heirs, remainder to the heirs of his uncle, Teige MacCormacke Carthy. Charles Oge McCarthy died without leaving son or daughter, and Dermot McCarthy, the son of his uncle, Teige, and father of suppliant, Charles McCarthy, of Ballea, became entitled to the said lands; but by a proviso in the Act of Settlement they became vested in Donogh Earl of Clancarthy and Helen, his Countess, with power to make leases to the former proprietors, suppliant being in England, and the said Earl not knowing his claim leased the lands to David Barry as heir in tail to Charles Oge McCarthy, of Castlemore. The Earl dying shortly after, suppliant brought his claim before the Countess Helen, who admitted the justice of it, and made him a lease for 50 years; but one Owen McCarthy alleges that he purchased the lands from David Barry for the consideration of £100.

David Barry's statement: At a court held at Macroon for the disposal "of the Gentry Lands of Muskerry" in pursuance of the clause of the Act of Settlement, Callaghan, Earl of Clancarthy, made a lease for 99 years, at £23 18s. 5½d., of Knockanerowe, Carriginebleask, and Gurrane-moddagh to David Barry, and promised to give him a lease of the remaining lands of Charles Oge McCarthy, of Castlemore, said David Barry being his nephew, that is, son and heir of his only sister, Helena McCarthy, but could not do so until he got possession from Captain Dermot McCarthy, who held by an alleged custodian the said lands, viz.: Cloghroe, Cloghphilip, Gortdonoghmore, Culflugh, Kilnemucky, Killynovarne, Drumboulighy, Bally-Martin, Kilcurrig, Glenleagh, in all nine ploughlands, but one Charles McCarthy, of Ballea, pretending that in the year 1625 Charles Oge McCarthy entailed said lands on his uncle, Teige MacCormacke Carthy, and his heirs. Charles McCarthy, of Ballea, is son and heir of said Teige MacCormacke; and the Countess Helen preferred the claim of the said Charles McCarthy to that of David Barry.

The answer of Owen McCarthy, Esquire, to the Bill of Charles McCarthy, Esquire, that on a hearing before Michael, Lord Primate, late Chancellor, David Barry was considered and decreed (Decree dated 1703) heir to Charles McCarthy, being his sister's son, and deponent got his father-in-law, Captain Dermot McCarthy, to intercede with David Barry to sell him Knockanroe, which he did for £130, having compassion on his large family of young children; admits complainant was cousin of Charles Oge McCarthy, but David Barry was decreed his heir.

John Bayly	}	12th December, 1704.
versus Charles McCarthy		
Ex. of Charles McCarthy, deceased.		

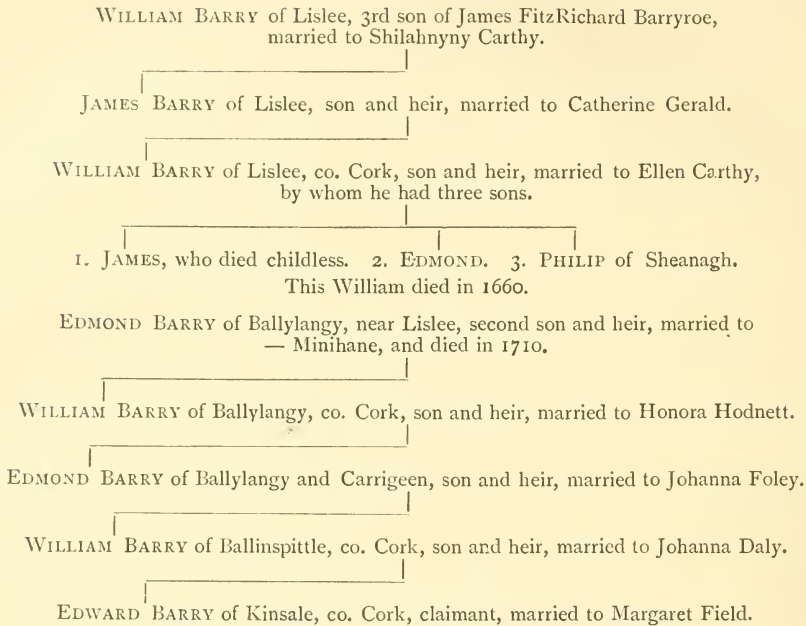
Charles Oge McCarthy, of Castlemore, left all his substance to David Barry, his nephew, who was his sister's son, and always lived with him as his intended heir. Charles Oge died 1674. David Barry sold Knockanroe, Carriginebleask, and Gurrane-moddagh, to Captain Owen McCarthy in 1677. Charles McCarthy, of Cloghroe, pretended claim on an old forfeited entail, and filed bills, etc.; but in the late troubles, being a colonel in the Irish army, he took forcible possession of the lands, which he kept until the surrender of Cork in 1690.

In 1825, before the House of Lords, the viscounty of Buttevant was claimed on the ground that: "William Barry, who forfeited Lisle, died sometime subsequently to 1656, leaving issue by his said wife, Ellen, an only son, James Barry, who lived at Ballymacraheen, which is a sub-denomination of the Lisle estate, and left an only son, William FitzJames Barry, of Ballymacraheen," father of James Barry, of Mount Barry, father of James Barry, of Donoughmore, father of the claimant, James Redmond Barry, of Donoughmore.

Being subtenants to the Gookins, tenants of part of the Lisle estate, the Ballymacraheen Barrys were in an humble sense Lisle Barrys, and so may have been taken for the noble Barrys of Lisle by ignorant people a century or more after the confiscation of Lisle; but those gentlemen who made searches at the Record Office on behalf of Mr. James Redmond Barry ought to have seen there that of William Barry who forfeited Lisle the only son by his wife, Ellen, was not James Redmond Barry's ancestor, James Barry, a sub-tenant at Ballymacraheen, but was the David Barry who, in the reign of King William III., was attainted as David Barry, of Lisle, and also as David McWilliam Barry, of Lisle, Esquire.

Like the Barrys of Ballymacraheen, the Barrys of Ballylangy were tenants on the Lisle estate, in the parish of Lisle, and were, in that way, Barrys of Lisle; and taking pattern by James Redmond Barry, of Donoughmore, the representative of the Barrys of Ballymacraheen, Edward Barry, of Kinsale, representative of the Barrys of Ballylangy, claimed the viscounty of Buttevant, and at the close of 1843 employed Mr. John Lomasney to make out his case. Mr. Lomasney had been similarly employed previously for Edward Barry.

The pedigree of Edward Barry, of Kinsale, county Cork, as follows, viz. :



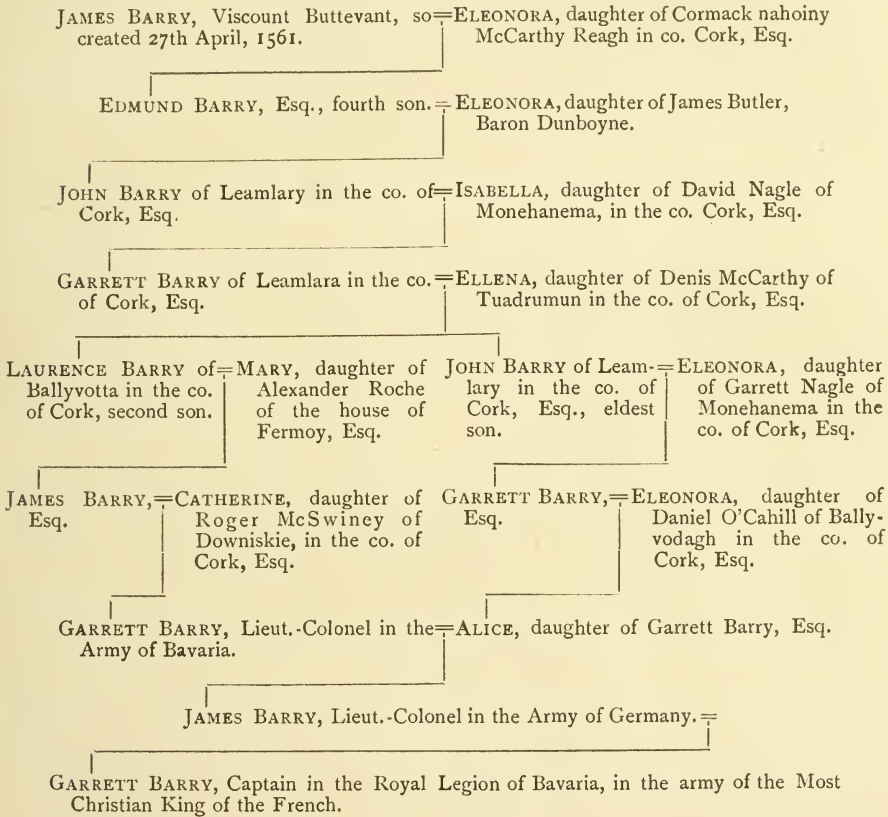
The fact that the issue of William FitzJames FitzWilliam Barry, of Lislee, by his wife, Ellen McCarthy, was an only son, David, is fatal to this claim also.

4. The name of Edmond Barry, fourth son of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, is followed by the letters "s.p." in the pedigree given by his brother, David Viscount Buttevant, to Sir George Carew in A.D. 1602. Assuredly that Edmond died without issue. His name does not appear in the fiants of Elizabeth, nor had he a provision from his father, or from his brother, David. Apparently he died young, but, all the same, he has been made a peg whereon to hang pedigrees. One of these misleading pedigrees is thus certified :

To all and singular to whom these singular shall come : I, William Hawkins, Esqr., Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, sendeth greeting. Know ye therefore that I, the said King of Arms, by the power and authority to me granted by his present Majesty, King George the third, under the great seal of this kingdom, Do hereby certify that on due search made in my office I find on record that on the 21st of April, 1771, Captain Garrett Barry, of the Regiment of Bavaria, in the French service, took out in due form under my hand and seal of office the genealogy, and legalized on the 8th of May following by his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, then Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of said Kingdom, and countersigned by his Excellency's Secretary, Sir George MacCartney, wherein the said Captain Barry's pedigree is deduced from Edmond Barry, Esq., by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of James Butler, Baron of Dunboyne,

the said Edmond Barry being fourth son of James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, of said kingdom, so created the 27th of April, 1561. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at Dublin, the fourth of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Signed WILLIAM HAWKINS, Ulster.



The foregoing pedigree is inconsistent with the corresponding portion of the true Leamlara pedigree.

Garrett Barry, of Leamlary, married a daughter of Poer of Shangarry, and dying about the year 1390 was succeeded by his son, John Barry, who married a daughter of O'Nunanee, of Castleishane, and had a son and heir, Garrett Barry, who married a daughter of White of Imokilly, and had a son, David Barry, of Leamlary, who married a daughter of Barrett of Ballincolly, and was father of John Barry who, on the 6 May, 1573, had a pardon as John McDavid McGerald Barry, of Leymlary, gent.—Fiant 2,260 of Elizabeth; and on the 6th of September, 1577, had a pardon as John Laudir Barry, that is, John Barry the Strong.—Fiant 3080, Elizabeth. He married Catherine Roche, of the noble house of Fermoy, and was father of Garrett and Edmond, of whom the elder was pardoned with his father on the 6th of May, 1573, as Gerald MacJohn Barry, of Leymlary, gent.; and both brothers were pardoned in 1601 as Garrett McShane Ladir, of Leamlara,

and Edmond McShane Ladir, of same.—Fiant of Elizabeth, 6,485. Edmond's issue became extinct, but Garrett married Ellen McCarthy, of Tuadrommun, and was father of John Barry, of Leamlary, who married Isabella, second daughter of David Nagle, of Moneanimy, gent., who died 14 Nov., 1631 (Entry, vol. vii., p. 247). By that marriage John Barry, of Leamlary in 1633 and 1663, had a son, Garrett, who got a confirmatory grant in 1685. He married Ellen, daughter of Daniel Duff O'Cahill, etc. Thus, the John Barry, of Leamlara, whom William Hawkins would have to be a son of Edmond, son of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, is the son of a David Barry, the son of a Gerald Barry in Fiant of Elizabeth 2,260, and was not a grandson but a contemporary of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant.

According to another claim, the Hon. Edmond Barry, of Killarney, fourth son of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, was born 25 March, 1582, and died 20 April, 1696. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Henry Galway, of Gurteenroe, near Bantry, and had a son, Gerald, a general in the French service, who died s.p.; he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Henry Mellifont, of Mellifontstown, in the county of Cork, and had a son, Edmond, born 21 Aug., 1665, died 15 April, 1743. That Edmond Barry, of Killarney, married Mary, daughter of Lord Sandes, and had a son, David, born 4 March, 1710, died 24 Oct., 1788. That David Barry, of Killarney, married Mary, daughter of Dermot Falvey, Esq., of Castle Lough, near Killarney, and had a son, Edward Barry, born 21 June, 1763, and claiming the Buttevant title in August, 1843, being then of Cove, now Queenstown, county Cork.

Borough of Cork to Wit. The Declaration of Edward Barry, of No. 36, Grand Parade, Cork, Esqr., aged upwards of 70 years.

I, the above-named Edward Barry, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the surviving legitimate son of David Barry, late of Killarney, in the co. Kerry, gent., and that all his other sons and their male issue are dead, except one nephew of mine, the son of Edmond, a younger brother. I also declare that I have heard my father and others say that he was the legitimate eldest son of Edmond Ned Barry, of said Killarney, who was the eldest legitimate son of the Hon. Edmond Barry, who was the fourth son of James FitzRichard Barryroe, Viscount of Buttevant.

I do declare that I was intimately acquainted with the late Peter Barry, of Killarney, who died about the year 1770, at the very advanced age of 115 years, as I have heard and believe; that he was my great uncle, that he was my father's uncle, and by many years the last surviving son of the before-named Honble. Edmond Barry.

I further declare that the said Peter Barry was interred in a tomb erected to the memory of his father in Kilcummin church, near Killarney, that my father was buried in said tomb, in which none but the descendants of said Honble. Edmond Barry are permitted to be interred, and on which tomb there is a Latin inscription hereinafter truly copied: "I.N.R.I. I.H.I.C. I.H.S. Capt Edmond Barry and his family's Tomb. Barreus," etc., etc., etc.

I finally declare that from what I have heard, read, know, and believe, and also have seen in an old book preserved in my family, which book has been in my possession from the death of my father to the year 1841, when it was stolen, lost, or mislaid, in which book was recorded in different handwritings the time of the births and the deaths of many members of my family, and amongst the

rest the period of the birth and death of the said Peter Barry ; that I am satisfied that I am the surviving legitimate son and heir at law of David Barry, who was the eldest legitimate son of Edmond Ned Barry, who was the eldest legitimate son of the Honble. Edmond Barry, fourth legitimate son of James Fitz-Richard Barryroe, Viscount of Buttevant, alias Lord of Barrymore. And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, etc.

Taken before me, etc., Dec. 10, 1842,

BN. GIBBINGS.

Edward Barry's Declaration.

Now, waiving mere improbabilities, it is impossible that an Edmond Barry who was born 25 March, A.D. 1582, had issue A.D. 1665, and died A.D. 1696, could have been the second youngest legitimate son of the James Viscount Buttevant who died 10 April, 1581, and whose youngest legitimate son, John, was old enough on the 24 August, 1582, to have a pardon for his misdeeds, and to have then a particular residence, Inshnevacky. Neither that John, nor, of course, his elder brother, Edmond, could have been born later than A.D. 1650, for on the 27 January, 1600-1601, together with John, then of Liscarroll, were pardoned his first and fourth sons, William and Edmond ; and on the 28 of March, 1601, his third son, John Oge, was not only old enough to receive a pardon for his misdeeds, but also to have a particular residence—Tymolag.

5. John Barry, fifth son of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, was of Inshnevacky when pardoned on the 24 August, 1582, in fiant of Elizabeth 3,974, and of Liscarroll when pardoned on the 29 January, 1585-6. He was styled John FitzJames FitzRichard Barrie, of Dundedy, when pardoned on the 31 August, 1598, in Fiant 6,248 ; and John Barri, of Liscarull, in the county of Cork, Esq., wife, Ellen ny Dermot Carthie, and [sons] William Barrie and Edmond Barrie, of Liscarull, as pardoned on the 27 January, 1600-1, in fiant of Elizabeth 6,465. Another son, John Oge Barry, of Tymolag, was pardoned on the 28 March, 1601, in fiant of Elizabeth 6,485. According to the pedigree by Florence MacCarthy, John, son of James Viscount Buttevant, married Ellen, daughter to Sir Dermot, Lord of Muskerry, and had issue a daughter, married to O'Donovan's son and heir. According to the Barry pedigree composed by David Viscount Buttevant in 1602, but copied in 1615 for or by Lord Carew, John Barry, of Liscarroll, married a daughter of Teige McCarthy, of Muskerrie, who lived in 1615, and had issue (1) William, who married a daughter of Sir Bryan Duff O'Bryan, of Carriggonell, knt., and had issue (1) John Barryroe, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Earl of Cork, and widow of David Earl of Barrymore ; (2) James Barryroe, (3) John Oge Barryroe, (4) Edmond Barryroe, (5) Richard Barryroe ; (1) daughter, married to O'Donovan's son and heir." There, among other omissions, some copyist has omitted the name "Sir Dermot, son of" before the name "Teige McCarthy." Lodge is astray in putting Julia instead of Ellen as the name of the daughter of Sir Dermot McTeige McCarthy,

of Muskerry, but he gives particulars not in the other pedigrees: that John of Liscarroll had a first wife, Joan, daughter of Edmond FitzGerald, the White Knight; that his issue were of the second marriage; that he died on the 31st of January, 1627; and that "his brother, David, on the 30th of January, 1599, in consideration of his brotherly affection, and that the said John and his heirs might be subject to the crown of England, perfected a deed of feoffment of the manors, castles, and lands of Liscarroll, Ballymackowe, Dundeady, etc., in the baronies of Orrerie and Ishawne, to the use of the said John and his heirs male; remainder to his own right heirs, to hold in as large and ample manner as his lordship his father or any other lord of Orrery and Ishawne at any time enjoyed the same." The extinction of the issue male of John Barry, of Liscarroll, fifth son of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, is certified in an inquisition taken in 1657 at the King's Old Castle, in the county of Cork, before J. Hodder. The jury found that Liscarroll, five ploughlands; Ballymaccowe, five ploughlands; Ffarrindigin, Ffarrinmulkenisse, one pl.; Molgge, 1 pl.; Rathenclare, 1 pl.; Killegillane, Ballinipsa, i.e., Bowlane, 6 pl.; Downeady, 4 pl.; and three-fourth part of Ballyholly,¹ in Ishawne, on the 30th of January, 1599, were conveyed by David Viscount Buttevant, Sir Nicholas Walsh, knt., Chief Justice of his Majesty, and John Bayes, of Kinsale, physician, to John Skiddie FitzGeorge, of the city of Cork, alderman; Ed. Cantwell, of Muckaricke, co. Tipperary, gentleman; Adryane Walter, of Cork, merchant; and Dom. Skiddie FitzGeorge, of same, merchant; their heirs and assigns to the only use and behoofe of John Barry, Esqr., brother to the said Lord Viscount, during his natural life, without impeachment of waste; and after his decease to the use of William Barry, the eldest son of the said John, and his heirs males, and for default of such issue to the use of James Barry, the second son; John Oge Barry, the third son; Edmond Barry, the fourth son; and Richard Barry, the fifth son, and their heirs males successively. Provided they do not enter into rebellion, in case of which the premisses were to revert to the grantors. The said John died seized of the premisses; William, eldest son of the said John, died in the lifetime of his father; John Barry FitzWilliam, son and heir of said William, after the death of his grandfather, entered into all and singular the premisses, and died without issue male. James Barry, second son of the said John, also died without issue male. John Oge Barry, the third son; Edmond Barry, the fourth son; Richard Barry, the fifth son, and William Barry, the sixth son of the said John, who hath (sic) a remainder by the old deed, the 14th of February, 1641, entered into rebellion, and thereby all and singular the aforesaid premisses doth revert to Richard, Earl of Barrymore, now living, son and heir to David, Earl of Barrymore, grand-

child to David Barry, Esq., deceased, and his heirs for ever. That said John Oge and William Barry are now living, without issue male, and that the said Edmond died the tyme of the Irish rebellion, and that the said Richard also died without issue male in the said time, and that the said John, in his lifetime, long before the Irish rebellion, did mortgage by his deed for a considerable sum to Sir Philip Percivall, knt., and that John Percivall, Esq., sonne and heir of the said Philip, now is seized of the said premisses by virtue of the said deede.—Extract from a Summary in the Library, R.I.A.

Among those indicted of treason in the county of Cork at the sessions held at Youghal, in the county of Cork, the second of August, 1642, were John Oge Barry, William Barry, and Richard Barry, of Downededy.

In the pedigree of A.D. 1615 the daughters of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant are Honora, wife of Patrick Condon; Ellinor, wife of Sir Owen O'Sullivan, Knt.; Johanna, wife of David Lord Roche; and Ilaine, wife of Callaghan MacTeige MacCarthy, of Muskerry.

On the death of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, on the 10 April, 1581, as Richard, the eldest of his five sons, was deaf and dumb, though of sound understanding, the second son, David, assumed the deceased Lord's title. In his father's lifetime this David took part a while in the Geraldine rebellion, and was pardoned on the 5 of Sept., 1577, and on the 6th of June, 1579, both times as David Barry, of Buttevant, Esqr. On his father's imprisonment in 1580, he promptly burnt his chief residence, Barryscourt Castle, and all his other castles, forestalling Sir Walter Raleigh, who had a commission to seize Barryscourt. Also he promptly hung a spy sent to assassinate him. In Carew MSS., vol. 607, p. 71, among the charges to be proved against the Lord General the Earl of Ormond by Sir Walter Raleigh and others were: (9) "He suffered Davy Barry, by dallying with him, to spoil and waste all his own castles, which might have been kept for her Majesty's service. (11) A serviceable spy, being committed to the Lord General of trust to do service, was by Davie Barry taken and hanged for certain words privately spoken by this said spy to the Lord General." It may be remarked that though in putting down the Desmond rebellion the Earl of Ormond slew over four thousand rebels, he would not obey orders, even from the Secretary of State, to carry out assassinations. And so he is further charged with marring another assassination plot: "(16) Where two choice persons were entertained for the killing of the traitor Seneschal, and had undertaken the same, the matter not being revealed to any by the persons that entertained them, saving only to the Earl of Ormond, these executioners were no sooner arrived at the camp but they were apprehended by the Seneschal and charged with the practice, and for the

same executed to the great grief of the persons that entertained them.”—“Cal. Carew MSS.”

David Barry, about that time, had trouble also with some of his Anglo-Norman Catholic neighbours: “A.D. 1582. The Barry, i.e., David Barry, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, and Maurice escaped with the loss of many horses and men.”—“Annals of the Four Masters.” The Abbe MacGeoghegan, in his “History of Ireland,” mentions David Barry thus: “Captain Rawleigh repaired to Dublin to complain of the Barrys and Condons in the county of Cork, and obtained a warrant to seize on Barryscourt and other estates belonging to Barry, lord of that castle. Rawleigh received a fresh reinforcement and set out from Dublin to execute his commission. Barry being apprised of Rawleigh’s design, set fire to his castle, and the Seneschal of Imokilly lay in ambush to intercept his march, so that Rawleigh was obliged to effect his escape to Cork, sword in hand. Zouch, Governor of Munster, was in garrison at Dingle, where several of his men died of sickness. Having learned that the Earl of Desmond and David Barry were collecting their forces near Achadoe, in the county of Kerry, he marched with his army towards Castlemaine, and surprised the Earl, who was obliged to withdraw to a wood called Harlow Wood. At the same time Fitzgerald, commonly called the Seneschal of Imokilly, made incursions in the neighbourhood of Lismore, and being attacked by a detachment from that garrison, he killed twenty-five of them and put the rest to flight. While Zouch was at headquarters in Cork, an occurrence took place disastrous both to religion and to the Earl of Desmond who defended it so gloriously. David Barry and Fitzgerald, Seneschal of Imokilly, though in arms for the common cause, had a dispute, which broke out into an open rupture at this time, and destroyed the harmony and union which ought to subsist between the supporters of the same cause.

“Barry and Fitzgerald were encamped near Dromphinin, on the right bank of the Blackwater, which falls into the sea at Youghal. Desmond and his brother, John, who were posted on the opposite bank, were particularly interested for the reconciliation of these noblemen who were to share in the perils of war; and John of Desmond having undertaken to bring it about, repaired to the camp for that purpose. Zouch and Dowdal having learned through a spy that John of Desmond was to cross the river the day following, on his way to the camp at Dromphinin, set out during the night, from Cork, with a strong force. They arrived at break of day at Castlelyons, and posted themselves near a wood through which Desmond had to pass. This nobleman, not suspecting that an enemy was so near, had the misfortune to fall into their hands, with James, son of John Fitzgerald, Lord of Stonacally, who accompanied

him. Having refused to surrender, they were surrounded and taken by the enemy and brought to Cork, but Desmond, who was mortally wounded, died on the way. His head was cut off and sent to Dublin, where it was fastened to a pole and put upon the top of the castle, and his body tied to a gibbet on the gates of Cork, where it remained for three or four years, till it was at length carried into the sea by the wind. James Fitzgerald was put to death.

"After this expedition, Zouch surprised the camp of David Barry, and dispersed his troops, avenging thereby the garrison of Bantry, which was put to the sword by Barry and MacSweeney" (p. 477-478).

The "Annals of the Four Masters" say: "A.D. 1582. The son of the Earl of Desmond, i.e., John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, from the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the river Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siutsi (Zouch), with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other. John was wounded and captured on the spot, and had not advanced the space of one mile beyond that place when he died," etc. Dr. O'Donovan says in a note that O'Daly says that a traitor, named John, conveyed information to Zouch; and that Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch acted on information from an Irish spy.

On his overthrow by Captain Zouch, David Viscount Buttevant submitted, and on the 24th of August, 1582, patent of Elizabeth 3,974 contains a pardon to David Barry, of Buttevant, co. Cork, Esq.; William Barry, alias Barryroe, of Timolegg, gent.; and John Barry, of Inshnevack, gent. [the three competent sons of the late Viscount]; Richard fitzDavid Oge, and Thomas fitzDavid Oge Barry, of Rathenusky; Richard MacShane MacShiames Barry, of Polchierry; Nicholas fitzJames Barry, alias MacJames, of Broheny; Edmond Barry, alias MacRobeson, of Balleclohey; John MacDa MacShane, of Ballenechorry; Gerald Bwy Barry, of Ballynecourt [alias Gerald of the Little Island]; Gerald fitzRichard fitzJohn Barry, of Ballyvacie [in Ibawne], alias Gerald Kiese, and his brothers, Edmond, James, and William Rowe; James fitzGarrott fitzRichard, of Dungournie; Callaghan MacOwen I Challaghan, of Dromdony; Robert Magner, of Magner's Castleton; William Stanton, alias MacIvile, of Lotaghe; Fineny MacArte I Kieffe, of Donbolge; William FitzJohn Hodnett, of Ballyvodigh, and other gentlemen of Barrie's country, provided that within six months they appeared before Commissioners in

their county, and gave security to keep the peace and answer at sessions, when called upon.

David Viscount Buttevant got back the Barrymore estate, subject only to a fine of £500, which he was not pressed to pay until it had been assigned to Florence McCarthy.

In August, 1584, Lord Deputy Perrot, in "Memorials" to be delivered to the Privy Council [in England] gives the title of Lord Barry to David Barry: "With whom" (i.e., Sir William Stanley, sheriff of Cork), "was the Lord Barrie, Lord Roch, and Sir Owen McCarthie thinking to meet me . . . But . . . I was forced to depart . . . having ordered the county of Cork to be governed by the Justices Walshe and Meath, by the sheriff, and by Barrie and Roche."—"Calendar of Carew MSS."

In 1585, in the parliament held by Sir John Perrott, this lord was sequestered by the House for having an elder brother, deaf and dumb, yet living ("Cal. Carew MSS," 1611, p. 147); but in 1613 King James declared, says Lodge: "In regard the Lord Barry has been always honourably reported of for dutiful behaviour to our state and hath enjoyed without contradiction these many years the title of honour and living of his house, and that his brother, who is said to be elder, is both dumb and deaf, and was never yet in possession of the honours or living of his House; we are pleased to command you if this question concerning his right to sit in Parliament be stirred by any person that you silence it by our command, and that you do admit him according to his degree to have place and voice in Parliament not taking knowledge of any doubt, which may be moved of his legal right thereunto."

In A.D. 1588, David Viscount Buttevant repaired Barryscourt Castle, in which is a chimney piece with this inscription: "A.D. 1588. I.H.S D.B. ETE. R. ME FIERI FECERVIT," that is: "In the year of the Lord 1588, Jesus, Saviour of Men, David Barry and Ellen Roche cause me to be made."

A.D. 1592-3, March 22, Lord Buttevant, in the interest of his brother-in-law, Sir Owen O'Sullivan Beare, whose daughter had been jilted by Florence McCarthy, son and heir of Sir Donogh MacCarthy Reagh, wrote to Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England, against the sending home of the said Florence McCarthy, who had been confined to London, and for two years to the Tower of London, for having married Ellen, daughter and sole heiress of MacCarthy More, Earl of Clancare, contrary to the intentions of Government. But Lord Barry was not himself a persona grata at court, and Florence MacCarthy returned to Ireland fortified with the following Royal Letter to the Lord Deputy, which letter Florence MacCarthy took care to have inrolled:

"Elizabeth, etc. Whereas, the Viscount Barry havinge in the last

rebellion associate himself to the late traitor the Earle of Desmond, was afterwards received to his submission in the time of the Government of the Lord Graie, our late Deputie in that Realme, uppon condicion of a fine acknowledged by him for his said offenses to our said Deputie and Councell of the somme of five hundred pounds to our use, the paiement whereof hath since been respited. Wee let youe understand that knowinge noe cause whie wee should anie longer forbear the same, and havinge withall a disposicion to relieve Fflorenc MacCartie and subjeicte of that our Realme who hath deseraved to have somme gracious consideracion to be had of him, Wee are pleased to bestow on him the benefitt of the said fyne of the Viscounte Barrie's, wherefore Wee will and comaunde you that uppon the Receipte herof youe cause the Record of the fine to be sought out and theruppon to proceed by estcheate or other process of Our Exchequior to extend and recover the same. And beinge recovered to give Warraunte to the officers of Our Exchequior theare to make paiement therof to the said Fflorenc MacCartie or his assigns as of Our free gifte and liberaltie without accomtpe impreste or other chardge to be sett uppon him for the same, and these Our letters shall be to youe and to them sufficient Warraunte for the doinge herof. Given under Our Signett at our Castle of Windesore the 8th of August, 1593, in the 35th year of our reigne, etc."—See "Life and Letters of Florence McCarthy Mor."

Lord Buttevant promptly gave his bond to pay the debt in four instalments within nine months. Next, without leave, he rushed off to the English Court with unsubstantial charges of disloyalty against Florence McCarthy. Thereupon, in Ireland, Lord Buttevant's recognisances were escheated, and fourteen or fifteen of his ploughlands were given to Florence McCarthy.—See the said above Life, etc.

A.D. 1600. From the 23rd to the 27th of February Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, spoiled that part of Barry's country that is now the barony of Barrymore and the North Liberties of Cork, and on the 2nd of April William, Protestant Bishop of Cork and Ross, wrote to Sir Robert Cecil, Principal Secretary of State: "It is certainly signified that Florence McCarthy sent one Richard Burk, a captain of some of the northern rebels, to spoile the Barony of Ybawne, belonging to the Lord Barrie, where the said Burk was slain by the nephew of the Lord Barrie's; in this conflict was slain also the said nephew, who had the charge of Ybawne under the Lord Barry. On Burk's side, with himself, were slain nine of the best gentlemen he had and forty others."—See the said Life.

The "Annals of the Four Masters" say: "A.D. 1600. O'Neill, afterwards proceeded to the gates of Cashel, and there came to him to that place the Earl of Desmond, who had been previously appointed by his

own command and by his own authority, contrary to the statute of the Sovereign, James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, and they were rejoiced to see each other. They afterwards proceeded westward across the Suir by the route of Cnamhchoill, Sliab-muice, by the east of Sliabh Claire and Bearnadhearg, through Clann-Gibbon, through the country of the Roches, and through the territory of Barrymore."

O'Neill did not injure or waste any in these territories through which he passed, excepting those whom he found always opposed to him in inveterate enmity. He afterwards marched into the country of Barrymore, who was always on the side of the Queen. The Barry at this time was David, the son of James, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond, and as he was loyal to the Queen, O'Neill remained in the territory until he traversed, plundered, and burned it, from one extremity to the other, both plain and wood, both level and rugged, so that no one hoped or expected that it could be inhabited for a long time afterwards.

Before plundering Barry's country, O'Neill summoned Lord Barry to meet him at Glanmire by a certain day, but did not wait for that day, being certain that Lord Barry would not come. What purports to be O'Neill's letter is given thus in the "Calendar Carew MSS." :—

"We have, for the maintenance of the Catholic religion to be planted in this realm, as also for the expelling of our enemies from their continual treachery and oppression used towards this poor country, undertaken a journey to visit these places which as yet have not joined into that godly enterprise. And for that your Lordship, by sinister persuasions, is altogether seduced to hold with the Queen of England and to serve against us and the Church, we thought fit to write unto your Lordship and to entreat you withal to add your helping hand in the accomplishing of our said enterprise, and to meet us at Glanmoyre, on Thursday next, or so soon as you may, with a good pledge for performance. Otherwise we will fytt that course which shall be little to your liking and your country. And also urge not, we pray, the ruin of your followers which we would be loath to work. Tipperary, 13 February, 1599.

Signed, O'NEYLLE, JA. DESMOND."

In the "Calendar" the next letter is headed :

"Dermod, Bishop of Cork, and Owen Hogan, Vicar Apostolic, to Viscount Barry : We have received an excommunication from the Pope against all those that doth not join in this Catholic action. The same was first published in Ulster and in the North, and upon receipt thereof by us we have accordingly published the same. This much we thought good to certify unto you beforehand, and do wish you therefore to consider of the same like a good Christian, Catholic, and obedient child of the Church,

as hitherto you were; otherwise it will redound both to your soul's destruction and your country's ruin, of which we would be sorry. 13 Feb., 1599.

Signed, Der. Cor. Episcopus, Eugenius Hoganius, Vic. Apostolicus."

O'Neill's letter to Cormac MacDermod McCarthy is dated 13 February, 1599, at Arlo. His letter, however, to Lord Roche is dated 21 February, 1600, at Muskericurcke, and that to Edmond FitzJohn and Thomas FitzJohn Fitzgerald, of Cloyne, is dated 23 February, 1600, at the Abbey of Ballenegalle. Three of these letters are dated, old style, with the twenty fifth of March for New Year's Day, that is, in old English style; the remaining two are dated as letters now.

In a note to the "Annals of the Four Masters," John O'Donovan quotes from a letter from O'Neill to Lord Barry this passage: "You are the cause why all the nobility of the South, with each of whom you are linked either in affinity or consanguinity, have not joined together to shake off the yoke of heresy and tyranny with which our souls and bodies are oppressed." This may be from O'Neill's answer to Lord Barry's remonstrance.

On receiving O'Neill's first letter, Lord Barry sent both his sons into the fortified city of Cork, and posted himself at Barryscourt Castle, and wrote this letter to O'Neill:

"The Lord Barry's answer to Tyrone. Your letters received, and if I had answered the same as rightfully they might be answered, you should have as little like thereof as I should mislike and fear anything by you threatened gainst me (which manner of answer leaving to the construction and consideration of all those that are fully possessed with the knowledge of the law of duty to God and man). You may understand hereby briefly my mind to your objections, in this manner: how I am undoubtedly persuaded in my conscience that by the law of God and His true religion I am bound to hold with Her Majesty. Her Highness hath never restrained me for matters of religion, and as I felt Her Majesty's indifference and clemency therein, I have not spared to relieve poor Catholics with dutiful succour, which well considered will assure any well disposed mind that if duty had not (as it doth), yet kindness and courtesy should bind me to remember and requite to my power the benefit by me received at Her Majesty's hands. You shall further understand that I hold my lordships and lands immediately under God of Her Majesty and her most noble progenitors by corporal service, and of none other, by very ancient tenure, which service of tenure none may dispense withall, but the true possessor of the crown of England, being now our Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth. And though ye, by some overweening imaginations, have declined from your dutiful allegiance unto Her Highness yet I have

settled myself never to forsake her, let fortune never so much rage against me, she being my annointed prince, and would to God you had not run so far to such desperate and erroneous ways offending God and Her Majesty who hath so well deserved of you, and I would pray you to enter into consideration thereof and with penitent hearts to reclaim yourselves, hoping that Her Highness of her accustomed clemency would be gracious to you, wherein I leave you to your own compunction and consideration.

"And this much I must challenge you for breach of your word in your letter by implication inserted that your forces have spoiled part of my country and preyed them to the number of 4,000 kine and 3,000 mares and garrans, and taken some of my followers prisoners, within the time by you assigned unto me to come into you by your said word (if ye regard it). I require restitution of my spoil and prisoners, and after (unless you be better advised for your loyalty) use your discretions against me and mine and spare not, if you please, for I doubt not, with the help of God and my prince, to be quit with some of you hereafter, though not now able to use resistance; and so wishing you to become true and faithful subjects to God and your Prince, I end, at Barry Court, this 26 of February, 1599."—From "*Pacata Hibernia*," O'Grady's edition.

The following is the account of these events sent by the Commissioners and Council of Munster to the Lords Justices Loftus and Carey:

"Tyrone has been in this province twelve or thirteen days. He lay three or four days in the Lord Roche's country, who it seems has agreed with him, for he (Tyrone) did little or no hurt to him, except to two or three gentlemen of that country, Roche's enemies. The Lord Roche sent presents of wine and aqua-vitæ to the traitors, and had James Fitz-Thomas (the pretended Earl of Desmond) in the house with him.

"Cormock McDermody, Lord of Muskerry, came into this town, and stayed here, but his brother and all his country repaired to the traitors, and have given them pledges. And what is more suspicious, his brother's pledge, which was delivered to Cormock's keeping, and was in his house of the Blarnye, was delivered out and given to the traitors; for which we think good to make stay of Cormock. . . .

"After the traitors had agreed with Muskerry, they suddenly and unlooked for returned upon my Lord Barry, and John FitzEdmunds, and have utterly spoiled them. They have entered the islands also, and not left a house unburnt, saving such as were under defence of a castle, to which we had sent a hundred soldiers. My Lord thought he could have defended his Great Island by that means, but they found another entrance. Upon the first coming of the traitors he came hither and left both his sons in this town. Every man of account within this province—at least in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry—is 'either joined

with them or patched with them,' except these two, who deserved to be cherished. . . . Cork, 26 February, 1599. WARHAM ST. LEGER," etc.

On the 30th April, 1600, the Lord President and Council of Munster wrote to the Privy Council :

"The Lord Barry of late hath done good service. . . . We recommend the Lord Barry to be relieved by some entertainment. His poverty is now such chiefly through the spoils which Tyrone did upon him, that he is not able to keep his men together either to attend the army unto the field or to preserve the country from further spoils."

Carew wrote to Cecil, Secretary of State, urging him "to encourage my Lord Barry, who is now in blood with the rebels since his losses when Tyrone was in these parts. . . . He is exceedingly poor, and strong in followers. When I came into this province he met me between Youghal and Cork with 500 foot and 100 horse of his own."

By way of relief, a company of foot was bestowed upon Lord Barry. but his petition for lands of James FitzThomas, O'Neill's Earl of Desmond, was refused. At this time his own lands were Barries-Court, 18 ploughlands; Inchinibakye, 4 pl.; Castellyons, 30 pl.; Botevant and Lescarroll, in Orerye, 40 pl.; Timologa, Rathebarry, and Lislíe, in Ybawne, 300 pl.; total, 392 pl. Also the said Lord Barry hath the letting and setting to his own use three parts of every freeholder's lands within the manors aforesaid; which do amount in all by estimation of Irish measure unto 1,000 plowlands.—"Calendar Carew MSS."

On the departure of Tyrone from Munster in A.D. 1600, the younger son of Lord Barry was restored to his father, but the elder was sent to England, where Sir Robert Cecil failed to Protestantise him, as appears from Cecil's letter to Sir George Carew, 2nd August, 1600:

"I would be glad to hear what report is made of my usage of young Barry, of whom I protest I take as great care as I can. I have placed him at the Dean's of Westminster; I have provided him bedding, and all of my own, with some other things; meaning that for his diet and residence there it shall cost him nothing. He hath been a little sick since he came, and is extreme Popish of his age, yet I have given order that he shall not be by any ways straynably dealt withal, because of distasting his father, although he refuse to go to church. . . ." P.S. in Cecil's own hand: "The fellow that waits on young Barry is very obstinate. I think he makes the boy worse." Evidently young Barry was not taken young enough. His son, however, in the reign of James the First, being posthumous, was a ward of chancery from his birth, and as such was brought up in the state religion; and in the same way the heads of most other great Anglo-Norman families in Ireland were Protestantised.

In May, 1601, Lord Barry was in command of the rising out of the

county of Cork, 1,300 foot and 120 horse, stationed at Aherlow, and afterwards at Killequigge, to resist the followers of O'Neill (p. 55).

On June 14, 1601, as one of the Council of Munster, he signed an order for the arrest of his persistent enemy, Florence McCarthy.—“O'Neill's McCarthy More.”

On 4th Oct., 1601, Lord Barrye, Viscount Buttevant, had “a warrant to levy all the risings out of the country, and to be at Galbilye by the 4th of October to withstand the joining of the Irish forces with the Spaniards,” who had landed at Kinsale.

On 22 January Carew, to the Privy Council, in his report of the expulsion of O'Sullivan Bear, says: “And to give the greater expedition to the business, I assembled the rising out of the province to be commanded by the Lord Barry to the number in list of 1,600 foot, at their own charges. . . In pursuit of the rebels the Lord Barry, with the light Irish, followed them with the best expedition he might . . . but could not overtake them, being light, and free from all impediments.”

At the ford of Bellaghan, near Liscarroll, John Barry, brother to Lord Barry, with 8 horsemen and 40 foot, charged their rear, and slew and hurt many of them.—“Pacata Hibernia.”

That John Barry was sheriff of Cork in 1602 and 1603. Writing to Lord Deputy Mountjoy, on the 9 Oct., 1602, Sir George Carew said: “John Barry, sheriff of the county of Cork . . . is the best struggling officer in effecting the commandments that are laid upon him that ever I saw. . . I am sure by him, without the aid of soldiers, to have my directions performed, which by others if he were displaced I could not expect.”

“In recompense for these services,” says Archdall, “King James I., by patent dated the 16th May, 1604, granted Lord Buttevant and his assigns a lease for 31 years, at the rent of £35 11s. 3¾d. Irish, of the estates of Fynnene MacOwen McCarthy, of Iniskyne, and of Dermot Moell McCarthy, slain in rebellion, whereof his Lordship had then a custodian by order from the Lord Lieutenant.”

15 Nov., 1602. Pardon to David Lord Barrye, Viscount Buttevant, and Lady Ellen Barry, his wife.

A.D. 1607. The King granted Lord Buttevant a fair at Castlelyons on Thursday in Whitsun Week, at Timoleague on St. John the Baptist's Day, and at Castlelyons on the 1st of March, and on the day after each.

In 1611 the Irish Lords Temporal were in number 25, of whom 6, as noted by Carew, were Protestant: Pro., the Earl of Kildare; Pro., the Earl of Desmond; Pro., the Earl of Thomond; the Earl of Clanricard, the Viscount Barry, the Viscount Roche, the Viscount Gormanstown, the Viscount Mountgarret, Pro., the Viscount Butler of Tullagh; the Lord Birmingham, Baron of Athenry; the Lord of Slane, the Lord Coursy, the

Lord of Lixnawe, the Lord of Killeyn, the Lord of Delvyn, the Lord of Dunboyne, Pro., the Lord of Howth; the Lord of Trimleston, infant the Lord Poer, the Lord of Cahire, infant the Lord of Dunsany, the Lord of Lowth, the Lord of Upper Ossory, Pro., the Lord Bourke; Pro., infant the Lord of Inchiquin.—“Cal. Carew MSS.,” p. 170.

A paper in Carew’s handwriting, and put under the year 1611 in the Carew Calendar, but which, with that just given, may belong to the year 1613, says: “My Lord Barry brought with him in his company a chaplain of his being a Dominican Friar, named John MacDavid Cormocke, to Dublin in the time of the Parliament to be ruled and advised by him what to say and how to answer; and so have all the Lords done who went to the Parliament. Every of them brought his priest with him. My Lord Barry and my Lord Roche are the chief seminarists (sic) to relieve, maintain, and countenance priests, seminarists, and Jesuists now in Munster.”

David FitzJames Viscount Buttevant married Ellen Roche, a daughter (the youngest, says Lodge) of David Viscount Fermoy, and living in 1602; issue two sons: (1) David, who married Ellis, daughter to Richard Lord Power, and dying, left her with child of a son, David, who was twelve years and a month old on the 10 April, 1617, the date of the death of his grandfather; (2) James, who is mentioned by name in the pedigrees given by his father and by Florence McCarthy to Carew, and who was entrusted to Carew in Cork, in Feb., 1600, but is not further heard of. He was unknown to Lodge.

(1) Honora, second wife of Gerald Fitzgerald of the Decies, without issue; afterwards wife of Patrick Browne, of Mulrankerne, in the county of Wexford, and had issue (Lodge); two sons and seven daughters says the Funeral Entry of Patrick Browne; who died on the 3rd of April, 1637. She is mentioned by Florence McCarthy.

(2) Hellena, thrice married—first, to John, son and heir to Richard Lord Poer; secondly, to Thomas Earl of Desmond; and thirdly, to Sir Thomas Somerset, third son of Edward Earl of Worcester, and created, 8 Dec., 1626, Viscount Cashel.—Lodge, etc.

(3) Married to James Tobin, of Kumpshinagh, county Tipperary.

(4) Ellen, married to son and heir to Sir John Gerrald, Seneschal of Imokilly, says pedigree given by her father to Carew; married to Sir John Fitzgerald, of Ballymaloe, in the county of Cork, knt., son of Sir Edmond, and grandson of Sir John of Cloyne, says Lodge and Miss Hickson.

(5) Catherine, who married Richard Burke, of DerrymacLaghny, county Galway.

(6) Margaret, who married Robert, Earl of Roscommon.

According to Lodge, David FitzJames Viscount Buttevant married, secondly, Julia, second daughter of Cormac McCarthy, of Muskerry, and by her, who afterwards married Sir Roger O'Shaghnesse, Knt., had a daughter, who married Sir Dermot O'Shaghnesse of Gort.

On the death of David FitzJames Viscount Buttevant on the 10 April, 1617, he was succeeded by his grandson, David FitzDavid FitzDavid Viscount Buttevant, who was twelve years and one month old at the death of his grandfather. On 14 April, 1611, his wardship was granted to John Chichester; on 18 February, 1612, to Edmond FitzJohn Barry, of Ballyspillan, and Gregory Lombard, of Buttevant; on 20 July, 1618, to Sir Thomas Somerset and his wife, Helen, who was Countess Dowager of Ormond and Ossory, and daughter of David FitzJames Viscount Buttevant. Afterwards the Earl of Cork got control of him, and married him at the age of 16 years, 4 months and 19 days to his (the Earl's) eldest daughter, Alice. The Viscount succeeded his deaf and dumb granduncle, Richard, on the 24 of April, 1622, and was created Earl of Barrymore, 30 Nov., 1627, by privy seal at Westminster, and 28 Feb., 1628, by patent at Dublin, "because of his attachment to (the Protestant) religion, in which he surpassed (i.e., differed from) all his ancestors, the splendour of his race, the amplitude of his possessions, the heroism of his valour; and because the said Viscount Lord Barry, sprung from a most illustrious stock anciently in England, is descended from the English nobility's ancient race primitively planted in this kingdom; and he and all his ancestors in all the intestine seditions of this kingdom have ever stood with immoveable constancy of mind in their fidelity towards us and our crown.

14 July, 1634, he sat in Parliament (Lords' Journal, i. 2), and in 1639 served against the Scots. In 1641 the confederate Catholics, among whom were all the Barrys, his cousins, offered to make him general for Munster, but he declared he would rather be "Hangman General to his brother-in-law, Lord Dungarvan, at Youghal," not by any means a sinecure; and on the 10 May, 1624, did join Lord Dungarvan in the assault on the castle of Ballymacpatrick, now Careysville, where sixty men and one hundred women and children, in cold blood and hot, were slaughtered, including Lord Barrymore's own grandaunt, Honora, daughter of James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, and wife of Patrick Condon, of Ballymacpatrick. In July, 1642, Lord Barrymore took Cloughlea Castle, near Kilworth, another castle of the Condons, and was joined with the Earl of Inchiquin in the civil government of Munster. He commanded and maintained at his own charge a troop of horse and two companies each of 100 foot, and headed them at the battle of Liscarroll, 3 Sept., 1642, on the 29th of which month he died. His body was buried, not with his ances-

tors, but at Youghal, in the tomb of his father-in-law, his guide through life, Richard, first Earl of Cork. The history of his descendants may best be given in the very words of Archdall's edition of "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland," A.D. 1789:

"29 July, 1621, he married Alice, eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Cork, and by her, who after married John Barry, of Liscarroll, Esq., and died in 1667, had two sons and two daughters: Richard, his heir; James, an officer against the rebels, who died without issue in 1664; Lady Ellen, first wife of Sir Arthur Denny, of Tralee, in the county of Kerry, knt.; and Lady Catherine, married to Edward Denny, of Castlelyons, Esq., next brother of the said Sir Arthur."

Richard, the second Earl of Barrymore, was baptized in St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, 4 Nov., 1630, and died in the same month, 1694 [decree of Dec., 1705, No. 15, and 26 June, 1727, No. 50]. 5 February, 1660, he was appointed a colonel of foot. He took his seat in Parliament, 11 May, 1661, and, again, 7 October, 1692, on the Revolution. He had two grants of lands under the Act of Settlement, which also provided that the Countess, his mother, should be satisfied and paid the respective arrears due to her husband and son, James, for services done in Ireland before 5 June, 1649.

His lordship married three wives: first, Susan, daughter of Sir William Killegrew, knt., by whom he had three daughters, Lady Mary, married to the Rev. Gerald Barry; Lady Catherine, to John Townshend, of Castletown, in the county of Cork, Esq.; and Lady Susan. In November, 1656, he married, secondly, Martha, daughter of Henry Lawrence, of London, Esq., and by her, who, in 1664, had issue Lawrence, his successor; Richard and David, who both died young; Lady Martha. . . . In February, 1666, his lordship took a third wife, Dorothy, daughter and heir of John Ferrer, of Dromore, in the county of Down, Esq., by whom he had four sons and four daughters, viz.: James, who succeeded his brother Lawrence; Richard (chosen in October, 1713, M.P. for Baltimore); David John, of Mahona, or Barry's Hall, who was sheriff of the county of Cork in 1728, was M.P. for Belfast, and died in 1744, having married the daughter of — Crosbie, and widow of John Blennerhasset, Esq.; Ferdinando William died young; Lady Dorothy, married to Sir John Jacob, of Bromley, in Middlesex, Bart.; Lady Anne, the first wife of Dr. Henry Maule, Bishop of Meath; Lady Margaret, married to Thomas Crosbie, of Ballyheige, in the county of Kerry, Esq.; and Lady Elizabeth, who died young."—Lodge.

Lawrence, the third Earl of Barrymore, was attainted, and had his estate sequestered by King James's Parliament, 1689; but 27 August, 1695, took his seat in the House of Peers [Lords' Journals, 1, 479], and 2 Dec., 1697, signed the association and declaration drawn up and

entered into by the House of Lords in defence of King William's person and government and the succession in the Protestant line.

In 1682 he married Catherine, daughter of Richard Lord Santry, but deceasing without issue by her (who remarried, first, in 1689, with Francis Gash, Esq., and, secondly, 8 Dec., 1729, with Sir Henry Piers, of Tristernagh, in Westmeath), was succeeded by his half-brother.

James, the fourth Earl of Barrymore, who was born in 1667, and upon the Revolution appointed, 31 Dec., 1688, a lieut.-colonel in King William's army. 8 April, 1700 (12 K. William), a pardon was granted to his lordship by patent dated at Westminster for all crimes and offences committed by him against his Majesty on or before 29 March foregoing [Lodge]; and, 15 March, 1701, he purchased from his brother-in-law, Sir John Jacob, his old regiment of foot for 1,400 guineas, with which he served abroad; was made, 1st of June, 1706, a brigadier-general; a major-general, 1708, 1st January; was taken prisoner the next year at Campo Major, or Caya, by the Spaniards; and, 12 March, 1710, was made a lieut.-general of her Majesty's armies; 14 February, 1703, he sat first in Parliament on his brother's death; and, 14 Nov., 1715, was of the committee to prepare an address to his Majesty King George I., to congratulate him on his most happy accession to the throne. In the years 1710, 1713 he sat for the borough of Stockbridge in the English Parliament, and from Feb., 1714, to 1747 for that of Wigan, in Lancashire. In January, 1713, he was called into the Privy Council, and continued a Privy Councillor to his death at Castlelyons, 5 January, 1747, where a magnificent monument of Italian marble to him was erected in 1753, with the following inscription beneath the bust:

H. S. E.
 JACOBUS BARRY,
 COMES DE BARRYMORE,
 VICECOMES DE BARRY ET BUTTEVANT,
 BARO DE IBANE ET OLETHAN,
 EX ANTIQUA ET ILLUSTRIS FAMILIA ORIUNDUS;
 QUI AB INCUNTE DDOLESCENTIA
 MILITIAE AEQUE ET LITERIS DEDITUS,
 SUB FELICISSIMO ANNAE REGNO
 EXERCITUUM DUX (QUI LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS VOCATUR),
 MERITO FUIT CREATUS
 ET SERENISSIMAE EJUSDEM REGINAE
 A SECRETORIIBUS CONCILIIS
 VIRQUIDEM,
 SUMMA GRAVITATE ET CONSTANTIA
 PATRIAE AMANS
 ET LIBERATIS PUBLICAE VINDE.
 DUM VERO MAJORA EUM DESIDERATANT MUNIA
 EXPATEBANTQUE BONI OMNES
 UTI AD LEVANDAM TEMPORIO SUI CALAMITATEM
 MAGNUS ADJUTOR FORET
 E VITA DECESSIT
 DIE JANUARIII 5 TO, 1747,
 ÆTATIS 72 DO.

His lordship married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lord Clifford, and sister to Charles Earl of Cork, with a fortune of £10,000, and by her, who was baptized 13 Feb., 1662, he had one son, who died an infant, 30 May, 1707, and two daughters, Lady Charlotte, buried in the chancel of St. Michan's Church, 1 June, 1708; and Lady Anne, married to James Maule, Esq., with a large fortune, but did not long survive her marriage. His second wife was the Lady Elizabeth Savage, daughter and heir to Richard Earl Rivers, and by her, who died 17 March, 1714, by the miscarriage of a son, he had the Lady Penelope Barry, who was married to Major-General James Cholmondley.

On the 12 July, 1716, he married, thirdly, the Lady Anne Chichester, daughter of Arthur Earl of Donegall, and by her, who died in December, 1753, and was interred at Castlelyons, had four sons and two daughters, viz.:—(1) James, his successor.

(2) Richard, chosen, in 1744, M.P. for Wigan; who, in May, 1749, married Jane, daughter and heir to Arthur Hyde, of Castlehyde, Esq., M.P. for Cork, and by her, who died of the small pox, 19 Oct., 1751, had issue one son, who died in Dublin the same day. The said Richard dying 23 Nov., 1787, at Marbury, in Cheshire, left his nephew, James Hugh, of Foaty, in the county Cork, his heir.

(3) Arthur, died in October, 1770, and was interred in the family burial place.

(4) John Smith Barry, of Marbury, in Cheshire, Esq., heir to his brother Arthur, born 28 July, 1725, who, in April, 1746, married Dorothy, elder daughter and co-heir of Hugh Smith, of Weald Hall, in Essex (who died in May, 1745, and was heir to his brother, Samuel Smith, of the same place and also of Hamerton, in Huntingdonshire, Esq., who died in Dec., 1732), and had by her two sons—James Hugh (of whom hereafter) and Richard.

(1) Lady Catherine, daughter of James, fourth Earl of Barrymore, died in 1738.

(2) Lady Anne, married to — Taylor, Esq., and died 21 March, 1758.

James, fifth Earl of Barrymore, born 25 March, 1717, was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he took the degree of A.M., 8 March, 1735 (his father being complimented at the same time with that of LL.D), and, 8 June, 1738, married Margaret, the youngest daughter of Paul Davis, created Viscount Mountcashel, 21 January, 1705 (by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Callaghan, Earl of Clancarthy), and sole heir to her brother, Edward Lord Mountcashel, who died unmarried, 30 July, 1736; and had issue three sons and three daughters, viz.: (1) James, born 27 January, 1738, died February, 1739; (2) —, died an infant; (3) Richard, Viscount Buttevant; Lady Anne, born in 1740, died 12 July,

1742; Lady Catherine, baptized 23 Dec., 1741; and Lady Margaret, both deceased. His lordship dying in Dublin, 19 Dec., 1751, having made his will 17 of that month [Prerog. Office] (and his lady deceased 6 Dec., 1753), he was succeeded by his only son.

Richard, the sixth Earl of Barrymore, born in October, 1745; 16 Oct., 1767, he was made a captain in the 9th Regiment of dragoons. He married Lady Emily Stanhope, third daughter of William Earl of Harrington, and had issue (1) Richard, his successor [Ulster's Office]; (2) Henry, born 16 August, 1770; Augustus, born 16 July, 1773; and Lady Caroline [Ulster Office], born 17 May, 1768, and married, in July, 1788, to Count Melfort, descended from the Earls of Perth, in Scotland. His lordship died 1 Aug., 1773, and was buried at Castlelyons [Ulster Office], and her ladyship died in 1782.

Richard, the seventh (i.e., A.D. 1789) Earl of Barrymore, was born 14 August, 1769 [Fielding's Peerage].

The case of James Redmond Barry claiming the Buttevant title before the House of Lords in 1825, carries on the pedigree, thus:

Richard, the seventh Earl, married a lady of the name of Smith, by whom he had no issue, and dying childless, on or about the fifth day of March, 1793, was succeeded by his brother.

Henry, the eighth and last Earl of Barrymore, who married Anne, daughter of Jeremiah Coghlan, of Ardo, in the county of Waterford, Esq., by whom he had no issue. He died childless at Paris on or about the 20th day of December, 1823, when the Earldom of Barrymore became extinct. The Earl's younger brother, Augustus, took holy orders, and died unmarried on or about the 27th day of November, 1818.

Walker's "Hibernian Magazine" gives the marriage of Henry Earl of Barrymore, lieut.-col. of South Cork Militia, to Anna Coghlan, of Youghal, daughter of Jeremiah Coghlan, of Ardo, county Waterford, at Cork, February, 1795; also the marriage of Count Melfort to Lady Caroline Barry in 1788.

By his will dated 19th of July, 1799, James Hugh Smith Barry, Esq., left his great estates to his own children, John, James, Caroline, Narcissa, and Louisa; remainder to his brother, Richard; remainder to his kinsmen, Henry, Earl of Barrymore, and the Hon. Augustus Barry, brother of the said Henry; remainder to his own right heirs for ever.

By a codicil, dated 6 July, 1801, a thousand pounds sterling a year was left to Henry Earl of Barrymore for life, and to the Hon. Augustus Barry, if he should succeed to the Earldom. On the death of Earl Henry his sister, Countess of Melfort, assumed in vain the title of Baroness de Barry.

Anna, relict of Henry, last Earl of Barrymore, died at Paris, May 6th, 1832.

The "Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society," May, 1897, gives the following jottings by John Windele, a half a century ago, regarding some of the last Earls of Barrymore.

In 1769 Richard [the sixth Earl] was in England mortgaging at no mean rate. In 1770 he conveyed away the rights of the parish of Kilma-looda, manor of Timoleague; also a great part of the town, town plots, parks and fields of Timoleague, and part of the Castle Farm. On the 21 Dec., 1770, he conveyed for £260 to Samuel Jervois, of Brade, the plot of ground called Shandon Castle of Cork. In 1771 he conveyed to Sir R. Tilson Dunne the right of alternate presentations to the rectory of St. Mary and St. Anne Shandon. 22nd July, 1771, Castlelyons Castle was totally consumed, burned down by an accidental fire. It is said that the ravages of the destroying element could have been easily stayed, but the tradespeople and artificers anticipating in the repairs and new buildings which would be made on its destruction employment for themselves, did not make the necessary exertions to extinguish it. Richard [the seventh] Earl of Barrymore was living 13 October, 1793. Henry was Earl 26th of same month. Earl Richard mortgaged all his property 9th Nov., 1791, for £130,000 [to William Moreland and Thomas Hammersly], and the Earl Henry sold his equity of redemption in that property to John Anderson and John Moore Travers [before 30 June, 1807].

Henry was mortgaging as much property as he could in the county of Kildare, county of Antrim, and county Tipperary. Henry lived at Ann Grove, now the property of Francis Wise.

In 1880 James Birmingham, Irish interpreter at Quarter Sessions East Riding, county Cork, and fourth in descent from Redmond Barry, of Cusane in 1738, gave his third or fourth cousin, the present writer, a more particular account of the burning of Castlelyons Castle than that of Mr. Windele: "Castlelyons Castle was burned by Andy Hickey, a tinker, and Lewis, his apprentice. They were at the top of the castle repairing the shoots when called down to have a drink of beer, and in their haste left a red-hot soldering iron on some woodwork. On their return the top of the castle was on fire. They could have put out the fire, but feared punishment if they stayed to do so, and they slipped away at once. When people ran to put out the fire, the housekeeper, an Englishwoman, would not let them in, as they might soil the carpets, and she undertook to put out the fire herself. When she gave up the attempt, it was too late for the others to begin. My grandmother saw the castle smouldering for two months. Lewis made off to the Nagles of Ballynamona, and settled down at Templerman, close to the graveyard, as a periwig maker, and

used a scull for his model. I knew him well. For seventeen years I lived as near to him as the Youghal clock gate is to this house in Friar Street. At the age of 111 he married a second wife, at 113 had a son, and died at 117, about thirty-five years ago. That son of Lewis is living at Shanballymore to-day. I never saw Hickey." Lewis can hardly have reached the age assigned him by Mr Birmingham, for dying at the age of 117, about thirty-five years before 1880, he was forty-three years old in 1771, a rather advanced age for a tinker's apprentice as he was then. Without in the least impugning the bona fides of Mr. Birmingham, we may assume that in 1771 Lewis, as being then an apprentice, was about twenty years old, and that when he died, in 1845, his age was about ninety-four years.

In the years 1798, 1799, Lord Barrymore had a yeomanry legion. Among the family papers of the late Cornelius O'Brien, J.P., Kilcor, are many regimental orders directed to his father, Lieutenant Henry O'Brien, 1st troop, Barrymore Legion, and signed "Barrymore."

An idea of the discipline in that legion may be formed from the following incident, of which the present writer heard from his father and from Dr. John Barry and many others. The writer's grandfather, James Barry, called Seamus Mor in Gaelic, and called Bravo by the Earl, after some trouble at the university of Louvain and some years of adventure in the Low Countries and Germany, was in the Barrymore Legion, but seemed to some to be overready to explain the use of arms to the peasantry. One evening, returning with Lord Barrymore and others from a yeomanry meeting at Midleton, he turned northward at Carrigtwohill Cross. Thereupon Mr. Martin, of Johnstown, remarked: "There goes the biggest rebel in Ireland"; and the Earl shouted: "Fore God, Bravo, do you hear what he says of you. Don't cut him down." Thus prompted, Bravo drew his sword and charged Martin, who fled, and being overtaken at the "Weasel" at the entrance to Johnstown, slid off his horse and under a dense whitethorn bush, which Bravo was furiously chopping when Lord Barrymore and others got up to the rescue.

When last in Ireland, the Earl spent a fortnight at Barry's Lodge with the writer's granduncle, Richard Barry, J.P., whom the Earl used call cousin Richard, in acknowledgment of that Richard's descent from David fitzDavid Barryroe, first cousin of Earl Henry's ancestor, James fitz-Richard Barryroe, made Viscount Buttevant in 1559.

The Earl used occasionally dine at Rockville, the house of Richard Barry's brother, William. Once at dinner there too many were calling on the tripe and cowheels, a favourite dish at that time, and to reserve it to himself Pierce Power, of Clonmult, pretended to spit into the dish. "Fore God, Power, that will not do you," said the Earl, pushing in his plate for more.

The wife of Earl Henry was a Catholic, and he is said to have died a Catholic.

The Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, M.P., P.C., and his uncle Richard's sons and grandsons are the only extant descendants in the male line of James fitzRichard Barryroe summoned to Parliament as Viscount Buttevant in 1565; and the Barries of the Dundullerick branch are the only known descendants in the male line of that Lord's first cousin, David fitzDavid Barryroe, of Rathinusk.

According to Archdall, Arthur, third son of James, fourth Earl of Barrymore, died in October, 1770. According to Dr. John Barry, of Carrigtwohill, the Hon. Arthur was secretly married by a Catholic priest in the Great Island to a wealthy Catholic, akin to Dr. John Barry's mother.

Archdall says that the two sons of the Hon. John Smith-Barry, fourth son of the fourth Earl, were John Smith and James Hugh; but the elder was James Hugh, and the younger was Richard, who was left by his elder brother an annuity of £2,650. According to the case of James Redmond Barry in 1825, James Hugh Smith Barry and Richard Smith Barry both died unmarried. An old edition of "Burke's Landed Gentry" says that the younger brother, Richard, died without issue, and that "the elder, James Hugh Smith-Barry, of Marbury Hall and Foaty Island, born 1748, high sheriff of Chester 1775, died leaving two sons and three daughters, viz., John, of whom presently; James, of Lota Lodge, who had by his father's will the Louth estate, and who married, but died without issue; Caroline Augusta, married George, eldest son of Robert Courtenay, of Ballyedmond; Narcissa, married the Hon. George William Massy; Louisa, married Thomas B. C. Smith, Master of the Rolls. [By their father's will each of these three ladies had £10,000.]

The eldest son, John Smith-Barry, of Marbury Hall and Foaty Island, born 1793, succeeded to most of his father's estates. He married Eliza, daughter of Robert Courtenay, of Ballyedmond, Esq., and had issue—James Hugh, his heir, born 1816, married, 1841, Eliza, daughter of Shallcross Jacson, of Newtown Bank, Cheshire; (2) Robert Hugh; (3) Richard Hugh, of Ballyedmond, Middleton; (4) Robert Courtenay; and Aileen Emma.

James Hugh Smith-Barry had issue—(1) Arthur Hugh, now of Fota; (2) James Hugh; and Geraldine and Maude. The Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, of Marbury Hall, Cheshire, and Fota, co. Cork, born 1843, married, first, Lady Mary Francis Wyndham Quin, daughter of third Earl of Dunraven, and, secondly, Elizabeth, widow of Arthur Post, Esq., and daughter of General Wadsworth, of Genesco, U.S.A., Military Governor of Washington during the civil war.

BARRY OF DONGOURNEY.

In 1315, the eighth of Edward II., a Sir Robert Barry was seized in fee of the castle of Dongourney. He was a second son of a Lord Barry of Olethan, and was ancestor of the subsequent Barrys of Dongourney, according to a pedigree composed fifty years ago for the present writer's second cousin, William Fitzgerald of Castlelyons, then claiming, as heir general of the Barrys of Dungourney, their right of presentation to the rectory of Dongourney. Also in Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage," A.D. 1789, a Sir Robert Barry is the stirps of the sixteenth and seventeenth century Barrys of Dongourney; but the Sir Robert that was their stirps flourished not in A.D. 1315, but in circ. A.D. 1415, for fifth from the stirps in William Fitzgerald's pedigree is the Robert Barry of Dongourney who executed the feoffment of 1583, and fifth in Archdall is James Barry, sheriff of Dublin in 1577, grandfather of the first Lord Santry, and at thirty years to the generation the fifth in ascent from Robert Barry of 1583 and from James Barry of 1577 should have flourished circ. 1427-33.

Besides, and above all, the pedigree given to Sir George Carew in 1600-1603 by David Viscount Buttevant deduces the Barrys of Dongourney from a younger brother of John Kittagh Lord Barry of Olethan, alias Lord Barrymore, who died A.D. 1419-1420: "Riochi, of whom the familie of Rochy in Barrimond (recte Barrimore) descended." The Barry family of Rochy (Gallice, Roche; Anglice, Rock) in Barrymore being manifestly that of "the Rock, alias Dungourney," as Archdall has it. In ignorance of the Carew pedigree, Archdall wrote: "The affinity of the house of Santry to that of Barrymore the editor cannot ascertain, but their consanguinity being universally allowed, he presumes the following account taken chiefly from Mr. Lodge's MSS. will be rather an illustration of the subject now before him. And thus he proceeds: "Sir Robert Barry, of the Rock, in the county of Cork, knt., was father of Sir David Barry, whose son, James, married Elenor, daughter of John Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, and had two sons, the elder of whom, styled of the Rock, alias Dungourney, had four daughters and two sons, viz.: Catherine, married to — Keating; Ellen, to Darby Sullevane; Mary, to David Barry; the fourth to — Baker, by whom she had a son, Peter; John died without male heirs in 1673; David, who died before that period, leaving Robert, who succeeded his uncle at Dungourney, and was father of David, who died in 1725, leaving Patrick, David, Peter, and Robert living in 1729." Turning to the Santry branch, Archdall says that James Barry, second son of Sir James by the Knight of Kerry's daughter, was father of Patrick Barry,

Constable of the Castle of Arklow [decree in chancery, 10 Feb., 1584], father of James Barry, sheriff of Dublin in 1577, and afterwards alderman; father of Richard, sheriff of Dublin, 1604, alderman 1607, mayor 1610, M.P. 1613, 1634, and 1639; father of Sir James Barry, Lord Santry, born 1603, died 1672.

Through an oversight in Archdall's account of the Barrys of Dongourney, John FitzGarrett Barry, who died in 1673, is put in place of his great-grandfather, John FitzDavid Barry, and the intermediate generations are omitted. Again, according to Archdall, Sir Robert Barry, of the Rock, was father of Sir David, father of Sir James, whose elder son was of the Rock, alias Dungourney, and whose younger son was ancestor of Lord Santry. On the contrary, in William Fitzgerald's pedigree, Sir Robert Barry, of Dungourney, has two sons: (1) Robert, who died without issue, and (2) Philip, who was father of John, father of David, father of John FitzDavid, down to whom from Sir Robert the pedigree is probably correct, and down from whom it is certainly correct. It may be that John FitzPhilip was the Barry of Dongourney married to Elenor, daughter of John, Knight of Kerry, and that his son, David FitzJohn, was the father of the wives of Keating, Sullevane, Barry, and Baker.

John [FitzDavid] Barry, of Dongourney, is mentioned in a fiant of Elizabeth, No. 6485, dated 28 March, 1601: Pardon "Garrett Barry, of Downegournie, and James FitzRobert FitzJohn, of same." John FitzDavid Barry, of Dongourney, had two sons—first, Garrett, father of Honora, who married her first cousin, James FitzRobert FitzJohn Barry; and, second, Robert Barry, who executed the feoffment of 1583 and married a daughter of the Earl of Desmond, says the pedigree, meaning a daughter of Sir Thomas Roe Fitzgerald, of Connagh Castle, the eldest son of James FitzJohn, Earl of Desmond, and, as Earl of Desmond, himself summoned to Parliament in the third year of Philip and Mary, though afterwards ousted by his brother Gerald. Sir Thomas Roe's eldest son, James FitzThomas, also assumed the title, and died a prisoner in the Tower of London, A.D. 1608 or 1612. From forty to fifty years ago the present writer heard from many that when Robert Barry was taking home his wife from Conna Castle to Dongourney the Earl wept bitterly seeing the smallness of his daughter's marriage cortege compared to those at all previous marriages of daughters of Earls of Desmond.

By that marriage Robert Barry had two sons, Garrett, his heir, and James, called James FitzRobert FitzJohn in the fiant of 28 March, 1601. This James having married Honora, daughter of his father's elder brother, Garrett, FitzJohn filed a bill against his own elder brother, Garrett FitzRobert, but unsuccessfully, as the following shews:

James FitzRobert Barry, of Coddstown, in the county of Cork, and Honora, his wife, plaintiffs. Garrett Barry, defendant. Decree dated last day of April, 1616.

That defendant shall be established in possession of the lands of Dongornie, Rathkenan, Ballydonie, Rahorgan, Garrinogrie, Ballinogall, Carrigbrenagh, Nicholstown, Cowragh, and Balliknocke, in the county of Cork, pursuant to the award made by Lord Buttevant between the parties.—Record Office, Dublin.

Robert FitzJohn Barry was succeeded by his eldest son, Garrett FitzRobert Barry, of Dongourney, gent., who presented Ulic Burke, his clerk, in 1616, and is marked as patron of the church of Dongourney in 1614, 1625, and 1634, in the Regal Valuation Books, and died in 1645, leaving two sons and a daughter—John, his heir; David, who died in John's lifetime, and Margaret, who married Owen Cunningham, and had an only child, Mary, who married her mother's first cousin, James Barry, of Ballydona, son of James FitzRobert FitzJohn Barry, of Cottstown, and left issue.

Garrett FitzRobert Barry was succeeded by his elder son, John Barry, of Dongourney, gent., who got a decree of innocence in 1663, and, together with his brother David, mortgaged the Dongourney estate on the 1st of May, 1666, to William Fitzgerald, of Glenane, near Killeagh, county Cork, for £1,300, to be paid on the 1st of May or 1st of November in that year, or any following year, at his dwellinghouse at Glennane. In the Cloyne Register, at A.D. 1670, John Barry is mentioned as patron. He had a daughter, Elena, who married Garrett Oge Barry, of Ballymacsliney (will 1691), and being sworn in, 1701, at Carrigtwohill before a Master in Chancery, said "that her father being about to die, desired that her husband, Garrett Oge Barry, be called in, and said to said Garrett Oge that he was sorry that he could not leave the town and lands of Dongourney in the same way in which he got them to his nephew and heir, Robert, son of David, and that he gave him the key of the chest where his papers were."

John FitzGarrett Barry was succeeded by his nephew, Robert FitzDavid Barry, of Dongourney, gent. According to the papers of William Fitzgerald, Robert FitzDavid was the last of his family in possession of Dongourney, and was murdered in 1696. The present writer often heard from his cousin and godfather, David Cotter, that Mr. Barry went to the house of Fitzgerald, the mortgagee, to pay the amount of the mortgage, and was told to stay in the garden until Mr. Fitzgerald would be at leisure to receive him, and when sent for was dead under a gooseberry bush, with the money beside him. Suspicion of foul play was aroused

when Fitzgerald would not have the money but seized the Dongourney estate. The William Fitzgerald papers add that "information having been sworn against their father, or against themselves, for the murder, Maurice and James, sons of William Fitzgerald, handed over the Dongourney estate and their father's part of the deed of feoffment to Sir Alleyn Brodrick, of Ballyannan, who was at the time, or shortly after, Chancellor of Ireland." Of that personage Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage," A.D. 1846, says: "Alan Brodrick, an eminent lawyer, who having filled the chair of the House of Commons in Ireland and the offices of solicitor and attorney-general, was appointed Lord High Chancellor and elevated to the peerage of that kingdom, 13 April, 1715, as Baron Brodrick of Middleton. His lordship was created Viscount Middleton 15 August, 1717. Lord Middleton was five times placed in the commission as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland. He died in 1728," etc.

That eminent lawyer accepted the title-deeds of the Dongourney estate from two illegitimate sons of William Fitzgerald, of Glenane, and put a stop to all legal proceedings against them and their father, and even went so far as to have him knighted.

A bill to redeem the mortgage of 1666 was filed in 1728, and another in 1806, but the Dongourney estate continued with the Brodricks until sold about fifty years ago under the will of George Alan Brodrick, fifth Viscount Middleton.

Robert FitzDavid Barry, of Dongourney, left an only son, David Barry, M.D., of Ballinaclashy, who, according to his marriage certificate, was married to Mary Magner by Garrett Barry, priest (will proved in Cloyne in 1706). He had four sons and three daughters—(1) Patrick James, his heir; (2) Peter, who died unmarried, and was buried in Mogeela churchyard; (3) Robert, who died through a fall in robbing a sparrow's nest; (4) David, who married Mary Wilson, and died in a madhouse and without issue; (1) Elizabeth, according to one account, died unmarried; according to another, she eloped with Kidd, the piper, and had issue John and Anne. John was father of John, Thomas, and Anne, and by his son John was grandfather of Thomas and William. Anne, daughter of Kidd, the piper, and Elizabeth Barry married John Lewis, and was grandmother of Richard Lewis, father of Mary, and of Martha, who married Joseph McKenna. (2) Margaret, second daughter of Dr. David Barry, of Ballinaclashy, married — Seward, and had issue an only son, Barry Seward, of Ballincurrig, who died without issue; (3) Jane, third daughter of Dr. David Barry, married — Quick, and died without issue. Dr. David Barry died in March, 1725.

Patrick James Barry, M.D., of Middleton, county Cork, eldest son of David Barry, M.D., of Ballinaclashy, was of Ballinaclashy when on 20th

January, 1734, married Rebecca Chartres, daughter of Alderman Chartres. of Cork. He had issue an only daughter, Mary Barry, who was born in 1740 and died in 1793, having married John Fitzgerald, who died in gaol in 1820, after thirty-six years confinement. The issue of that marriage were three sons and three daughters—(1) James Fitzgerald, barrister at law, who was a Protestant, and in 1805 presented the Rev. Matthew Purcell to the rectory of Dongourney. He married, but died without issue; (2) Bartholomew, who died in 1831, unmarried and without lawful issue; (3) John, the major, who died unmarried and without lawful issue; the daughters, Ann, Rebecca, Mary, all died unmarried.

In 1807 the following evidence was tendered:

William Power, gent., aged 110 years: Proves that he knew Dr. Patrick James Barry; that he lived in Midleton; recollects his death upwards of forty years ago. That he left an only child, Mary Barry, who, after her father's death, intermarried with John Fitzgerald, Esq. That she died in or about thirteen or fourteen years ago, leaving the late Counsellor Fitzgerald, her eldest son.

Witness recollects that Patrick James Barry was the eldest son of Doctor David Barry, formerly of Ballinaclass, in the county of Cork; that the said Dr. David Barry was the son of Robert Barry, of Dongourney, Esq., which said Robert was in possession of said lands of Dongourney at the time of his death.

That witness often heard, and it is the reputation of the country, that said Robert had been murdered at Dongourney through the means and persons belonging to William Fitzgerald, afterwards Sir William Fitzgerald, who was the mortgagee of said lands; but at the time of his death said Robert was actually in possession of Dongourney estate.

That so long as witness recollects it was the reputation of the country, and witness always considered the said Dr. Patrick James Barry as the heir of the Barry of Dongourney, and that no other person whatsoever was ever considered having any claim thereto but he.

Barry Seward, upwards of 78 years:

Proves that he was nephew to the late Dr. Patrick James Barry, witness's mother being sister to the said Patrick James. That the said Patrick James was the only son of David Barry, witness's grandfather, and that the said David was the son of Robert Barry, who was the last man that was in the actual possession of that property. Heard and believes, according to the reputation of the family, that said Robert was the son of David Barry and nephew of John Barry who obtained the decree of innocence. That witness was well acquainted with the reputation of the family as to the foregoing circumstances, the constant subject of conversation in his family when he was early in life being the title of the Barry family to the

estate of Dongourney, and how they had been deprived thereof, particularly with two of witness's aunts, who at the period were far advanced in life, and knew of their own knowledge several of the facts and circumstances, and were constantly speaking thereof and relating all matters concerning the Dongourney estate to the younger members of the family. He also proves that Mrs. Fitzgerald was the only child of Dr. Patrick James, and that she was a Protestant, and left the late James, her son.

William Coghlan, aged 60 years: Proves that Dr. Patrick James Barry was foster brother to witness's father; that he often heard his father say that Patrick James was the son of David, also a doctor, who lived at Ballinclassy, and that David was the son of Robert Barry, and was the last of the Barry family that was in possession of the estate of Dongourney, it being the reputation of the family, and mentioned by ancient people, that said Robert had been murdered through the means of Sir William Fitzgerald, who had some claim to his property for some money that was due to him. That witness lived all his lifetime in said parish of Dongourney, and that it was always the reputation of the country that Dr. Patrick James was the heir of the Barrys of Dongourney. Knew that said Dr. Patrick James died leaving an only daughter, who afterwards married the plaintiff, John Fitzgerald, and that she died upwards of fourteen years ago, leaving the said James Fitzgerald, her eldest son, who died upwards of one year and a half ago.

In Barry Seward's evidence there is an error, for Dr. Patrick James Barry was not an only son, but the only son that left issue.

James FitzRobert FitzJohn Barry, pardoned in a fiant of 28 March, 1601, and plaintiff in 1616 in a suit against his brother, Garrett Barry, of Dongourney, gent., married his first cousin, Honora, daughter of Garrett, eldest son of John FitzDavid Barry, of Dongourney, gent., and had issue.

James Barry, of Ballydona, who married Mary, daughter of Owen Cunningham, and granddaughter of Garrett, who was of Dongourney in 1616, and had issue a son, William, and a daughter, Margaret, and was succeeded by his son, William Barry, of West Ballydona house, gent. He was a celebrated swordsman, and had a son, James Barry, of Midleton, father of James Barry, of the Pound, Carrigtwohill, father of Patrick Barry, a sergeant, killed in Egypt, and in whom the line of William Barry, the fencer, of West Ballydona house, became extinct.

Margaret Barry, of East Ballydona house, sister of William Barry, of West Ballydona house, married William Fitzgerald, third son of Sir William Fitzgerald, of Glenane, and had issue James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, who married Elizabeth O'Neill, and had issue a son and two daughters, William Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons; Catherine, who married

William O'Neill, and had issue Daniel and James; (2) Margaret, who married John Denahy, and had issue John and William.

William Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons, married — Cotter, and had issue James Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons, who married Ellen, daughter of William Barry, of Rockville and Dundullerick, and had issue William Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons, who, though a Roman Catholic, claimed the right of presentation to the rectory of Dongourney, in opposition to a Mr. Wilson, who claimed it either as being itself a *bonum derelictum*, or as being himself something to the Mary Wilson, wife of David Barry, youngest son of Dr. David Barry, of Ballinaclashy. Mr. Fitzgerald died unmarried in Melbourne, Australia. William Lawton, a great-grandson to the Margaret Barry married to a son of Sir William Fitzgerald, proved the claimant's [Wm. Fitzgerald's] line up to Robert, the father of Geraldus (Garrett Barry of Dongourney in 1616) through Mary Cunningham, a daughter of Margaret, only daughter of Geraldus, and his testimony was believed by the jury.

On the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, Mr. John de Barry, of Middleton, claimed descent from and representation of the Robert Barry who, according to Archdall, was alive in 1729, and was third son of the Dr. David Barry who died in 1725.

According to Mr. John de Barry, Robert Barry, a younger son of Dr. David Barry, of Ballinaclashy, lived at Tiggal Castle, and married a Margaret O'Brien, of Kilcor, and had issue—(1) William; (2) Redmond, father of David, of Coughra, who married Ellen Egan, of Dooneen, and had issue Ellen, second wife of James Barry, of Desert; (3) John; Debora, who married John Cotter. William Barry, eldest son of Robert Barry, of Tiggal, married Honora O'Connell, of Ballyclough, and had issue Thomas, who married Margaret Cotter, of Castlemartyr, and had issue William Barry, of Killeagh, who married Mary Kenny, and dying in 1861, left issue John de Barry, who married Kate Sullivan, and had issue John R., Thomas, Robert, ob. 1870.

Mr. John de Barry failed to corroborate his assertions that Robert Barry, of Tiggal, was Robert, son of Dr. David Barry, of Ballinaclashy, or was married to a Margaret O'Brien, of Kilcor. No such Margaret O'Brien appears in the O'Brien family papers; and the overwhelming presumption is that Robert, son of Dr. David Barry, of Ballinaclashy, did not live to be marriageable, having lost his life in robbing a sparrow's nest, having been presumed to have left no issue when the right of presentation was claimed for William Fitzgerald, circ. 1850, and at least to have left no male issue when that right was exercised by Counsellor Fitzgerald in 1805.

THE SANTRY BRANCH OF THE BARRYS OF DONGOURNEY.

A note to the Barry pedigree, given circ. 1601-1603 by David Viscount Buttevant to Sir George Carew, states that "Mac Da More is descended from the Barries. He now dwells in the county Wexford." On the contrary, according to the "Book of Leinster," O'Clery, MacFirbis, etc., Mac Da More, of the barony of Gorey, was descended from Murchadh nan Gaedhal, brother of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster in 1169. According to Archdall, the Barrys of Newtown Barry and Arklow, in or near to Mac Da More's country, were a branch of the Barrys of Dongourney. According to Archdall, Sir Robert Barry of the Rock, in the county of Cork, knt., was the father of Sir David, father of Sir James, who married Elenor, daughter of John Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, and had issue an elder son, styled of the Rock, alias Dongourney, and a younger son, James, father of Patrick Barry, Constable of the Castle of Arklow. He was father of James Barry, sheriff of Dublin in 1577, and afterwards alderman, who had two sons, Richard, his heir, and Nicholas, father of Richard, father of James Barry, of Newtown Barry, county Wexford, whose only daughter, Judith, brought that estate to her husband, John, first Lord Farnham. Jane, sister of James Barry, of Newtown Barry, married Doctor Mercer, Fellow of Trinity College. and had a daughter, Mary, who died unmarried, and founded Mercer's Hospital.

Richard Barry, of Dublin, merchant, eldest son of Alderman James Barry, was sheriff of the city in 1604, alderman in 1607, mayor in 1610, and M.P. in 1613, 1634, and 1639. His will is dated 14 Sep., 1648.

Sir James Barry, eldest of the three sons of Alderman Richard Barry, was born in 1603, was Recorder of the city of Dublin, Sergeant at Law, Second Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was knighted in 1634, and in 1660 was one of the commissioners for executing his Majesty's Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland, and was created Baron of Santry, county Dublin. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Parsons, Lord Justice of Ireland, and in 1672 was succeeded by the eldest of his four sons.

Richard, second Lord Santry, who was attainted in 1689. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Jenery, Esq., and had issue one son, Henry, and three daughters, one of whom, Catherine, married Laurence Earl of Barrymore; secondly, Francis Gash; and thirdly, Sir Henry Piers.

Henry, third Lord Santry, was born in 1680, and was governor of Derry and Coolmore Fort. He married Bridget, only daughter of Sir Thomas Domville, Bart., had issue an only son, and died 1734.

Henry, fourth Lord Santry, was born in 1710. In 1739, being convicted of the murder of a footman, Laughlin Murphy, he was attainted of high treason, and sentenced to death, and his estates in the counties of Dublin, Carlow, and Meath were forfeited to the crown. On being spared his life and estates but not his title, he retired to Nottingham, where he died without issue A.D. 1750-1, leaving his estates to his uncle, Sir Compton Domville.

FITZJAMES OF ANNAGH.

According to the pedigree of 1600-1603, the FitzJameses of Annagh were named from James Barry, one of the three younger brothers of John Kittagh Lord Barrymore, ob. 1419.

The fiants of Elizabeth mention, No. 2247, 6th May, 1573, James MacNicholas Barry, alias MacShyams (i.e., MacSeamius, i.e., FitzJames), of Anaghe, gentleman; No. 3974, 24th August, 1582, Nicholas Fitz-James Barrie, alias MacJames, of Broheny; No. 4997, 17th May, 1587, Nicholas Barry, alias MacShiemis, gentleman; No. 6465, 27 January, 1600-1, Nicholas Barrie, alias MacJames, of Annagh; wife, Sawe ny Dalie; James Barrie, of same; wife, Ellinor Lombard; Robert Barrie, John FitzJames Barrie, John Iterman, alias Burrie; Edmond Buoy Barrie, David FitzGarrett Barrie, John FitzRedmond Barrie, of same; Gerrott FitzJames Barrie, of Annagh; 6558, 5th July, 1601, David FitzEdmond Roe Barry, of Anagh; James FitzNicholas Barry, of same.

On the 20th September, second of Charles II., i.e., 1626, a post mortem inquisition was held at the King's Old Castle, Cork, regarding James Barry, late of Annagh, who held of the King, but paid 9s. 7d. out of every carucate to Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant—Annagh, 1 car.; Wailshisland, alias Ballinvallishie, 5 car.; Lackinine, 1 car.; Kilgrogane, half car.; Ballintemple (i.e., Churchtown), 1 car.; Ballincristie, 1 car.; Rathe, 1 car.; Carrigine, 1 car.; Coolemore, 1 car.; Balliadame, 1 car.; Gortinroe, 1 car.; Cregan-courty, 1 car.; Ballinebooly, 1 car. He died 31 May, 1599 (recte 1579), and his son and next heir was then thirty years old and married.

An inquisition held at Bandon Bridge, in the county of Cork, the 13 January, 1630, the sixth of Charles II., found that Nicholas Barry, of Annagh, etc., in 1590, Sept. 4th, feoffed for certain purposes Conogher O'Callaghan, alias O'Callaghan of Dromynine, gent., and Tade O'Keffe, of Buttevant, gent.; that the said Nicholas, with James Barry FitzNicholas, and Nicholas, junior, son and heir of said James, executed other feoffments on 27 June, 1620, 12 September, 1621, and 11th March, 1622; that said James FitzNicholas Barry, Nicholas Barry, junior, John Lom-

bard, and David O'Keeffe, by their deed bearing date 31 August, 1629, demised and granted to Philip Perceval and Edmond Perceval the castle, town, and lands of Annagh, and the towns and lands of Imogan, Kilbridy, Knockilbridy, Ballynamucky, Downebarry, Jordanstown, Kilgrogan, Rochestown, Culleagh, Cwilmore, Lackin, alias Lackynyne, Garrynard, Gortinmore, Cragane-courtye, Ballynebowle, and Ballychristy, for a term of a thousand years; that Nicholas FitzJames Barry, senior, died 4th Oct., 1629; that James FitzNicholas Barry is his son and heir, and was of full age and married at the time of the death of his said father.

From the foregoing fiants and inquisitions it is evident that a James FitzNicholas Barry, alias FitzJames, died 31st May, 1579, and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas FitzJames Barry, alias FitzJames, who married Sabia O'Daly, and dying, aged 80, on the 4th of October, 1629, was succeeded by his son, James FitzNicholas Barry, who married Ellinor Lombard, and had a son and heir, Nicholas FitzJames Barry, junior. On the 31st of August, 1629, five weeks before the death of Nicholas FitzJames Barry, senior, his son James, and grandson Nicholas, leased the Annagh estate, rent free for a thousand years, to the Percivals, for no apparent reason that the present writer has seen. Sir Philip Percival being a Privy Councillor to Charles I., Register of the Court of Wards, Escheator, etc., quickly acquired 78 knights' fees, containing 99,900 statute acres of land in Ireland. He must have had the Barries of Annagh wholly in his power when getting them to surrender to him the castles and manor of Annagh. Five weeks afterwards Nicholas FitzJames Barry, senior, was dead, and, when next heard of, James FitzNicholas was a prisoner in Dublin. As quoted at page 302, Smith's "History of Cork," edition of 1892, the Percival MSS., Brit. Museum, Add. 27,988, have these further notices of James FitzNicholas and Annagh Castle: 1641: "On breaking out of the rebellion, James FitzNicholas Barry broke his prison in Dublin, and repairing to Munster seized on the castle of Anagh. He soon after by treachery seized on Welchestown Castle." James FitzNicholas Barry, who had seized on Welchestown, agreed with the Earl of Inchiquin to quit it on the 11th July, 1644, and gave the same to Serjt. Reymond, so that the three castles of Anagh, Welchestown, and Liscarroll were again in the hands of Serjt. Reymond. "29 Aug., 1644. Lord Inchiquin writes to Serjt. Reymond that they must expect to be laid close siege to, and recommends particularly that he would be careful of Anagh."

"16 May, 1645. Liscarroll and Welchestown surrendered to the Earl of Castlehaven this day."

18 May. Anagh was taken, and no quarter given; the Lord Castleconnell induced them to surrender upon promise of quarter; but Castle-

haven asked if his men's swords were sharp, and causing them to be stripped, made his men to run them through.

Mallow surrendered on quarter. Anagh stood very valiantly, and lost most of their men. At last, the castle being much shaken, Lieut. Fisher, the governor, and two or three others went out to the enemy who had promise of quarter, but were instantly cut to pieces. No castle in Ireland held out better, and the enemy [i.e., the confederate Catholics] lost 300 of their best men before it." According to Smith, the castle of Annagh was demolished by "the late Earl of Egmond," that is, by the first Earl, who died 1 May, 1748.

The O'Briens of Kilcor are descended in the female line from an Edmond Barry, of Annagh, who may have been the Edmond Buoy Barry, of Annagh, pardoned in a fiat of the 27 January, 1600-1, or the Edmond Roe Barry whose son, David FitzEdmond Roe Barry, of Annagh, was pardoned in that fiat. In any case, the Edmond Barry, of Annagh, from whom the Kilcor family is descended, was some junior member of the FitzJameses of Annagh.

In her pedigree of the O'Briens of Kilcor, Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald, alias Brighid na Senchas, says: William O'Brien, of Kilcor, married Catherine, the daughter of FitzJames Barry, of Annagh, in the county Limerick (sic). Vol. 9, 1-13, "Obituary Entries," has: "William O'Brien, of Killencurra, county Cork, gent., died 28 Sept., 1640, having married Katherine, daughter of Edmond Barry, of Annagh, in the county of Cork, gent."

According to Brighid na Senchas in her MacAdam Pedigree, the Barries of Ballinahina also are descended in the female line from the Barries of Annagh: "Richard of Kilshannick was married to Elizabeth Barry, of Annagh, in the county Limerick" (sic). Said Richard was a younger son of Sean an truis, John Barry, of Rathcormac, alias MacAdam, and was lineal ancestor of the late Philip Barry, C.E., Harbour Board, Cork, grandson of the Philip Barry, of Ballinahina, who married, first, Mary Anne, daughter of Edmond Barry, of Rockville and Dundullerick, and was grandson of the Philip Barry who was married to Ellen Fitzgerald, niece of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, and was grandson of Richard Barry, of Kilshannig.

CHAPTER III.—BARRYROES, JUNIOR BRANCHES.

THE BARRYS OF RAHANISKY AND DUNDULLERICK.



THE Barrys of Rahanisky and Dundullerick are descended from David FitzDavid Barry Roe, who was third son, and after the death of his brothers without issue, male representative of David Downe Barrie Roe, Lord of Ibawne.

Towards the middle of the twelfth century, William de Barri, a baron of Pembroke, dwelt at Maynaurpir Castle, in Pembrokeshire, and married Hangaret, daughter of Gerald de Windsor, Constable of Pembroke for the King, and progenitor of the Geraldines, of whom the seniors, through his eldest son, William de Carew, were the Carews, some time Marquises de Carew and Earls of Totnes, and the FitzMaurices, now Marquises of Lansdowne and Earls of Selbourne and Kerry; and the juniors through his youngest son, Maurice Fitzgerald, were the Fitzgeralds now Dukes of Leinster and Earls of Kildare, and formerly also Earls Palatine of Desmond, etc. By his marriage with Hangaret, daughter of Girald de Windsor, and his wife, Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, last King of South Wales, William de Barri had a son and heir, Philip de Barri, of Maynaurpir Castle, in Wales. Circ. A.D. 1180, he was granted the cantreds of Olethan, Killyde, and Muskrie Donegan, in Ireland, by his uncle, Robert FitzStephen, to whom, in 1177, King Henry II. had granted half the Kingdom of Cork. Philip de Barri died A.D. 1199-1200, leaving by his wife, a daughter of Richard FitzTancred, Constable of Haverford West, an elder son and heir.

Sir David FitzWilliam de Barri, Lord of Olethan, who was slain at the battle of Callan, A.D. 1261, and was succeeded by [his nephew?]

David [fitzJohn?] de Barri, Lord of Olethan, who was Justiciary of Ireland A.D. 1267, and died A.D. 1278, leaving a [son and] heir.

Sir John fitzDavid de Barri, who, in 1284, 1285, resigned in favour of [his brother?].

David fitzDavid, alias David Oge de Barri, Lord of Olethan, who died circ. A.D. 1293, leaving an eldest son and successor, John, Lord of Olethan, who died without male issue circ. A.D. 1327-31, and a second son, David, who married Maud Bolton (alias Matilda de Bolton of Wales,

afterwards wife of McCarthy Mor), and had issue an eldest son, David, Lord of Olethan in succession to his uncle John, and a younger son, William Moyle Barry, Lord of Ibawne, equally in succession to his uncle John. The elder of these brothers, David an bhuile Mhoir, was father of David Loscanagh, father of John Kittagh, father of William Roe, father of John Bacagh, father of John Reagh, father of James fitzJohn, all Lords of Olethan, alias Lords Barrymore, alias Lords Barry. The younger of the two brothers, William Moyle Barry, was father of Lawrence, father of James, father of Richard, father of James, all Lords of Ibawne, but not peers, as far as appears. By his first marriage, which was set aside by the competent court for Church and State, James Fitz-Richard, Lord of Ibawne, had a son, Richard of the Rath, father of James fitzRichard of the Rath, who, by force, made himself Lord of Ibawne; and afterwards, under the deed of his sixth cousin, James fitzJohn Barrymore Lord Barry, became Lord Barrymore and Viscount Buttevant. By his second and lawful marriage the elder James fitzRichard, Lord of Ibawne, was father of David Downe, Lord of Ibawne, who married a daughter of Lord Barry Oge, and had issue four sons—Redmond, Lord of Ibawne; Richard, David, and John, and three daughters—Ellenor, Kate, and Ellis (?), married to — na Bre, in Ibawne.

In or about A.D. 1550-1553, Redmond Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne, and his brother, John, were slain by their first cousin, James fitzRichard of the Rath Barry Roe, who thereupon took possession of the lands and lordship of Ibawne. The other brothers, Richard fitzDavid Barry Roe and David fitzDavid Barry Roe, fled to James fitzJohn Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, to whom at that time the Gaels and Anglo-Normans of South Munster were directly or indirectly more or less subject, and whose right to his earldom, like the right of David Downe, father of those refugees, to the Lordship of Ibawne, was through his father's second actual, but first legitimate marriage.

Of the following pedigrees from Vol. 635, Lambeth Library, the first was given to Sir George Carew when Lord President of Munster, A.D. 1600-1603, by David Viscount Buttevant, and the second is headed: "This pedigree, with the notes, was given unto me by Flouernce McCartie," that is, by Florence McCartie, proclaimed McCarthy More by Hugh O'Neal, Earl of Ulster. Carew made some additions to the first pedigree, bringing it down later than A.D. 1603.

The pedigree by David Viscount Buttevant wrongly has James instead of David for the name of the third son of David Downe Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne. The name is David in the pedigree by Florence McCartie, and six times in the inquisition at Youghal, on the 31st of March, 1624.

By their flight to the Earl of Desmond, Richard fitzDavid Barry Roe and David fitzDavid Barry Roe had a respite from the fate of their eldest brother, Redmond fitzDavid Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne, and John fitzDavid Barry Roe, both of whom had been slain by their first cousin, James fitzRichard Barry Roe, who thereupon became de facto Lord of Ibawne. It does not appear that the Government, or the Earl of Desmond, or the Lord Barrymore took any steps towards reinstating the exiles, or that either of the exiles ever prosecuted his title to the lands and lordship of Ibawne. We may assume therefore that, at least passively, Richard fitzDavid Barry Roe and his brother David were assenting parties to the settlement of the Barrymore and Barryroe estates in 1556 by James fitzJohn Lord Barrymore and James fitzRichard, de facto Lord of Ibawne, by which settlement the Barrymore estates were to belong, in the first place, to the said Lord Barrymore and his issue male; in the second place, to the said Lord of Ibawne and his issue male; in the third and fourth places, to the said Richard fitzDavid Barry Roe and David fitzDavid Barry Roe and their issue male; and in the last place to the heirs general of the said Lord Barrymore; and the Barryroe estates were to belong, in the first place, to the said Lord of Ibawne and his issue male; in the second and third places, to Richard fitzDavid Barry Roe and David fitzDavid Barry Roe and their heirs male; in the fourth place, to the said Lord Barrymore and his issue male; and in the last place, to the heirs general of the said Lord of Ibawne.

This settlement assumed that James fitzRichard Barry Roe, de facto Lord of Ibawne, and his first cousins, Richard fitzDavid Barry Roe, de jure Lord of Ibawne, and David fitzDavid Barry Roe, were all three equally legitimate; and it gave precedence to the said James fitzRichard as being in possession, and as claiming through his grandfather's prior marriage.

What has reference to that settlement is as follows, in the finding of the inquisition at Youghal on the 31st of March, 1624: "Which jurors on their said oath say that the same James FitzJohn, late Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant, was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the separate manors Carrigtwohill, otherwise Barries Court; Castleleighane, otherwise Castlelyons; Buttevant, and Liscarroll, with their appurtenances. And being thence so seized, by his charter in due form of law perfected, with delivery of possession of it furthermore executed, bearing date the 9th day of February, the third and fourth years of the reigns of Philip and Mary, feoffed thence one David Hoddyn, chaplain, and his heirs, of and in all and singular the premisses with appurtenances, as is clear and appears by said charter shown in evidence to the jurors, by virtue of which charter the said David Hoddyn entered into all and singular the

premisses, with appurtenances, and was thence seized in his demesne as of fee simple. And being thence so seized, by his charter bearing date the 18th day of February, in the third and fourth years of the reigns of Philip and Mary, in due form of law perfected, with delivery of possession thence furthermore executed, gave and granted all and singular the premisses, with appurtenances aforesaid, to James fitzJohn Lord Barry and the legitimately begotten heirs male of the body of the said James, and for failure of such male issue of the body of the said James fitzJohn, remainder thence to one James fitzRichard Barri Roe, Lord of Ibawne, and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said James fitzRichard Barri Roe, and for failure of such male issue of the body of the said James fitzRichard, remainder thence to one Richard fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the said Richard fitzDavid. And for defect of such male issue of the body of the said Richard fitzDavid, remainder thence to one David fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the said David fitzDavid Barrie Roe; and for the defect of such male issue of the body of the said David fitzDavid, remainder thence to the right heirs of the said James fitzJohn in le douce entayle, for ever, as by the said charter shewn in evidence to the jurors is clear and doth appear. Moreover, the said jurors, on their said oath, say that the said James fitzRichard Barrie Roe, till then commonly called Lord of Ibawne, was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the separate manors of Timolegga, Rathbarrie, and Lislee, with their appurtenances. And being thence so seized by his charter, in due form of law perfected, and with delivery of possession executed, bearing date the 13th day of February, A.D. 1556, and the third and fourth years of the reigns of the King and the Queen, Philip and Mary, thence feoffed one John O'Moyran, chaplain, and his heirs, of and in the said manors of Timoleague, Rathbarrie, and Lislee, with their appurtenances, as by said charter shewn in evidence to the jurors is clear and doth appear, by virtue of which charter into the foresaid manors of Timoleague, Rathbarrie, and Lislee, with their appurtenances, the said John O'Moyran entered, and was thence seized in his demesne as of fee simple. And the said John O'Moyran being seized as aforesaid, by his charter bearing date the 3rd day of March, A.D. 1556, and in the third and fourth years of the reigns of the King and Queen, Philip and Mary, in due form of law perfected, and further with delivery of possession executed, gave and granted the said manors of Timoleague, Rathbarry, and Lislee, with their appurtenances, to the said James fitzRichard Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said James fitzRichard, and for failure of such issue male of the body of the said James fitzRichard, remainder thence to one Richard fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the legitimately

begotten heirs males of the body of the said Richard fitzDavid; and for failure of such issue males of the body of the said Richard fitzDavid, remainder thence to one David fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said David fitzDavid; and for failure of such male issue of the body of the said David fitzDavid, remainder thence to the said James fitzJohn Barrymore, Lord of O'Leighane, Ogormenaghan, and Oririe, and the legitimately begotten heirs males of the body of the said James Barrymore; and for defect of such male issue of the body of the said James Barrymore, remainder thence in fee simple to the right heirs of the said James fitzRichard Barry Roe, for ever, as by the said tallied charter shewn in evidence to the jurors is clear and doth appear."—Public Record Office, Dublin.

The jurors further say that "James fitzJohn Lord Barry, on the 25th day of March, A.D. 1557, died without any heir male begotten of his body. Afterwards, through his death without any legitimately begotten heir male of his body, James fitzRichard Barry Roe by virtue of the said remainder limited to himself and the legitimately begotten heirs males of his body, as is expressed in the tallied charter made and perfected by the said David Hoddye as is aforesaid, entered into the said manors of Carrigtoghill, otherwise Barries Court; Castleleigh, otherwise Castlelyons; Buttevant, and Liscarroll, and was thence seized in his demesne as of tallied fee, viz., to himself and the legitimately begotten heirs males of his body, with further remainders as is aforesaid, according to the form and effect of the said tallied gift made and perfected by the said David Hoddyn."

By the settlement of 1556 an immediate provision was made neither for Richard fitzDavid Barry Roe nor for David fitzDavid Barry Roe; and, according to Florence McCarthy, both of them were slain by the practice, that is, by the secret contrivance of their cousin, James fitzRichard, and neither of them left issue. The pedigree by David Viscount Buttevant has neither of these assertions, which were true regarding Richard fitzDavid, but were not true regarding David fitzDavid. We have evidence above that Richard fitzDavid was alive on the 3rd of March, 1556. Every thing points to his death having followed fast on the death of James fitzJohn Lord Barry in 1557, or rather on that of James fitzJohn Earl of Desmond in 1558. He, no doubt, was that one of his branch who, according to a tradition current sixty years ago, was slain in a glen at Clash, or Ballinaclashy, near Lemlara. According to tradition [David fitzDavid], an officer, a real lord, having been defeated in a great battle in Ibane, married a sister of Barry of Lemlara, and departed, leaving his children at Lemlara, where they were reared by their uncle as his own. In after life they acquired Rahanisky. It is now

evident that the departure of David fitzDavid from Lemlara was not his death, but his second flight; for he had a royal pardon on the 30th September, 1574, and another on the 12th of September, 1577, after he had acquired Rahanisky, and was attainted and slain, etc., at the time of the rebellion of James FitzMorris, who was slain on the 18 August, 1579.

On his second flight, when his identity and that of his children was being concealed from his cousin, James fitzRichard, now Viscount Buttevant, it may well have been popularly believed that David fitzDavid, like Richard fitzDavid, had been done away with, and had left no surviving issue. And when their identity was revealed to their powerful friend, the Lord of Muskrie, it was not long until their mouths were re-closed by the gift of Rahanisky Castle and ten thousand good acres from Viscount Buttevant.

Fiants of the reign of Elizabeth, admirably indexed by Mr. James Mills, and inquisitions and wills at the Public Record Office, Dublin, substantially correct and confirm and enormously supplement tradition regarding David FitzDavid Downe's descendants. But, first, it has to be noted that David filius David, David fitzDavid, David Mac David, David Mac Da, David Oge, Da Oge, and David Oge Mac David, all mean David, son of David; and, second, that the sons of David fitzDavid were (1) Richard, (2) Redmond Buidhe, Redmond the yellow-haired, or the sallow-complexioned; (3) David, (4) Thomas.

The two elder sons of David fitzDavid Barry Roe when first seen in the fiants were military retainers of the Lord of Muskry, and the elder of the two seems to have had charge of Ballygarvan Castle, between Cork and Barry Oge's country, and between Barrymore's country and Barryroe's country. Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 2264, 8 May, 1573: "A pardon for Cormuck Mac Teig MacCartie, of Blarny, county Cork, knt, sheriff of that county, and for forty-five of his kinsmen and followers, including Richard fitzDavid Barry, of Ballygarvan, and Redmond Bwy MacDavid Barry, of Carraghylombardy, yeomen."

In the next fiant these two and their father are styled gentlemen. No. 2469. 30 September, 1574. Pardon to David FitzJames, of Kilbrye, county Cork; Thomas FitzJames, of same; Edmond Power, of Shanegarye; Edmond Oge Power, of the Inshye; Gerott Condon, of Fynnor; William Gogan, of Bealnahellye; David Oge Barrye, of Bakyn Red; Richard fitzDavye, of Ballygarvan; Redmund bwy fytzDavye, of same; James Russell, of Carrigrochan; and Maurice Russell, of Aghmartin, all in same county, gentlemen.

No. 2941, 21 Nov., 1576. Pardon to Cormac MacTeige, of Blarny,

county Cork, knt., and over sixty others, mostly his followers, including "Richard Mac Daa Oge Barrie, of Ballygarvan, county Cork, horseman."

Between the 21 Nov., 1576, and the 6 Sept., 1577, Rathinuskie was acquired and Ballygarvan was quitted.

No. 3083, 6 Sept., 1577. Pardon of Keallaghane Mac Teig MacCarthy, of the great Castell, county Cork, gentleman, and of some thirty others, mostly kinsmen or followers of Sir Cormac MacTeig, including "Remund MacDavid Barry, of Rathnysky, gentleman."

No. 3103, 12 Sept., 1577. Pardon of "David Oge Barry, of Rathynisky, gentleman," and others.

No. 3287, 6 May, 1578. Pardon to N. Walshe, J. Bayes, and Ch. Arthur for an alienation to them by James Barry, knt., Viscount Buttevaunte, alias Viscount Barrymore, of . . . Rathynuskie . . .

No. 5994, 10 May, 1596, recites, from an inquisition, that Walter Galwey died the 14th Sept., 1581, seized of an old castle called the manor of Shandon by Cork, in mortgage of David Oge Barrye.

No. 3974, 21 August, 1582. Pardon of most of the leading men of the name of Barry in the baronies of Barrymore, Orrery, and Ibawne, and amongst them "Richard fitzDavid Oge, of Rathenuskye, and Thomas fitzDavid Oge Barry, of same." "Provided that within six months they appear before Commissioners in their county, and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon."

A.D. 1584. A record in the Public Record Office of Ireland, entitled "Survey of Honors, Manors, Lordships, etc., in the Province of Munster, forfeited by Gerald Earl of Desmond, and others, 26th Elizabeth," has this paragraph:

Lands and possessions lately of David Oge MacDavid Cyalloheire (that is, of Kilballyloughrie), attainted and slain in the time of the rebellion of James FitzMorris, the traitor:—The town and lands of Rathenusky, with its appurtenances, lying and being about two miles [beyond] the city of Cork, containing by estimation six ploughlands, which at the rate of sixty-six shillings and eight pence for every ploughland, are worth annually twenty pounds sterl. in legal money of England, to be paid at the feast of Easter and of St. Michael the Archangel, in equal portions.

The remaining one-third of that page of membrane 88 is blank, being no doubt intended for David Oge's other lands, such as Kilballylogrye in the Youghal inquisition of the 6th October, 1586, alias Balidufflogir, Ballydolloghry, Ballydeloher, and with d aspirated—gh, and Bally omitted, Galloheire as above, David Oge MacDavid [d]e Galloheire. As the rebellion of James FitzMorris ended in his death on the 18th of August, 1579, and as David fitzDavid Barry, of Rahanisky, was slain in that rebellion, after having been pardoned on the 12th of Sept., 1577, the date of

his death fell between the 12th Sept., 1577, and the 18th of August, 1579. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry.

A.D. 1585, July 16. Fiant of Elizabeth contains the pardon of Richard Mac Da Oge Barry, of Rainyskie, gent., and three of his followers.

A.D. 1586, Oct. 6. An inquisition at Youghal before Thomas Norris, esquire, Vice-President of Munster, regarding those concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, has the following paragraph :

The jurors further say on their oath that Richard fitzDavid was seized in his demesne as of fee of Rathenuskye, and of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the same, or to the same expectant, containing eight ploughlands. And of the town or hamlet of Kilballylogrye, and of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the same, or expectant to the same, containing . . . ploughlands. And being so seized at Ogorumlegghan, in the county of Cork aforesaid, on the 5th day of January, in the twenty-third year of the reign of the said Lady the Queen (A.D. 1581), took arms and entered into rebellion traitorously against the same Lady the Queen, and still lives.—Public Record Office, Dublin.

A.D. 1588, Sept. Again, according to Smith's "History of Cork," by an inquisition held at Shandon Castle, Cork, Richard fitzDavid, of Rahanisky, was included amongst those concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion.

Why, or when, the Government excepted Richard FitzDavid's estates from forfeiture, and those of other Barries concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, does not appear. For some reason, eight were exempted from forfeiture, and among the eight were Richard fitzDavid Barry, of Rahanisky; Gerald fitzRichard Barry, of Ballynaclashy; James fitzJohn Barry, of Pollkerrye; and Eadye Barry, of Bregoge.

Again, in the final revolt against Queen Elizabeth's Government, Richard fitzDavid and his brother, Redmond, together with Redmond's son, James, were implicated.

A.D. 1601, March 28. Fiant of Elizabeth 6485 contains the pardon of Richard fitzDavid Oge Barrie, of Robertstown; John MacThomas Brack, of same; Redmond buoy fitzDavid Oge, of Kilenecurrie.

A.D. 1601, May 29. Fiant of Elizabeth 6539 contains the pardon of James fitz [R]Edmond buoy Barrie, of Killynicurrie.

John MacThomas Brack, resident with Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry at Robertstown, in 1601, was the latter's brother-in-law, and was a son of Thomas Brack, younger brother of Garrett Brack fitzJames Fitzgerald, of Mocollop, who forfeited Mocollop for being concerned in the Desmond rebellion. He was eldest son of James.

15 June, 1583, the will of Sir Cormac MacTeige McCarthy, knt., Lord of Muskerry, mentions his former retainer, Richard FitzDavid Oge Barry,

thus: "And the keeping and guard of the castle of the Blarney within the grate to be chiefly to Donell Mac Oynilloyghey, and the coming in and out of Donocke Rwo MacShaine I Conill and Richard fitzDavy Oge, as the men chiefly to be trusted in the behalf of my said heir, Cormac Oge, they [to] yield free egress and regress unto my said wife, Joan, and to my children by her, into and out of that castle," etc. For which will in its entirety see Mr. H. W. Gillman's lucid paper on "Sir Cormac McTeige McCarthy and the Sept Lands of Muskerry, with a Historical Pedigree," *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society*, October, 1892.

No. 4416, fiant of Elizabeth, 3 June, 1584, contains the pardon of the four brothers, "Richard fitzDavy Oge Barry, of Rahanesky; Redmond boy fitzDavy Oge Barry, of same; David Oge fitzDavid Barry, of same; Thomas fitzDavid Oge Barry, of same, gentlemen," together with "David MacShane MacDavid [Barry], alias Daynynay, of same, horseman; Conoghor McBrian O'Daly, of same kern; Dermot MacShane MacDermot, Donell MacShane MacDermott, Dermot MacShane MacLaghlin, and Donell MacShane MacLaghlin, of same, husbandmen; security in the county Cork, and proviso that they behave well, and observe such ordinances as the Lord Deputy and Council shall make concerning the lands and goods which they had when in rebellion.

No. 4468, fiant of Elizabeth, 5 July, 1584, is the second of three containing pardons "for the MacSwines' galloglas," commencing with "Brien MacOwen MacSwyny, alias Brien MacOwen Yloghie, of Balligarwan, gentleman."

No. 4469, fiant of Elizabeth, 5 July, 1584, is the third containing pardons "for the MacSwynes' gallowglas," commencing with Donell MacOwen MacSwyny, alias Donell MacOwen Yloghie, of Moccrompy, gentleman."

Of these brothers, Brien and Donell MacOwen Yloghie MacSwyny, the one succeeded Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry as castellan of Ballygarvan when that Richard's father, David fitzDavid Barry, acquired Rathanusky, and the other, who was successively castellan of Blarney and Macromp, was, like that Richard, one of the three most trusted personal partisans of Sir Cormac MacTeig McCarthy, knt., Lord of Muskerry, and had the castle and manor of Iniskean by Sir Cormac's will.

Beyond all doubt, it was Sir Cormac MacTeig, through regard for Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry, that brought James FitzRichard of the Rath, Viscount Buttevant, to make adequate provision for that Richard fitzDavid Oge's father, David fitzDavid, last surviving brother of Redmond Barryroe, Lord of Ishawne, and last surviving son of David Downe

Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne. That provision consisted of eight or ten thousand acres, of which more than half were in the parish of Kilcully, in the county of the city of Cork, and were bounded on the north by Sir John of Desmond's Carrignavar estate, and on the west and south-west by Sir Cormac MacTeig's manor of Blarney and lands of Blarney and Karrikippane, and extended southwards into the suburbs of Cork.

The Rathanisky estate not only bordered upon the lands of Sir Cormac MacTeig, but reached within two miles of Sir Cormac's chief residence and fortress, Blarney Castle, where at call Sir Cormac could have Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry.

Regarding the Rathanisky estate, the "Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Ireland," Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth to 1575, has the following summary: VII. Elizabeth, 7-10. Conveyance whereby William fitzRobert de Barry granted to John Lombard the manor of Rathmisk (recte Rathinusk) to hold for ever of the chief lord of the fee. August 4, twenty-fourth Edw. III., letter of attorney from William fitzRobert de Barry authorizing Thomas Synam to deliver to John Lombard seisin of the manor of Rathmisk (recte Rathinisk), Aug 4th, twenty-fourth Edw. III.

Bond of James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, to Edmund Lumbard, of Dublin, for £500.—Nov. 7, 1564.

The condition of the preceding bond is that the said Viscount shall abide the award and determination of John Miagh, Stephen Coppinger, George Skiddy, John Hodny . . . and John Coppinger, of Cork, concerning the lands of Rathmisky (recte Rathinisky), page 491.

No. 3287 (6121), fiant of Elizabeth, contains a pardon to Nicholas Walshe, John Bayes, and Christopher Arthur, for an alienation to them by James Barrie, knt., Viscount of Buttevaunte, alias Viscount of Barrymore, of the baronies or hundreds of Ybawne, Oliehan, and Ogormliehan, and the manors and lands of Rathbarrie, Tymolagge, Castellyans, Carrigtowhill, Barriescorte, Inshynebackie, Donnegowrne, Rathynuskie, and Rathgobban. And licence to the said James Viscount Barrie to alien to the same the barony or hundred of Oryrry and the manors and lands of Buttevant, Liscarroll, and elsewhere in the county Cork.—6th May, twentieth Elizabeth, 1578.

From these summaries and fiant 2264, 2469, 2941, 3083, 3103, 3974, and 5994, it appears that in 1564 James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant established his rights to the manor of Rathanisky against the Lombards, and that in 1578 he got a royal pardon for having, in 1577, alienated it to his last surviving first cousin, David fitzDavid Barryroe.

No. 1673 (6128), fiant of Elizabeth (28 January, 1570-1), contains a pardon to Andrew Galveye, of Cork, merchant, of alienations and

intrusions in the lands of Castlecore, alias Ballynecorowe, Richards-towne, Ballyewyne, Cargannygran, Ballynybantry, the great town, alias Ballymore, in the Great Island; Annaghbeg, Quahirronagh, Monshyallytowne, Ballywellon, Ballyheyron, Knockycaran, the Castle in Shandon, thirty shillings chief rent in and about the castell in Shandone, Rathynyntig, Ballymystell, Kylrossan, Knocknyshynane, and Ballyedmond, county Cork. Fine, 20 marks.—28 January, xiii.

Of the lands dealt with in that fiant the manor castle of Shandon was mortgaged by David fitzDavid Barry to Walter Galwey, who also had a Ballynecorry in his possession at the time of his death, A.D. 1581, and Ballymore, [F]Annaghbeg, Rathynyntig, Ballymystell, Kylrossan, Knocknyshynane, and Ballyedmond, were part of the estate of David FitzDavid's eldest son, Richard, until 1594.⁽¹⁾ The above Andrew Galvey appears to have been a mere trustee for James FitzRichard Viscount Buttevant.

In 1609, on the incorporation of the city of Cork, two of the thirty eight freeholders of county of the city of Cork were "Richard Barry, of Ratenisky, gent.," and his eldest son, "David Barry, of Ballyheine, gentleman."

A.D. 1612. Award concerning the lands of Cahirbeg, Gortygowne, Gortylahshire, Gurtyroshe, and Garrivona, half ploughland, adjoining Ballyneslocry, Rahynitig, and Butlerstown, in dispute between Richard fitzDavid, of Rahynisky, in the county of Cork, Esq., and John McConoghor Duffe, of Butlerstowne, in the said county, husbandman, that all proceedings on both sides be discontinued. Contemporary copy, without date or signature of arbitrators, in writer's possession.

Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry, of Rathinusk and Robertstown, died the 20th of August, 1614. Ten years afterwards three indented inquisitions were taken at Cork to inquire what lands and tenements in the county of Cork and the county of the city of Cork he held on the day of his death from King James I. in capite, and what those lands and tenements were worth, and at what time he died, and who and how old was his next heir. Of these inquisitions the first and fullest was taken on 12th of January, 1624, and relates to all his lands. Therein he is styled Richard fitzDavid Barry, of Robertstown. A shorter one, taken on the 24th of August, relates to his lands and tenements in the county of Cork. Therein he is styled Richard FitzDavid Barry, of Robertstown in that county. The shortest one was also taken on the 24th of August, and relates to his lands and tenements in the county of the city of Cork.

⁽¹⁾As so much of these lands certainly passed to David FitzDavid, it may be that all of them were his in 1577. Chore Abbey, now Middleton churchyard, was the burial place of his descendants.

Therein he is styled Richard FitzDavid Barry, of Robertstown, in that county. His lands were—Robertstown, 1 ploughland; Ballydologhry, 1 pl.; Mitchelstown, alias Ballinvestially, 1 pl.; Rathynyty, 1 pl.; Kilrushane and Knockynyshanahy, $\frac{1}{2}$ pl.; Ballymore, alias the great towne, 1 pl.; Downygaule, 30 acres; Ballyedmond, 1 pl.; a head rent of 2 shillings out of Ballingullae, a head rent of 4 shillings and fivepence out of Fanaghbegg, a head rent of 2 shillings out of Ballyedmond; Rahynsky, 1 pl.; Ballynyheyny, 1 pl.; Kilcully, 1 pl.; Ballynistine, 1 pl.; Rathpickane, 1 pl.; Ballinvarnanig, 1 pl.; and Ballinvarrig, 1 pl.

The first inquisition recites that Richard fitzDavid Barry being so seized, on the 28th of March, 1594, vested the said lands in Thomas Myagh, fitzWilliam, of the city of Cork, merchant, and Richard Cogane, of Bearnahally, gentleman, in trust for the said Richard Barry, the feoffor, during his natural life, and after his death for David fitzRichard Barry, eldest son of the said Richard, the feoffor, during his natural life; and after his death for the legitimately begotten and to be begotten heirs of the said David's body, with similar remainders successively to Garrett fitzRichard, John fitzRichard, Philip fitzRichard, James fitzRichard, Richard fitzRichard, Andrew fitzRichard, and William fitzRichard, seven younger sons of the said Richard, the feoffor, with further similar remainders successively to Redmond fitzDavid Barry, David fitzDavid Barry, and Thomas fitzDavid Barry, first, second, and third brothers of the said Richard, the feoffor, and with final remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard fitzDavid, the feoffor, for ever.

The indenture further recites that the said Richard fitzDavid Barry, the feoffor, being so seized on the 21st November, 1605, feoffed Mylo Roche, of Ballymaclaurence, gent.; John Fitzgerald, of [Carrigneveigh], gent., and Thomas Hurley, of Kilmallock, gent., their heirs and assigns for ever of and in all and singular the said lands, except Ballyedmond, to stand and be seized of the stone house, town, and lands of Ballynyheyny, and the moyty or half endeale of the castles, towns, and lands specified in the said feoffment, with the appurtenances, containing seven or eight ploughlands by estimation, and one-half of the mill thereof, to the use, profit and behoofe of David Barry, son and heir-apparent of the feoffor and of Katherin Hurley, wife to the said David, and to the survivor of them, and after their decease to their joint issue male, and for want of such issue to such use as hereafter follow. For the rest of the lands aforesaid the feoffees and their heirs and assigns and the survivor of them, his heirs and assigns, shall stand and be seized of and in the other moyty of the premises and all other the castles, villages, and lands specified in the said feoffment, with the appurtenances, the ploughland of Ballyduloghry aforesaid to Katherin FitzThomas,

now wife to the said Richard FitzDavid Barry, the feoffor, during her natural life, she being therewith contented and exempted from any manner of dower or third of the premisses alwaies excepted) to the use, comoditie and profit of the said Richard, the feoffor, during his natural life, and after his decease to the use, profit and behoof of the said David fitzRichard Barry, eldest son to the said Richard, the feoffor, with remainders as in the aforesaid deed of feoffment, bearing date 28 day of March, 1594, with liberty to the said Richard, the feoffor, to mortgage parcel of said lands (Robertstown, Cwillyone, Ballynyheyny, and Rathinsky excepted) for the sum of money for which the said Cwillyowen was mortgaged by Morris, late Lord Roche, unto the said Richard Barry, the feoffor; and with liberty to the said Catherine Hurly, should she survive the said Richard fitzDavid and her said husband, David fitzRichard Barry, to have the castel, town, and lands of Robertstown aforesaid, and the mill thereof, and forego the stone house, town, and ploughland of Ballynyheyny during the residue of her life.

The jury further say, that the said Richard fitzDavid, by his charter dated 29th of August, 1607, together with David Barry, his son and heir-apparent, feoffed one Gerald Barry, the second son of the said Richard, the feoffer of and in the town and lands of Ballyedmond aforesaid to hold to the said Gerald and the lawfully begotten or to be begotten heirs males of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard Barry, the feoffor, for ever.

Furthermore, the jury say, that all the aforesaid premisses, with appurtenances, are held of the King, James I., in capite by military service.

The juries further say, that the said Richard fitzDavid Barry, the feoffer, died on the 20 day of August, A.D. 1614, and that David fitzRichard Barry was son and heir of said Richard fitzDavid, and was thirty-one years of age, and married at the time of his father's death.

14 March, 1624. There was granted a pardon of alienations for Richard fitzDavid Barry, of Robertstown, in the county of Cork, who being seized in fee of the castle and lands of Robertstown, one carrucate (i.e., ploughland); Ballydulloghry, 1 c.; Mitchelstown, alias Ballinvis-teally, 1 c.; Rahynity, 1 c.; Kilrushane and Knockenishanaha, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Barrymore, otherwise Great Town, 1 c.; Downogale, 30 acres; Ballyedmond, 1 c.; a rent of 2 shillings out of the lands of Ballingully, a rent of 4 shillings and 5 pence out of Fanaghbegg, a rent of 2 shillings out of Ballyedmond, all in the county of Cork; and the castle and lands of Rathyniskie, 1 c.; Ballyneheiny, 1 c.; Kilkully, 1 c.; Ballyhastine, 1 c.; Rathpickane, 1 c.; Ballyvarnane, 1 c.; Ballinvarrig 1 c., in the county of the city of Cork, by his deed dated 21 Nov., 1605, alienated the premisses to Miles Roche, of Ballymaclauras; John Fitzgerald, of Carrig-neveigh; and

Thomas Hurley, of Kilmallock, to hold for certain uses mentioned in said deed, and in an inquisition taken at Cork the 12 January, 1624. Fine, £56 3s. 4d., 14 March, xxii. James I.

Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry had ten sons and two or more daughters. His sons were—David, his successor; Garrett, of Ballyedmond; John, Philip, James, Richard, Andrew, and William, who are mentioned in the deed of 28 March, 1594; and Thomas and Robert, who are mentioned last in a deed of their eldest brother, David FitzRichard, dated 27 November, 1627, and manifestly were born after the date of their father's settlement of his estates, without mention of them, on the 28 of March, 1594. Philip and Andrew are not mentioned in the deed of 27 November, A.D. 1627, as if already dead without issue male at that date. The seven other younger sons are mentioned as alive in the deed of 27 November, 1627. Of the daughters, one married Danyell O'Kiffe, and was mother of the Margaret Ni Danyell mentioned in the will of David fitzRichard, dated 3 December, 1627; another was Ellen, wife of Richard Nagle, of Moneanimney, gentleman, and ancestress of the Nagles of Ballygriffin and Anakissy, and of the famous Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General for Ireland in the reign of James II.

David Nagle, of Moneanimney, in the county of Cork and barony of Fermoy, gentleman, fifth son born, but by the death of his elder brothers without issue, heir of John Nagle, eldest son of Richard Nagle, eldest son of John Nagle, eldest son of Richard, eldest son of John Nagle of Moneanimney aforesaid. Which first-mentioned David Nagle took to wife Ellen, daughter of William Roche, of Ballyhowly, in the said county, esquire, by whom he had issue ten sons and nine daughters, viz.—John, eldest son; Richard, second son; James, third son, all which died young and without issue; Richard, fourth son, who took to wife Ellen, daughter of Richard Barry, of Rahanyskie, in the said county, gent.; James, fifth son, who took to his first wife Ellen, daughter of John Lacy, of Athlycagh, in the county of Limerick, gentleman, and to his second wife Gyles, daughter of Philip Kyerane, of Rahan, in the said county of Cork, gentleman; Edward, sixth son, died young without issue; Garrett, seventh son, Master of Arts in the University of Paris, in the kingdom of France, and afterwards captain of a troop of horse in Germany, where he died in the Emperor Ferdinand's service, four years since; Pierce, eighth son, died young; Morish, ninth son, as yet unmarried, and one son more, who died young without issue. Ellis, the eldest daughter of the first-mentioned David, married unto Silvanus Spenser, eldest son of Edmond Spenser, esquire, the famous poet, by whom she had issue two sons—Edmond Spenser and William Spenser; Isabel, second daughter, married to John Barry, of Leamlary, in the said county of Cork, gentleman;

Ellenor, third daughter, married unto John Roche, of Ballynamony, in the said county of Cork, gentleman; Ellin, the fourth daughter, married to Edmond Oge MacSwyny, of Downyskie, in the said county of Cork, gentleman; Rose, fifth daughter, first married to Teige MacDaniell, alias MacDaniell of Disert, in the said county of Cork, gentleman, deceased, by whom she had sons and daughters; and the said Rose secondly married to Teige MacCallaghane Carty, of Aghadeagh, in the said county of Cork, gentleman; Katherine, sixth daughter, was married to Richard Condon, of Flemingstown, in the said county of Cork, gentleman, deceased, by whom she had issue sons and daughters; Onora, seventh daughter, was married to John Hurly, of Knocklongy, in the county of Limerick, gentleman, and she died without issue; Ellice, eighth daughter, married to Roger MacGrath, of Courtswood, in the county of Waterford, gentleman; Margaret, ninth daughter of the said first-mentioned David, married to Edmond Roche, of Ballydwyle, in the said county of Cork, gentleman.

The first-mentioned David departed this mortal life at the cittie of Dublin, the 14th day of November, 1637, and was interred in St. James's churchyard, Dublin. The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of the said Richard Nagle, eldest son living and heir of the said defunct, who hath returned this certificate unto my office.—Thomas Preston, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, 22 Feb., 1637.

Morris Hurly, of Knocklongy, in the co. of Limerick, esquire, second son, and by the death of his elder brother, Thomas Hurly, without issue, eldest son of Thomas Hurly, of same, took to his first wife Grany, daughter of Ogan O'Hogan, of Ardcroney, in the c. of Tipperary, gent., by whom he had issue six sons and five daughters. Thomas Hurly, eldest son and heir, married Lettice, daughter of Lucas Shea, of Kilkenny. John Hurly, second son, first married Ellinor, daughter of Oliver Stephenson, of Dunmoylin, in the co. . . ., gent., by whom he had a daughter; secondly, Ellinor, daughter of David Nagle, of Moneanimney, in the co. of Cork, gent., by whom he had no issue; thirdly, Amy, daughter of Thirlagh MacGrath, of Ayliwullane, co. Tipperary, gent., and had sons and daughters. Edward, the third son, died unmarried; James, fourth son, as yet unmarried; fifth, Edmond; sixth, Morris, died unmarried; Katherine, eldest daughter, first married to David Barry, of Rathynisky, in the co. of Cork, gent.; secondly, to Mortagh O'Brien, of Annagh, co. Tipperary, gent.; Mary, the second daughter, died married to John Lacy, of Dromnylea, in the co. of Limerick, gent.; Ellenor, third daughter, married to John Barry, of Ballyclohy, alias MacRobinson, in the co. of Cork, esq.; Ellin, fourth daughter, married to Richard Bourk, alias MacWalter, of

Burreis, in the co. of Tipperary, gent.; Onora, fifth daughter, married to Morris FitzGibbon, of Ballynyhensy, in the co. of Limerick.

The said first-mentioned Morris married, secondly, Grace, daughter of Sir George Thornton, of Downemane, in the co. of Limerick, knt., by whom he had no issue. He departed this mortal life the 3rd June, 1637, and was buried at the cathedral of Emly. Entered 11 Nov., 1637.

That some kindred or affinity existed between the Barrys of Rahanisky and the Cogans of Bearnhealy may be surmised from Richard Cogan's trusteeship in the settlement of the Rahanisky estates in 1594, and Pierce Cogan's trusteeship of them in 1627, and his executorship of the will of 1627. Perhaps Richard fitzDavid Barry, of Rahanisky, was a brother of Ellicia Barrye, alias Gogane, widow of William Gogane, of Bearnhealye, father of Pierce Gogaine, or Cogan, of Ballinecourtie, alias Courtstown.

A.D. 1630. On the 20th of January, the fifth year of Charles I., by inquisition it was found that on the 30th of April, 1609, William Gogaine, of Bearnhealie, and his son and heir, Thomas, by deed conveyed the castle, town, and lands of Ballinecourtie, one ploughland; Ballyadine, one ploughland; and Cnockyncarry, forty-three acres, to Pierce Gogaine, second son of the said William, reserving £20 yearly to the said William.

A.D. 1632. On the 4th of April, 1632, by inquisition at Youghal, it was found that William Gogane, late of Bearnhealye, in the co. of Cork, gent., deceased, in his lifetime possessed the fee in reversion after the death of Ellicia Barrye, alias Gogane, late wife of William Gogane, grandfather of the said William, of the ploughland of Ballintagirt, and of the half-ploughland of Rathvine, and the fee in reversion, after the death of Ellen Carty, lately wife of Thomas Gogane, father of the said William, and the fee of Bearnhealy, 1 pl.; Rathnynaltin and Ballyhynnykin, 1 pl.; Ballyadam, 1 pl. and mill; Ballynebearnye, 1 pl.; Towrine, $\frac{1}{2}$ pl.; Ballyvoltage, $\frac{1}{2}$ pl. in reversion after Ellice Barrye, alias Gogane; Farrenwater, $\frac{1}{2}$ pl.; Rapiell, 1 pl.; Knocknyskeagh, 1 pl.; Ballingromulaghe, $\frac{1}{2}$ pl.; Ballyhindbarrye, six acres, and a multitude of small head rents. The said William died on the 9th of February last past. William, his son and heir, was 15 years and 5 months old at the time of his father's death. Ellen Cartye, alias Gogane, lately wife of said William, is alive and dowable. Eight children—William, Thomas, Edmond, John, Eilein, Joana, Ellen, and Catherine.

Funeral Entry—William Cogan, of Bearnhealy, in the co. of Cork, gent.; died 9 January, 1633; eldest son and heir of Thomas C., esq.

Funeral Entry. William Cogan, of Bearnhealy, in the co. of Cork, gent., deceased, was eldest son and heir of Thomas Cogan, of same, eldest

son and heir of William Cogan, of same, eldest son and heir of Thomas Cogan, of same, eldest son and heir of William Cogan, of same. The first-mentioned William Cogan married Ellin, daughter of Teig MacDermot Carthy, second brother to Cormac MacDermot Carty, Lord of Muskry, and had issue five sons and four daughters—(1) William, married Ellen, daughter of Edmund Fitzgerald, of Ballymartra, in the co. of Cork, gent. ; (2) Thomas, died unmarried ; (3) Edmond, unmarried ; (4 and 5) John and James, died young, unmarried ; (1) Ellen, married Walter White, of Cork, gent. ; (2) Johanna ; (3) Ellen ; (4) Katherine, died. The first-mentioned William Cogan died the 9th January, 1633.

Katherine, widow of Richard fitzDavid Oge, of Rahanisky and Robertstown, married, secondly, Owen MacTeige Carty, of Drisane.

Funeral Entry. Owen Mac Teige Carty, of Drisane, in the co. of Cork, gent., deceased, eldest son and heir of Teige Carty, of same, eldest son and heir of Owen Carty, of same. The said first-mentioned Owen married Grany, da. of Sir Cormock MacTeige McCarthy, knt., some time Lord of Muskry, in the co. of Cork, by whom he had issue eight sons and five daughters—(1) Donogh, married Katherine, da. of John Barry, alias MacRobusten, of Ballyclochy, in the co. of Cork ; (2) Teige, married, first, Katherine, da. of David Lacy, of Athlyekagh, co. Limerick ; second, Ellen, da. of Donogh O'Leary, alias O'Leary ; (3) Daniel, married Onora, da. of Morrogh McSwyny, alias Morrogh na Mart ; (4) Cormac, married Margaret, da. of said D. Lacy ; (5) Dermot, unmarried ; (6) Fynen, died unmarried ; (7 and 8) Callaghan and Phelim, as yet unmarried. The said Owen took as second wife Katherine. da. of Thomas Fitzgerald, of in the co. Waterford, relict of Richard fitzDavid Barry, of Robertstown, in the co. of Cork, gent., by whom the said Owen had issue one son, Owen Oge, as yet unmarried. The said first-mentioned Owen died at Drishane, the 10th of November, 1637. Entered 15 Dec., 1637.

Richard fitzDavid Barry, of Rathanusky and Robertstown Castles, was succeeded by his eldest son, David fitzRichard Barry, who was born in 1583, and who married Katherine, daughter of Morris Hurley, of Knocklongy, gent., and had issue David Oge, Richard, Laurence, Philip, Joane, Katherine, Mary, Ellyne, Ann, and Grace. David fitzRichard Barry died on the 4 of December, 1627. His will, an inquisition taken after his death, and a pardon for alienations by him, are in the Record Office, Dublin.

The inquisition was taken at the Tolseel, in Cork, on the 23 of September, 1628, and regards the lands of David fitzRichard Barry, in the county of the city, viz. : the castle and lands of Rathenuskie, 1 pl. ; Ballenvarnane and Ballyhustance, 1 pl. ; Rathpeakane, 1 pl. ; Kilcronane,

1 pl. ; Ballynaheine, 1 pl. ; Kilkully, 1 pl. ; and Ballynvarrigge, 1 pl. The jurors say that by his deed dated the 27 November, 1627, he feoffed Peirce Gogaine, gent., and Thomas Hurley, gent., in trust out of the profits to pay £100 due of the feoffer, and to put by £300 for his eldest daughter, Joane, and £100 for every one of his younger daughters, Katherine, Mary Ellyne, Ann, and Grace, and £10 yearly towards the maintenance of every one of his younger sons, Richard, Laurence, and Philip, until they reach the age of twenty-one years, with like provision corresponding to its sex for the child then unborn ; and then to hold the said lands to the use of the feoffor's son and heir, David Barry, and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten for ever, with remainder to the feoffor's second son, Richard, and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten for ever ; with similar remainders successively to the feoffor's third son, Laurence, fourth son, Philp, and younger brothers, Garrett fitzRichard, John fitzRichard, James fitzRichard, Richard Oge fitzRichard, William fitzRichard, Thomas fitzRichard, and Robert fitzRichard. "And for remainder over to the lawful and rightful heirs of me, the said David Barry, the feoffor. The jurors further say that by his deed bearing date the 3rd of December, 1627, the said David fitzRichard Barry feoffed John fitzThomas Gerald and John Lacie of and in the lands of Rathinuskey, Ballynvarnanne, Ballyhustane, Rathpeakane, Kilcronane, to the use, behoof and commodity of David Oge Barry, son and heir apparent of the said feoffor, and of Honora Barry, alias Gerald, the lawful wife of the said David Oge Barry, during both their natural lives, and the life of the survivor of them, and after their decease to their joint issue male, with remainder to their joint female issue. The jurors further say that said David fitzRichard Barry died the 4th day of December, 1627, and that David Oge Barry was his son and next heir, and married.

13th February, 1628. Pardon of an alienation of lands in the county of the city of Cork by David fitzRichard Barry, of Robertstown, in the county of Cork, to Pierce Cogan and Thomas Hurley.—"Calendar of Patents."

This is the last Will and Testament of David fitzRichard Barry :—

In the name of God, Amen, the 3rd day of December, 1627, I, David fitzRichard Barry, sick of body, but of good and perfect will and memorie, God be praised, do make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following. First, I commend my soule unto Almighty God, my Maker and my Redeemer, and my body to be buried in Cor Abbey.

Item. I will that all such debts and duties as I owe of right or of

conscience to any person or persons be well and truly contented and paid by mine executors hereafter named.

Item. I leave and bequeath to my married and lawful wife, Catherine Barry, alias Hurley, all my cattle and corn as well in ground, reek or otherwise, together with all my household stuff and all the moveable goods, brass, pewter, and plate, without any division, only what plate my father left me, and which I do now leave and bequeath to my son and heir, David Barry.

Item. Whereas, I have set and let unto my brethren, Richard and William Barry, the ploughlands of Ballynvistelligg, otherwise called Mitchelstowne, and Ratheinitigg, for three years, my will is and so I bequeath that my niece, Margaret Ny Danyell I Kiffe, shall have and receive at the hands of my said wife, Katherin (she receiving the same from the said Richard and William Barry), the sum of ten pounds sterl. for two years, payable unto the said Margaret Ni Donyell as aforesaid at the feast of Easter and Michaelmas by equal portions, the first payment to begin at Easter next.

Item. I leave and bequeath to my brother, Thomas fitzRichard Barry, the sum of five pounds sterling, payable out of the said land as aforesaid, the third year of the said term.

Item. I leave, and so my will is, that amongst other my debts, the debt that I owe unto one Mr. S—— be honestly paid.

Item. I do make and ordain Pires Cogane, of Courtstowne, gent., and Thomas Hurley, of Kileduff, gent., executors of this my last will and testament, and also my father-in-law, Mr. Morris Hurley, of Knocklongy, tutor and warden over my wife and children, and if there be any variance, discord, or controversie between my said wife and children, my will is that the said Morris Hurley and my said executors shall decide and end the same as to their discretion shall be thought meet and convenient.

My will also is that my said son and heir, David Barry, and feoffees, upon my blessing, shall discharge and pay all my debts out of the issues and profits of my land as the same is expressed in the estate thereof by me made to the said feoffees therein named. And that also my said son and heir, David, shall well respect, perform and accomplish the intent and meaning of the said estate or feoffment.

My will also is, and so do I enjoin my said feoffees and every of them to prefer a good and sufficient jointure upon Onur Barry, alias Gerald, the lawfully married wife of my said son and heir, David Barry, during her natural life, the remainder to be as it was agreed upon.

In witness thereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal, the day and year within written.

DAVID BARRY.

Signed and sealed by the said David Barry as his last will and testament in the presence of us whose names ensue,

James Barry, Thomas James Barry, William Barclay,
Edmond Fitzgerald, John Hurley, John Lacie.

Proved 7 Dec., A.D. 1627, before the venerable man, Sir Robert Travers, knt, vicar, etc.

The lands of David fitzRichard Barry were confirmed to him by King Charles the First, as the manor of Robertstowne, with manorial rights.—Letter of Ch. M. Barry to the present writer, the 27 February, 1872.

David FitzRichard Barry was succeeded by his eldest son, David Oge Barry, of Robertstown and Rathanisky, gentleman, who in 1627, married Honora, daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, of Castlemartyr, son and successor of John Fitzgerald, of Castlemartyr, Seneschal of Imokilly, and had issue three sons and two daughters—Richard, David, Edmond, Ellin, and Hellan, and died in 1643. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Barry of Robertstown. Of him the late Charles M. Barry, Esq., wrote to the present writer thus:—"In 1654, when he had attained years of understanding, he was offered by Cromwell qualifications in Connaught and Clare," which, to quote a letter of King Charles II., after the Restoration, "he absolutely refused, and choosing rather to follow our fortunes abroad, served as lieutenant in the regiment of our dear brother, the Duke of York in Flanders, with much reputation to himself and country, and constant loyalty and faithfulness to us."

The estates which David Oge Barry possessed in 1641, and which were confiscated by Cromwell, were restored by King Charles II. to Lieutenant Richard Barry, who did not long enjoy them. The following is his will, which was proved in 1662:—"In the name of God, Amen, I, Richard Barry, of Robertstowne, in the county of Cork, gentleman, though sick in body, yet of perfect sense and memory, do make my last will and testament in manner following.

First, I bequeath my soul to God, who made and redeemed it, and my body to the earth from which it came, to be buried in the tomb of my ancestors at Coraby.

Second, I bequeath unto my brother, Edmond Barry, all and singular my castles, houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, except such thereof as have been formerly assured unto my grandmother, and unto my mother, Honora Barry, as dower or joynture, which they are to enjoy during their natural lives according the contracts made formerly with them in that behalf, and after their decease their said several joyntures to revert to my said brother, Edmond Barry, and unto the heirs males of his body

lawfully begotten for ever, and my said brother, Edmond Barry, to enter into and enjoy my said estate, except before excepted, after my decease, and I do enjoin my said brother to pay unto my eldest sister, Ellin Barry, three hundred pounds sterling, and to my sister, Hellan Barry, three hundred pounds sterling, which was that was left them by my father in his last will and testament, and I do further enjoin my said brother, Edmond Barry, not to enter nor receive the rents, issues and profits of my said estate till such time as he gives sufficient surety to my mother and to my uncle, Richard Fitzgerald, of Ballymartyr, for the due payment of the said sums towards the satisfying and payment of my said sisters ; till that be performed the whole estate to remain with my mother and uncle to the uses aforesaid, and do further desire my mother and my said uncle, Richard Fitzgerald, of Ballymartyr, to pay or cause to be paid three score and three pounds that are due upon me to Captain Cornelius and other persons in England, and my estate is to continue in my said mother and uncle in hands till that payment be made or sufficient assurance from my brother, Edmond Barry, for the payment of it.

Item. In regard that my mother, Hanora Barry, hath never a house fit for her to live upon her jointure at Rathinsky, nor other conveniences upon her said jointure, I do leave and bequeath unto my said mother the house of my two houses of Ballymore, in the Great Island, or Ballydelouhery, with the ploughland whereupon the same standeth, during her natural life, she yielding and paying thereout yearly unto my said brother, Edmond Barry, the sum of ten pounds sterling yearly and every year during her life, and after her decease the same to revert unto my said brother, Edmond Barry, his heirs males for ever.

Fourth, I do appoint my trusty and well beloved mother, Honora Barry, and my uncle, Richard Fitzgerald, of Ballymartyr, to be overseers of my last will and testament, and do desire them to see performed according the true intent and meaning hereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the 25th of September, 1661. Richard Barry, being present Rich. Barry, Edmond Barrye, John O'Hagh.

Administration was granted to Honora, mother of the deceased Richard Barry, and to his uncle, Richard Fitzgerald, 1662.

Lieutenant Richard Barry's will ignores his brother, David, who may have been imbecile, and leaves the family estates to their youngest brother, Edmond ; but as these were entailed estates, their formal restoration, in 1664, by King Charles II. was to David, after their confiscation by Cromwell in 1654 and the death of Lieutenant Richard Barry in 1661.

	A.D. 1641.	A.D. 1664.	A.D. 1703.
Ballyduluoghry, 1 pl. l.	David Oge Barry of Ballyduluoghry.	David Barry.	Abraham Morris.
Michaelstowne, 1 pl. l.	"	"	Stephen Sweet.
Rathinetigg, 1 pl. l. ...	"	"	John Moore.
Ballymore	David Oge Barry of Ballymore.	David Barry.	William Smith.
Ballygobbnnett	David Barry of Robertstown.	David Barry, by the name of Robertstown.	Sir Richard Pyne.
Ballynehine	Murtogh O Brine.	Hugh Cogherane and Trustees.	
Kilcully	"	"	
Cahorra	"	"	
Kilcronane	"	"	
Ballinvarrig	"	"	
Rahinisky	David Barry.	"	
Killindonnell	"	"	
Monearde	"	Lieut. Hugh Cogherane and Trustees.	Alderman John Newenham.
		Major Robert Ward and Trustees.	
Rathpeakane	"	"	
Ballingohigg, ½ pl. l. ...	Richard Barry.	David Barry.	George Rogers.
Kilerussane, 1 pl. l. ...	"	"	"
Ffaunagh	Maurice Dulea of Ffaunagh, jr., Papist.	} Duke of York.	Sir Richard Pyne.
Ballydulea	William Dulea.		
Ballyedmond, 1 pl. l. ...	John Connell, jr., Papist.	} John Barry. } John Connell.	

In the column of owners in A.D. 1641 the names of David Oge Barry, of Ballyduluoghry; David Oge Barry, of Ballymore; David Barry, of Robertstown; and David, of Rahanisky, all designate one same person. Richard Barry, of Ballingohigg and Kilerussane, was either next brother or fifth uncle of David Oge Barry, and must have died without male issue, as the forfeiting proprietor in 1690 was David Oge's son, Edmond, according to the will of a Williamite purchaser, George Rogers. How Ballyedmond passed from Garrett fitzRichard Barry, uncle of David Oge, to John Connell, or how Ballynehine, etc., passed from David Oge to Murtogh O'Brine, does not appear.

The Duleas held under David Oge.

In the above column of owners in A.D. 1664, all the Davids are for one same person, the second son of David Oge. How John Barry became jointly with John Connell owner of Ballyedmond in 1664, or what he was to Garrett fitzRichard, does not appear.

The following names appear in the "Alphabetical Book of Indictments of Treason," beginning Michaelmas term, 3rd William and Mary, A.D. 1690, Record Office Dublin:

Barry, Edmundus, nuper de Ballydeloggerie, gen.

F. dywy, nuper de eadem, gen.

and again,

Barry, Eddus, de Ballydelogher, gen.

Garrett de Robertstown, gen.

Garrett de Ballinaclashy, gen.

Garrett de Lisanisky, gen., etc.

On the 6th February, 1877, in a letter to the present writer, the late Charles M. Barry, assistant secretary to the Lord Chancellor, put Rahaniskey for Lisanisky, and explained F. dywy as F. Dyery, that is, FitzDyery. Mr. McHenry, of the Record Office, reads this latter word as Edgar, but it may be Edus, and be, like Eddus, a contraction and repetition of Edmundus.

"Garrett Barry, of Robertstown, may be for Garrett Barry, of Ballyvolane, adjoining Robertstown, now Ballyroberts, who, towards the end of 1690, filed a bill against the Earl of Barrymore and Lieutenant Connor O'Brien for cutting the woods of Ballyvolane, which came to the crown by his, deponent's, attainder. That Garrett Barry's estates were amalgamated with Edmond Barry's adjoining estate of Robertstown after their confiscation in 1690.

IX. 33, Cork 30. Sir Richard Pyne, knt., Chief Justice of the Chief Place, 29 Oct., 1702, consideration, £696 13s. 2¼d. The town and lands of Ballyvolhane, alias Ballyvoholane, Kilverstill, alias Killedells, 306a. 3r. 8p. Rent, £2 18s. 11¼d. Ballydaheen, alias Ballydaw, 83a. 2r.; Ballyroberts, alias Robertstown, alias Ballygobnett, 213a. Rent, 4/9½d. Total, 603a. 1r. 8p. Same barony and county—the estate of Sir Richard Nagle and Edmond Barry, Esquire, attainted, and which being granted to Henry Viscount Sidney was by two several deeds of lease and release, dated 2 and 3 of November, 1698, for £317 18s. 6d., conveyed to the said Sir Richard Pyne, subject to a chiefry of £10 13s. 4d. to the Earl of Barrymore. Inrolled 27 April, 1703.

Sir Richard Nagle appears there, no doubt, as a mortgagee. The obsolete name there given as Kilverstill was compounded of Kill and Meskill, and meant "Meskill's Church."

A letter of the 6 February, 1872, from Mr. Charles M. Barry to the present writer gives further particulars concerning Edmond Barry, of Ballydeloghery, esquire: "When Edmond went to London to pay the debt to Captain Cornelius, he met Susanna, daughter of the widow, Anne Cornelius, whom he married, in 1664, getting £750 fortune, and charged a jointure of £150 per annum for her on his estate in Ireland. Arthur Kettleby, of London; Sir Edward FitzHarris, bart.; and Sir Peter Tyrrell, bart., being trustees. She preferred a petition, in 1700, signed in London in the presence of John Galway, of Cork, "to be secured in her jointure in the event of her surviving her husband, then living; that he never bore arms or was concerned in any rebellion, but being servant to the late King James the Second's royal consort was necessitated to accompany her abroad." In the will of George Rogers, of Ashgrove, he recites that

whereas he had purchased certain lands from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, the property of Edmond Barry, Esqre., upon which a portion of a jointure is charged for said Barry's wife, and directs his son to pay same, should she survive her said husband. Will dated 1710. Miss Strickland, in her "Life of Mary of Modena, Queen Consort of James the Second," mentions the devotion of her attendants, who having asked permission from King William to join her abroad, His Majesty graciously granted same, and their estates were forfeited for their fidelity to their mistress." Writing in 1855 to Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, first cousin to the present writer's father, Charles M. Barry said: "There is much on record about Barry of Robertstown and Rahaniskey. The last representative I have trace of was Edmond fitzDavid, living about 1700. I find him described in an old pedigree of the Blennerhassets as Edmond Barry, Esquire, Foster Father of the late Queen Anne."

Writing on the 2nd February, 1872, to the present writer, Mr. Charles M. Barry said: "Pray accept my sincere thanks for your kind remembrance of me and most interesting communication. I have heard before, many years, that the Lamlara family claimed descent from the Rahanisky branch. I can trace this family with ample proofs to Edmond Barry who forfeited in 1690, and was living in 1710. At that period my proofs are rather defective, but you perhaps could assist me."

That was in answer to a letter from me, connecting my ancestors, the Barrys of Dundullerick, with the Lords of Ibawne, by taking the Richard FitzDavid Barry who was of Rahanisky in 1586, according to Smith's "History of Cork," to have been the Richard fitzDavid Barry who was second son of David Down Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne, in Florence MacCarthy's Barryroe pedigree in the Carew collection, Lambeth Library, of which pedigree I had received a tracing on 26th October, 1871, from my friend, Gen. M. Atkinson, of South Kensington Museum. That identification was in the right direction, but incorrect; because Richard FitzDavid Oge Barry, of Rahanisky 1577-1614, was not ancestor of the Barrys of Dundullerick, but elder brother of their ancestor, Redmond buoy Barry, and was not son but grandson of David Down Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne.

Mr. Charles M. Barry wrote to me as follows: "5th February, 1872. My father, Garrett Barry, son of John Barry, of Ashgrove, in the Great Island, the representative of the Robertstown and Rahanisky family in the direct line, went to school with his brothers, circ. 1770, at Carrigtwohill, and they were domiciled with their great-aunt there. She was called Mastrass na Mona, and was MacCarty by birth and marriage. Our family were called 'Sleught Rishtard.' . . . They interred at Temple Robin, in the Great Island."

"6th February, 1872. My grandfather, John Barry, was born 1700."

"8th February, 1872. My grandfather's mother was a McCarthy, and he had a younger brother, James Barry, father of the Rev. Michael Barry, many years parish priest of Midleton, and previously parish priest of Carrigtwohill. My father, Garrett Barry, married, first, Anne Coppinger, sister of Stephen Coppinger, of Midleton, by whom he had no family; and secondly, Emily Joly, my mother. I never heard any allusion to relationship to the Barrys of Dundullerick or Carrigtwohill, but the Barry of Leamlara, contemporary of my grandfather, John Barry, said to him: 'You know we are cousins.' This surprised my grandfather until the matter was explained, but how I cannot say."

"10th February, 1872. I intended to have sent you a full account of the Barrys of Rahaniskey from Richard fitzDavid to Edmond living in 1710, but will defer doing so until you shall have leisure to resume the subject. In the meantime, should you hear anything relating to the Barrys of the Great Island, circ. 1700 to 1770, kindly bear me in mind. I found a mortgage registered by Francis Hely, Esq., of the Little Island, against Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, and Edmond, his son, now of Ballinekilly, Michaelmas term, 1745. I take this Ballinekilly to be in the Great Island, adjoining Ashgrove, or Ballymacshaneroe, where my grandfather, John Barry, then lived. And if I am right in the locality, your progenitors and mine must have been acquainted, and probably acknowledged kindred through the MacCarthys. . . . I shall conclude with an old tradition in my family, viz., that the eldest son should not go to sea, or he would certainly be drowned. This was twice fulfilled to my own knowledge. My father's eldest brother, James Barry, went to France, and having taken a medical degree in Paris was drowned on the return voyage. My eldest brother, also a member of the medical profession, was married and settled in England, but falling into delicate health he was advised to try a voyage to Australia. To this we were averse from a superstitious notion. However, he went and derived much benefit, and coming to see us, said, 'You see, the prophecy has failed in my case.' He made a second voyage and a third voyage out, but on the return voyage the vessel, a very fine one, was never heard of from her departure from Port Philip. The prophecy plainly refers to James Barry, Lord Ibawne, eldest brother of David en down Barryroe, father of Richard and David, of Rahaniskey, and has been a tradition in our family for centuries," etc.

"15th February, 1872. I propose writing some reminiscences of Ballinacurra. The old proprietors were Barrys. . . . The head of the family was called Richard ny maunuffe," etc.

"27 February, 1872. I remember an old woman named Rose Hodnett

who used to say that she could trace our family for seven generations. I wonder if the postmaster ever heard the epithet of Slioght Rishtard as applied to the Island Barrys."

"12 November, 1875. Referring to my father's grand-aunt, a MacCarthy by birth and marriage, and Maustrass na Mona, who lived at Carrigtwohill, I think the following extract from the will of Thady MacCarthy, of Lyredane, in the county of Cork, gent., 11th November, 1763, clearly identifies her: 'Sister, Catherine, wife of Owen MacCarthy na Mona.'"

"17 February, 1877. Bridget Fitzgerald's statement that Barry of Lemlara and Barry of Rathaniskey were of the same stock is deserving of credit, inasmuch as she was very correct in other matters, and the fact being traditional, and the relationship acknowledged at different times. One tradition, that Barry of Leamlara claimed cousinship to John Barry, of Ashgrove, who represented the senior branch of Rathaniskey, and who died 1776, aged 76 years. On explanation, the claim was admitted; but it would appear that such explanation being required would shew that the connexion was remote."

In November, 1855, Charles M. Barry had written to Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, partly as above, but with no claim to the representation of the Rahaniskey branch. I have frequently heard my father say that he went to school at Carrigtwohill about the year 1770, his father living in the Island; he was placed with a relative, his grand-aunt, who lived, as well as I can ascertain, at Rockville. She was Maustrass na Mona, a MacCarthy by birth and marriage. My father's cousin, Dominick Sarsfield, was his schoolfellow. My father also spoke of a relationship to the Lemlara family.

The foregoing is all that Mr. Charles M. Barry uttered to me in explanation and support of his claim to the direct representation of the Barry family of Rahanisky, and is not convincing. All else I could gather takes from the credibility of his claim.

The late Mr. John Hyde, of Middleton, in or about 1869, wrote out his pedigree for me, thus: "James Barry, of Ballynahina, married Ellen, sister of Patrick Sarsfield, of Johnstown, and was father of Christina Barry, who married Ignatius Sarsfield, of Gurtnamuca, near Carrigtwohill, and had six sons and one daughter, viz.:—Patrick, a farmer at Gurtnamuca; James, a shipowner at Cork; Barry, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy and clerk to the Trinity House of Leith; Dominick, a wine merchant at Madeira; Thomas, a quarter-master in the Royal Navy; Ignatius, a physician; Lucy, wife of Philip Hyde, of Ballyanon," and mother of John Hyde. In or about 1779, a son of John Hyde told me that his grandmother, Lucy Sarsfield, was a niece of the Rev. Michael Barry, parish

priest of Carrigtwohill and afterwards of Middleton ; and that her grandfather, James Barry, resided not at the Ballinahina near Rathcormac but at the Ballinahina near Rahanisky ; and that at some previous time members of may family had some claim to it. He also said that Charles M. Barry was a cousin of his, but that I was not.

Like Charles M. Barry, Mr. Hyde disclaimed kinship with the Barrys of Dundullerick. On the other hand, my aunts, Mary Anne Dwyer, widow, and Dora Barry, spinster, disclaimed kinship with Charles M. Barry, and with John Hyde. These ladies knew Charles M. Barry as a former clerk to their mother's uterine brother, Robert Barry, of Ballinacurra, shipowner ; they remembered Charles M. Barry's father, whose first wife was their first and second cousin, Anne Coppinger ; they remembered the Rev. Michael Barry, their former parish priest. Mrs. Mary Anne Dwyer knew intimately Mrs. Dr. John Nagle, daughter of Patrick Sarsfield, of Johnstown, and knew about John Hyde and the Sarsfields of Gortnamuca, now Greenville ; but neither she nor her sister, Dora Barry, ever heard that they themselves were akin to Charles M. Barry's father, Garrett Barry, or to his cousin, Rev. Michael Barry, or to the Hydcs, or to the Sarsfields of Gurtnamuca, or to the Sarsfields of Johnstown, as distinct from the Sarsfields of Sarsfieldstown. Mrs. Dwyer went on to say, that her sister Johanna's people-in-law knew of no connexion between them and the father of Charles M. Barry, except that Charles M. Barry's father, Garrett Barry, of Ballinacurra, and the said Johanna's father-in-law, Maurice Fitzgerald, of Killeagh, M.D., married sisters, Anne Coppinger and Charlotte Coppinger. Now, Maurice Fitzgerald, of Killeagh, M.D., was second son of Richard Fitzgerald, of Castle Richard, alias Inshinycranagh (will 1795), elder son of Richard Fitzgerald, of Inshinycranagh, (d. 1754), son and heir of Lieutenant Maurice Fitzgerald, of Inshinycranagh (d. 1699), brother of Colonel Richard Fitzgerald, of Ballymartyr, and of Honora, wife of David Oge Barry, of Rahanisky and Robertstown, and mother of Edmond Barry, the forfeitor of Rahanisky, etc. In that way, Maurice Fitzgerald, of Killeagh, M.D., would have been third cousin of the direct representatives of Edmond Barry, of Rahanisky, if there were such ; but to all appearances there never was such. At all events, Garrett Barry, of Ballinacurra, or his father, John Barry, of Ashgrove, was not such.

But though Mr. Charles M. Barry certainly is not descended from the forfeitor of Rahanisky, or the forfeitor's father, may he not be descended from one of the three younger sons of David fitzRichard Barry, of Rahanisky, d. 1627 ; or from one of the nine younger sons of Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry, of Rahanisky, d. 1614, and so be senior to the Barrys of Dundullerick ; or may he not be representative of one of the younger two

sons of David fitzDavid Barry, of Rahanisky, d. circ. 1580, and so be junior to the Barrys of Dundullerick? Mr. Charles M. Barry gave no valid reason that he was in any way such, but the contrary.

In 1776, Charles M. Barry's grandfather, John Barry, of Ashgrove, in the Great Island, was buried in the Great Island, at the graveyard of Templerobin, in the townland of Ballymore, one of many townlands that from 1577 to 1691 had belonged to the Barries of Rahanisky. But that is consistent with his being of a family long resident in the eastern half of the Great Island, whose parochial burial ground is Templerobin graveyard. The senior branch of the Barries of Rahanisky did not bury there, but at Cor Abbey, now Midleton churchyard.

A younger brother of John Barry, of Ashgrove, tenanted Ballinahina circ. 1745, but that townland had ceased to belong to the Barries of Rahanisky between the years 1638 and 1641.

John Barry of Ashgrove's family was called Sliocht Ristead, but so might dozens of Barry families with Richards among their ancestors.

It was fatal in Charles M. Barry's family for eldest sons to go to sea; but Lieutenant Richard Barry, eldest son of David Oge Barry, of Rahanisky, safely sailed to Flanders and back, and no genuine eldest son in the Rahanisky family is known to have been drowned, for the James, Lord of Ishawne, lost at sea was junior to his brother Richard of the Rath. That superstitious tradition in Mr. Charles M. Barry's family goes far to shew that they were not the Barry's of Rahanisky, but were some family long resident in the Great Island, and long prone there to navigation.

Finally, Mr. Charles M. Barry was wrong in thinking that the "Lemlara family claimed descent from the Rahanisky branch." The Lemlara family justly claims to have been seated at Lemlara ever since the fourteenth century. It is the Dundullerick branch that claims descent from the Rahanisky branch of the Barryroes through Redmond Buoy Barry, second son of the David FitzDavid Barry, who acquired Rahanisky in 1577, and who is said to have been married to a Miss Barry, of Lemlara.

BARRY OF DUNDULLERICK.

This family is descended from Redmond Buoy Barry, second son of David Oge Barry, of Rahanisky, alias David fitzDavid Barrie Roe, third son, and eventually representative, of David Downe Barrie Roe, Lord of Ishawne. In 1556, at the settlement of the Barrymore and Barryroe manors and lands, David fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the heirs male of his body had a remainder to the Barrymore manors and lands after James fitzJohn Barrymore, Lord Barry; James fitzRichard Barry Roe, Lord of Ishawne, and Richard fitzDavid Barrie Roe and the heirs males of their

bodies, and before the heirs general of James fitzJohn Lord Barry; and a remainder to the Ibawne manors and lands after James fitzRichard Lord of Ibawne, and Richard fitzDavid Barrie Roe, and their heirs males; and before James fitzJohn Lord Barry and his heirs males, and the heirs general of James fitzRichard, Lord of Ibawne. After the death of James fitzJohn, Barrymore Lord Barry without male issue, and the death of Richard fitzDavid Barrie Roe without any issue, David fitzDavid Barrie Roe was next in succession to the Barrymore and Barryroe estates after the actual occupant, the said James fitzRichard, then Viscount Buttevant, and his issue male, which became extinct in the regular line at the death of Henry Earl of Barrymore, and now consists solely of the Smith Barries.

In 1576-1577, David fitzDavid Barrie Roe, then designated David Oge Barrie, acquired the castle of Rahanisky and eight or ten thousand acres of good land, which were erected into the manor of Robertstown for his great-grandson, David Oge Barry, on the 18th of February, 1638. To all appearance that estate was bestowed by James fitzRichard, Viscount Buttevant, on his first cousin in reward for the latter's non-prosecution of his right to the barony of Ibawne, as representative of both his elder brother, Redmond, and his father, David Downe, the two last legitimate Lords of Ibawne. David Oge, of Rathenuskye, was attainted and slain at the time of the rebellion of James FitzMorris, slain 18th August, 1579; so says the "Survey of Honours and Forfeited Lands by Gerald Earl of Desmond and others," 26 Elizabeth (1584).

David fitzDavid, alias David Oge Barrie, of Rahanisky, had four sons—Richard Barry, who inherited his father's estate, and was great-grandfather of Edmond Barry, who lost it by confiscation in the reign of William of Orange, and died apparently without issue; (2) Redmond Buoy, ancestor of the Barries of Dundullerick, who, to all appearance, on the death of the said Edmond Barry, in or shortly after the year 1710, became senior representative in the male line of the Barries of Rahanisky, the Barrie Roes, Lords of Ibawne, and the Barrymores, Lords Barry of Olethan; (3) David, who may have been Barry of Dundullerick, father of Philip fitzDavid Barry, of Muckcross, who, by his will dated 1639, nominated and appointed his "loving cozen, Mr. David Oge Barry, of Robertstown," an executor and overseer of his wife, Cate Ni Richard, and of his children. Captain John Oge Barry, of Dundeady Castle (second son of John Barry, of Liscarroll, fifth son of James fitzRichard, Viscount Buttevant), plundered the inhabitants of Ibawne and Barryroe, and sent the plunder to the house of his aunt, Kate Barry, widow, at Muckcross. So state depositions preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, relating to the Irish rebellion of 1641. Possibly, too, Philip FitzDavid's wife, Cate Ni Richard, that is, Cate, daughter of Richard, was a daughter of Richard

fitzDavid of Rahanisky and Robertstown, and her husband not otherwise a connexion of the Rahanisky Barries. (4) Thomas, who may have been the Thomas FitzDavid Oge Barry of Rathvillek who had a pardon in fiant of Elizabeth, No. 5618.

An inquisition was taken at Mallow on the 24th of April, 1605, regarding John Oge Fitzgibbon, alias White Knight, deceased. Therein the jurors find that Thomas fitzDavid Oge Barry did produce before them one deede of feoffment bearinge date the Monday after the feast of St. Marten, the bishop and confessor, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI., late King of England, made by and from John fitzRichard fitzPatrick fitzMathew Condon, some tyme Lord of Leitrim and Monuvaune, unto Thomas fitzRedmond fitzWilliam Condon, of Marshallstown, in the county of Cork, conteyning two ploughlands and one wood, commonly called Carraghgorran, buttinge, meared, and bounded as in the said deed is specified, the said wood being parcel of the Kiltymabins aforesaid, by which deede the said Thomas fitzDavid Oge Barry as well for and in behalf of Ellen Condon, his wife, as for the rest of her sisters aldeadyed as coheirs, etc.

When the four sons of David Downe Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne, had been defeated, and the first and fourth slain by their first cousin, James fitzRichard Barry Roe, afterwards Viscount Buttevant, the second Richard, and the third, David, fled to the Earl of Desmond. Afterwards, Richard was murdered, and thereupon David, whose wife was a sister of John Laidir Barry, of Lemlara, absconded, leaving his four sons to be reared at Lemlara. In youth the elder two, Richard and Redmond Buoy, that is Redmond the sallow or the yellow-haired, took military service with Sir Cormac MacTeige MacCarthie, Lord of Muskrie, in company with whom and many of his kinsmen and followers they had a royal pardon on the 8th of May, 1573, as Richard fitzDavid Barry, of Ballygarvan, and Redmond bwy MacDavid Barry, of Curraghylombardy, yeomen. On the 30th of September, 1574, in company only with gentlemen from the baronies of Imokilly and Kerrycurrihy, their father and themselves had royal pardons as "David Oge Barry of Bakyn Rea, Richard fitzDavye of Ballygarvan, and Redmond bye fitzDavye of same, all in same county, gentlemen." On the 21 November, 1776, in a pardon to Sir Cormac MacTeige, of Blarney, county Cork, knt., and his followers, the elder brother appears as Richard MacDaa Oge Barrie, of Ballygarvan, horseman; but on the 6th of September, 1577, though grouped with MacCarthies, the younger brother appears as Remund McDavid Barry, of Rathinysky, gentleman, he being no longer dependent on Sir Cormac MacTeige. On the 12th of the same month, their father had a royal pardon as David Oge Barry, of Rathynusky, gentleman, a fitting pro-

vision having at length been made for him by James fitzRichard Viscount Buttevant, no doubt, at the urgent instance of Sir Cormac MacTeige through regard for Richard, who was one of Sir Cormac's three trustiest personal partisans, the three who were, as Sir Cormac's will says, "the men chiefly to be trusted in the behalf of my said heir, Cormac Oge." That provision consisted of 15 or 16 ploughlands.

Soon after, the chiefry or head rent of Knockraha was purchased by Redmond Bwy Barry from James fitzRichard's son and successor, David fitzJames, Viscount Buttevant. The case of Richard Earl of Barrymore against William Bassill, att.-gen., in June, 1656, alleged and proved, *inter alia*, that: "David fitzJames Barry, Lord Viscount Buttevant, was in his lifetime seized of . . . and two ploughlands in Knockraha, in the barony of Barrymore, and county of Cork, in his demesne as of fee. And being so thereof seized, the said David fitzJames Barry by his deed of ffeoffment and entail, dated the sixteenth day of October, 1582, did convey the last recited premisses to Redmond Boy Barry in consideration of twenty-four marks sterling paid by the said Redmond Boy Barry to the said David fitzJames, to have and to hold to the said Redmond Boy Barry, his heirs and assigns for ever, upon condition that whensoever the said David fitzJames Barry, Lord Viscount Buttevant, his heirs and assigns, should satisfy and pay unto the said Redmond Boy Barry, his heirs and assigns, the sum of twenty-four marks sterling, that then it should be lawful for the said David fitzJames Barry, his heirs and assigns, into the last recited premisses, with the appurtenances, to re-enter and the same to have again and enjoy as of their former right. By virtue of which ffeoffment the said Redmond Boy Barry was seized of the last recited premisses with the appurtenances in his demesne of fee, subject to the condicon of redempcon as aforesaid."

On the 20th July, 1614, Redmond fitzJames fitzJohn fitzJames Barry, of P . . . , Lower Glanmire, by will disposed of the chiefry of Knockraha. He died in 1616. According to an inquisition at Youghal on the 6th of October, 1585, James fitzJohn, of Pollekerrye, was in rebellion the 13th August, 1580, and was pardoned the 6th of August, 1581.

Redmond Bwy must have transferred the chiefry of Knockraha to James fitzJohn or to Redmond fitzJames, or lost it by confiscation or otherwise, with Kilcor, in 1601. The occupants of Knockraha were a different family—John Barry of Knockraha, father of Richard Barry of Knockraha, father of John Barry of Knockraha, who died 11 April, 1637.

On the 3rd of June, 1584, Redmond Bwy and his brothers received a royal pardon for their share in the Desmond rebellion, as "Richard fitzDavy Oge Barry, of Rahanesky, gentleman; Redmond boy fitzDavy

Oge Barry, of same, gentleman; David Oge fitzDavid Barry, of same, gentleman; and Thomas fitzDavid Oge Barry, of same, gentleman."

On the 28th of March, 1594, the eldest of these four, Richard fitzDavid Oge Barry, of Robertstown, in the county of Cork, and of Rathinusk, in the county of the city of Cork, gentleman, settled his estates on himself for life, with remainder to his eldest son and the heirs males of his body, followed by similar remainders successively to his other seven sons, and to his three brothers, Redmond Bwy, David, and Thomas, with a final remainder to the feoffor's right heirs. The part in which Redmond is mentioned runs thus:—"And for the lack of such heirs males then to thuse and behoofe and profit of William fitzRichard Barry, eighth sonn to the said Richard fitzDavid, the feoffor, during the said William's life, and after his death to thuse and behoofe of the heirs males of the body of the said William lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, and for want of such issue males, then to thuse, profit and commoditie of Redmond fitzDavid Barry, brother to the said feoffor, during his natural life; and after his death, to thuse and behoofe of theirs males of the body of the said Redmond lawfully begotten or to be begotten; and for default of such heirs males, then to thuse, behoofe, and commoditie of David Barry, second brother to the said Richard, the feoffor, during the said David Barry his natural life; and after his decease to the use and profit of theirs males of the said David Barry his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten; and for want of such heirs males then to the use and behoofe of Thomas fitzDavid Barry, third brother to the said feoffor, during his natural life; and after his death to thuse and behoofe of theirs males of the body of the said Thomas lawfully begotten or to be begotten," etc.—Inquisition at Cork, 12 January, 1624, on Richard Barry.

According to tradition, the wife of Redmond Bwy Barry was Honora O'Brien, and their son's wife was a lady named Roche and akin to Viscount Roche, of Fermoy.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Redmond buoy was in possession of the two townlands of Kilcor, which he lost a first time through having harboured James fitzThomas Roe Fitzgerald, an outlawed Earl of Desmond.

On the 28 March, 1601, he had a royal pardon as Redmond buoy fitzDavid Oge, of Killenecurrie, and on the 29th of May following, his son had a pardon as James fitzEdmond Buoy Barry, of Killynicurrie. Before and after the time of Redmond buoy, Kilcor belonged to the family of the late Cornelius O'Brien, of Kilcor, J.P. A pedigree of that family by "Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald, alias Barry," alias Brighid na Senchas, opens thus: "Mortough O'Brien, of Duharrow, in the county of Clare [recte Tipperary], married the relation of David Lord Barrymore, from whom

he purchased Kilcur, which was forfeited by Redmond Barry [Buoy] for harbouring the outlawed Earl of Desmond, and sold to the said Lord. Redmond, in some time after, claimed the property, and obliged O'Brien to fly for his life to the county of Clare, and there remain till death. His great-grandson, William, returned and recovered the lands, the title deeds being preserved by the faithful fosterer sewed up in her cloths . . . Mortagh, Morris, David, William." In that account the names Morris, David, William, are right, but Mortagh ought be Teige; and Redmond buoy Barry was not a predecessor of Teige, but a contemporary of David and William, and was supplanted by William. An inquisition taken at the King's Old Castle, in the city of Cork, on the 27th of July, 1627, says that Morris MacTeige O'Brien died seized of Killnacurra on the 2nd of November, 1553; that his son and next heir, David fitzMorris, then of full age, and married, entered into the premisses immediately on the death of the said Morris, and being thence seized of a fee, died on the 3rd of May, 1602; and that William is his son and heir, and was eighteen years old and unmarried at the time of his father's death." Among other discrepancies, that inquisition ignores Redmond buoy Barry, who was of Killnacurra in 1601, according to fiants of Elizabeth, and again in 1611-1617 according to pleadings in a chancery suit between him and William O'Brien in the years 1615-7.

William O'Brien there pleads that, about the year 1565, Killnicurry was taken from his grandfather, Morris MacTeige, by James Viscount Buttevant, and in 1614 was restored to William himself by David Viscount Buttevant, but subject to a seven years' lease to Redmond buoy Barrie. On the 21st of May, 1617, William O'Brien gained a chancery suit for possession against Redmond buoy Barry, and that Redmond's son, James fitzRedmond Barry. The present writer was told by the late Cornelius O'Brien that a suit by his ancestor, William O'Brien, against David fitzDavid Oge Viscount Buttevant was left to the arbitration of the Earl of Cork and the Viscount Roche. Under their award, William O'Brien was in possession of Kilcor in 1622.

The woods of Kilcor, in which Redmond buoy Barrie had sheltered James fitzThomas, the last rebel Earl of Desmond, in 1601, were well thinned in 1611. At page 194, "Calendar Carew MSS.," 1603-1624, is: "A note of all such trees as are marked in the counties of Cork and Waterford for his Majesty's shipping by John Povey, ship carpenter, from the 4th of August, 1611, to the 10th of September following"; and in it this item: "In the Lord Barrie's [woods] of Killecurr, 900 [trees]."

The following are extracts from the enrolled chancery decree of the 21st May, 1617, in Roll 2, 3 James I.

A memorandum that, whereas a complaint was exhibited unto the

Honourable Courte of Chancery before the Most Hon. Lord Chancellor and Courte by William O'Brien, plaintiff, against Redmond Boy Barrie and other defendants, the tenor of which bill and all others the pleadings is. . . Your suppliant, William O'Brien, of Ballymaccow, in the county of Corke, gentleman, saith that, whereas your said suppliant's grandfather, Morris MacTeige O'Brien, of Killincurry, in the said county, deceased, in his lityme was seized in his demeasne as of ffee of the two ploughlands in Killincurry aforesaid by descent from his ancestors, who were seized thereof in their demeasne as of ffee tyme out of mynde, and the complainant's said grandfather being so seized, about fifty years since, one John Barrie, then constable to the Right Hon. James Lord Barrie, came with force and violence to Killincurry aforesaid, and beyng there did forceably and violently expulse and throw out your suppliant's said grandfather out of the possession of the premisses to the use of the said James Lord Barrie under coullor of a pretended tytle, that the said Lord Barrie did claime there out, and soone after the complainant's said grandfather died, and his sonne and heire, David O'Brien, who was father to this complainant, being but two years of age at the tiyme of his said father's death, made claime to the said lands within a year before the death of the said James Lord Barrie; but yet in regard that he was verie yong, and by reason of the heat of the continual warrs in that part at that tyme, could never procede in any legal course to come by his said right, and soe died about twelve years since; and then after his discease your suppliant being son and heir apparence unto his said late deceased father, who was but fourteen years at the tyme of his said father's death, made claime to the said two ploughlands by descent from the said Lord Barrie to prove and testify his right and title to the said two ploughlands of Kilnicurry aforesaid, whereupon the said Lord Barrie being well . . . by the said testimoniall of witnesses, by his owne knowledge of the complainant's right, in discharge of his own conscience did, about June last, deliver the peaceable possession of the said lands unto your suppliant, and likewise did confess and by witnesses did certifie under his hand and seale that he had no right to the premisses, but that the right thereof is in your suppliant as aforesaid, as it may appear by the said Lord Barrie's acknowledgment, under his hand and seale, bearing date the 18th daie of June, anno 1614, to that effecte. Yet, notwithstanding the said acknowledgment soe it is, Right Honourable, that one Redmond Boy Barrie and James fitzRedmond Barrie, sonne to the said Redmond, of Illainasbuig [i.e., Bishop's Island], in the said county of Cork, gentlemen; Teige O'Helie, William O'Clongonie Conor . . . Feardoroghy O'Donnell, Donnell MacWilliam, Conhor O'Donnaghy, tenants to the said Redmond, and James, of the premisses, pretending some title for a

fewe years yet to come from the said Lord Barrie, did afterwards with the like force and violence dispossess your complainant out of the said two ploughlands of Killnicurry aforesaid, and most wrongfully and contrarie to all law, equity, and justice doth detayne and keep the same from your suppliant to his great prejudice and disinheritance. Now, forasmuch as your suppliant hath no indefference of jurors in the said countie of Corke wheareby he might bring his actione against the said defendants at common law for the premisses by reason of the countenance and alliance of the said defendants, and your suppliant's wante of means and favoure, and that he hath no witnessses now living to prove his title, but hopeth the defendants will confess to the same upon their oathes, whearefore your suppliant humbly praieth that your Lordship would be pleased to graunt his Majesty's most gracious writt of subpena to be directed to the said defendants requiring them theareby under a certaine paine thearein to be lymited and at a certain date to appeare before your Lordship in the high courte of Chancerie to answer the premisses, and then and theare your Lordship to take such further order thearein for your suppliant's relief such as to your Lordship shall be thought meete, and he shall praie.

The answeare of James fitzRedmond Barrie, one of the defendants, to the bill of complainte of William O'Brien, of Ballimacowe, complainante. The said defendant takeing at all tymes all advantages of exceptions to the manifold defects of the said bill, for answeare saith—that the Right Honourable David Lord Barrie, Viscounte Buttevante; Andrew Barrett, of Ballinwillin, in the countie of Corke, gent., and George Meagh, of Rahinduffe, in the said county, gent., by their deede indented bearing date the first daie of April, in the 9th yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord King James of England, Ffrance, and Ireland, betwixt the said Right Honourable David Lord Barrie, Viscounte Buttevante; Andrewe Barrett, of Ballincolley, and George Meagh, of Rahinduffe, of th' one parte, and Redmond Boy Barrie, of Killnicurrie, in the said countye, gent., of th' other parte, for diverse consideracons did demise, graunte, and to fearme, let unto the said Redmond Barrie the two ploughlands in Killincurrie, in the bill mentioned by the name of all that the fowneland, meddows, pastures, fleedings, boggs, moores, woods, etc., conteyning by estimation two ploughlands, for the tearme of seaven yeares from the feaste of the Annunciation of the Blessed Ladie the Virgin Marie last past before the date of the said deede, with a general covenante of the said Right Hone. Lord Barrie to warrant and defend the premisses unto the said Redmond and his assigns against all manner of persons whatsoever as by the said deede, amongst other things more fullie doth and maie appear by virtue wheareof the said Redmond Barrye entered and

was possessed, and this defendant and thother defendants by the commande or under the interest of the said Redmond Barrie did enter and occupy the said two plowlands in Killnicurrie in the bill mentioned, and this defendante saith that an agreement between the Lord Barrie and the complayneant since that makeing of the said lease ought not to impeach the said Redmond's estate, nor of this defendant and the rest of the defendants claymeing under the said Redmond. And this defendant saith that neither the said Redmond, nor this defendant, nor the other defendants did make anie such forceable entrie upon the plaintiff's possessione as in the bill is set forth, but contynued their possessione under the said demise. And as to the plaintiff's title made to the said two plowlands, and to the proofes and witnesses by him broght before the said Lord Barrie for the maintenance of the plaintiff's right, and as to the said Lord Barrie's certificate under his hand and seale, that he, the said Lord Barrie, had no right in the said two plowlands, but that the right thereof was in the complainant. This defendant saith that he hath credible heard and doubteth not but will so appeare unto this Honourable Courte that the same was cunningly obtained in the extremeatie of the said Lord Barrie's sickness, and which he, the said Lord Barrie, hath since for that disclaymed and disavowed. But the said Redmond Barrie claymeth in the said two plowlands but an estate for yeares as aforesaid, and therefore neither he, the said Redmond, nor this defendant can move without the aide of the said Right Hon. the Lord Barrie, Andrew Barrett, and George Meagh, the lessors, in whom the freehold is, make answeare to the tytle the complayneant in his bill setteth forth, and therefore this defendante doth most humblie prae that before he be compelled to make further answeare he may have . . . or process directed to the said Right Hon. the Lord Barrie, Andrew Barrett, and George Meagh, commanding to aide hym in his answeare to the plaintiff's title, or that the plaintiff since that hee claimes an estate of inheritance in the said plowlands may either commence his suite in this Honourable Court against the fforeholders of the same, or bring his action at Common Law against the Defendants, etc., etc. And this defendant saith that all the other defendants other than the said Redmond and James are poore husbandmen and under-tenants and dwell well neare an hunderth myles from Dublin, and thearefore doth humblie prae that this defendant's accsione maie be accepted for them all, and this defendant will undertake that whatsoever this Honourable Courte shall order or decree concerninge this possessione of the said two plowlands in Killnicurrie that thother defendants shall as absolutely submitt themselves thereinto as if they had put in their answeare, and he shall prae, etc. . . . May, 1615. The sherife of the county of Corke haveing the attachment to serve upon the defendants,

they understanding of it hid themselves in a castle for seaven daies, and being watched by some of the sherife's officers the[y] escaped secretlie thearhence, wheareby the attachment could not be served, all which the sherife returned to the courte, wheareuppon a 28 day of June, 1615, it was ordered that a commission, etc., etc.

. . . . The late Lord Barrie, under whom the defendants claime upon complaint made unto him some three yeares nowe neere past, did for the better satisfacione of his conscience examine divers good, aun-cient witnesses in concerning the plaintiff's right, whoe all acknowledged the same to be good, and theareuppon the late Lord Barrie makeing recit-all theareof and howe he was moven in conscience for the wrong don to the plaintiff did by his deed dulle perfected, bearing date the xviith of June, 1614, give, graunte, release, and quite claime the said lands to the plaintiff and his heires to be held of his mannor of Castlelyons by a certaine rent as formerlie they weare, which examinations of the title and perfectinge of the deede we kno were well testified to be at such tyme as the Lord Barrie was in perfecte sence and memorie. The Lord Chancellor and Courte doe order, adjudge, and decree that the plaintiff shall recover and hould the said two plowlands of Killnicurrie to him and to his heires sondery the rents and ministracons contained in the late Lord Barrie's deede until the same shall be evicted by due course of Law from him. And that the nowe defendants should paie unto the plaintiff the summe of tenn pounds sterling costs at the King's Courts, the one and twentieth day of Maie, one thousand six hundred and seventeen.—Thomas Jones, A.B., L. Ch.

When that decree was given Redmond buoy Barry was sixty-five years of age or more. James fitzRedmond Barry, son and heir of Redmond Bwy Barry, had a royal pardon on the 29th of May, 1601, as James fitzEdmond Buoy Barry, of Killynicurrie. He was not a party to the seven years' lease of Kilcor to his father in 1611, yet he was a co-defendant with his father in the chancery suit for possession of Kilcor in 1615-1617, as if between the years 1611 and 1615 he had got some marriage provision out of Kilcor. In 1615-1617, he and his father resided at Illinasbuig, that is, Bishop's Island, near Watergrasshill. They were not owners in fee simple there, or soon ceased to be so. In 1641, William Barry, of Tignegeragh, was owner of Tignegeragh, Bishop's Island, and Barnettstown; and, in 1661, the claim of William Barry, of the city of Cork, gentleman, states that "his father, David Barry, was seized in his demesne of fee of and in the ploughlands of Barnardstown, Bishop's Island, Tignegeragh, Ardnagihy, and Tornogue (now Mount Catherine), and died thereof so seized about forty years since, by and after whose death the premisses descended and came to the claymant as sonne and heyre

to the said David."—Decrees of Innocence VIII., 19. Bishop's Island, Tignegeragh, Ardnagihy, and Barnettstown were decreed to William Barry and Thomas Mitchel; Tornogue was granted to the Duke of York.

After A.D. 1617, James fitzRedmond Bwy Barry is not mentioned in state documents seen by this writer, unless he were the "James Barry, of the barony of Barrymore, against whom John Grady, of Cork, on the 27th of May, 1654, deposed that he, John Grady, was taking provisions to the Irish, and hath often seen the said Barry in arms in the year aforesaid" [i.e., A.D. 1641]. According to trustworthy tradition, James fitzRedmond Bwy Barry, of Bishop's Island, in A.D. 1617, was father of Edmond fitzJames Barry, who was of Dundullerick in 1660-1665, and whose senior representative in the male line is the present Pierce Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., eldest surviving son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., eldest son of David Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., fourth son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, gent., elder son of Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., elder son of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, son and successor of the said Edmond fitzJames Barry, of Dundullerick in 1660-1665. The present writer was told by his paternal aunt, Mary Anne Dwyer, that our family resided for a while at Bishop's Island before going to Dundullerick.

The present writer often heard his father repeat his pedigree, thus:—Edmond Barry, of Birch Hill and Middleton, eldest son of James Barry, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, sixth son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, elder son of Garrett of Dundullerick, elder son of Thomas of Dundullerick, son of Edmond of Dundullerick, son of James, son of Redmond of Kilcor, a younger son of Barry of Rahanisky, who was of the same branch as the Earls of Barrymore. In the present writer's own hearing his father, born A.D. 1790, often mentioned the expulsion of his ancestor, Redmond, from Kilcor, and for the last time so mentioned it at Castle Redmond, on the evening before his own departure for America in April, 1848. Then and there he passed from the subject of Castle Redmond to the subject of his ancestor Redmond's castle at Kilcor; and in answer to me he described Kilcor as being near Castlelyons, and my cousin, Maurice Fitzgerald, interjected that Kilcor was Cornelius O'Brien's place. In further reply to me, Maurice Fitzgerald said that Cornelius O'Brien knew well that our ancestor, Redmond, had owned Kilcor, and that when Cornelius O'Brien complained of being harshly treated about tithes by William Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons, who was my second cousin, Mr. Pyne, of Ballyvollane, retorted that the Barries, ancestors of William Fitzgerald, had preceded the O'Brien's at Kilcor.

In or about the year 1880, at Athenian Terrace, Queenstown, where he then lived, the said Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., J.P., asked me had I

never heard that the Barries possessed Kilcor for a time. I answered, evasively, that very likely as Kilcor is in the heart of Barries' country it at some time was possessed by Barries. "That is not what is meant," said he; "did you never hear of Redmond Bwy Barry?" "I know," said I, "that Brighid na Seanchas says, in her pedigree of the O'Briens of Kilcor, that Redmond Buoy Barry forfeited Kilcor for having harboured an outlawed Earl of Desmond, and afterwards retook possession of it." "He was an ancestor of yours," said he; "he was one of the Rahanisky Barries." Mr. O'Brien's knowledge of his own family's history was extensive and exact, and his family papers down from the year 1620 were abundant. His wife's grandmother was Dora Barry, daughter of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill. Long before Mr. O'Brien's death, on the 29th of January, 1884, at the age of eighty years, his Kilcor estate had been put into chancery by his maternal uncle, Sir Richard O'Connor, knt., son of Sir Patrick O'Connor, knt. The following in chancery order shews the extent of the O'Brien estates in A.D. 1666:—

In Chancery the 17th day of March, 1843. In the matter of John O'Connor, Esq., and * Sir Richard O'Connor, petitioners; Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., respondent. Upon motion of Mr. Reeves, solicitor for Edward Barry, Esq., the Receiver appointed in this matter, etc. It is ordered by the court that the several tenants of the lands and premises following, that is to say, the towns, villages, hamlets, lands, and fields of Coylnacurra, now called Kilcor, Ballyhamsey, Skeahanagh, Cooliquane, Waylstownmore, Cottstown, Knockanganniv, and Glanewillen, Elfortstown, and Meawlcoghrane, situate in the barony of Barrymore, and county of Cork in this matter mentioned, do pay their rents, etc., unto the said Edward Barry, the Receiver in this matter, etc. Robert Long, A.R.

In August, 1863, Garrett Standish Barry, of Leamlara, Esq., J.P., D.L., and ex-M.P., wrote a letter in commendation of my brother, James Barry, M.D., then about entering her (late) Majesty's army medical department, and therein styled my brother his cousin. On that occasion my mother asked Garrett Standish Barry: "are the Barries of Leamlara and of Dundullerick all one branch of the Barries?" and he replied: "I always understood that your husband's family claimed descent from the Barries of Rahanisky." In truth, in the male lines, the Rahanisky and Leamlara families are distinct as far back as the fourteenth century, though otherwise variously connected.

In the summer of 1857, in driving through Rathcormac with my father's first cousin, Edmond Barry of Dundullerick, born A.D. 1794, I asked him whether we were related to the MacAdam Barries, Lords of the Manor of Rathcormac, except through our intermarriages with the Ballinahina branch of the MacAdam Barries. Much to my

chagrin he replied, "the Barries of Rathcormac were an ancient legitimate branch of the Barries, but the Earls of Barrymore and we are said to be descended from a bastard." At first, I was shocked at that allegation, but afterwards I saw that it might be a clue to the precise origin of the Dundullerick line, and I hoped to find it explained in state papers, in so far at least as it affected the line of the Earls of Barrymore. Of people then living the most likely to know accurately the ground for that allegation was my uncle, James Cotter. His ancestors were celebrated Gaelic poets. His father was agent to both the Earl of Barrymore and Lord Riversdale. His mother, born 1766, died 1833, married, secondly, a son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, and his mother's sister, Margaret, and first cousin, Honoria, also married sons of that Edmond Barry. His own wife was Penelope, daughter of Thomas Barry, Esq., M.D., of Maghera, Castlelyons, whose grandfather was a younger son of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., fl. A.D. 1685. He himself was born in 1784, was well educated, was clerk of the Midleton Union from its creation down to his superannuation. He was consulted by Barrys and Coppingers about their pedigrees, was employed by them to copy and explain seventeenth century Latin legal documents, had access to ancient wills in the Bishop's Court at Cloyne, and was of good memory and understanding down to his death in 1867. Finding him reticent on genealogical matters, I thought it best to get what I wanted from him through his eldest son, David Cotter, my first cousin and godfather. I, therefore, asked David Cotter, as half a Barry himself, to aid me to elucidate the origin of our branch of the Barry family, and not to give me his own impressions just then, but first to carefully question his father regarding the legitimacy or illegitimacy of him from whom the Barrys of Dundullerick and the Earls of Barrymore branched off. David Cotter looked grave then, and graver a week afterwards, when telling me, in my mother's back parlour, "that a Lord of Ishawne in Carberry married a second wife in the lifetime of the first, and was ancestor of the Earls of Barrymore by the first wife, and of us by the second; that the descendants of the second wife were overthrown in battle by the descendants of the first wife; that an officer, a real lord, descended from the second wife escaped from the battle, married a sister of Barry of Lemlara, and departed leaving children, who were reared at Lemlara, and afterwards lived at Rahanisky; that from the eldest of these were descended the later Barries of Rahanisky, and from another the Barries of Dundullerick; that only through that Miss Barry of Lemlara were the Barries of Dundullerick descended from the Barries of Lemlara; and that her younger son, from whom are the Dundullerick Barries, possessed Kilcor for a time. David Cotter had much to tell

about the later Barries of Rahanisky ; but he could not or would not say whereto the officer went leaving his children at Lemlara.

In 1836, David Howard of Lackabely, then over ninety years old, told the writer's mother that one of the first of our Barries in that neighbourhood was murdered in Ballinaclashy Glen, between Lemlara and Middleton. In my boyhood I heard the same from many. The Barry murdered at Ballinaclashy was Richard fitzDavid Barry Roe rather than his younger brother, David. They both were murdered by the contrivance of their first cousin, James fitzRichard, Viscount Buttevant, and died without issue, according to Florence McCarthy, writing in A.D. 1595 to Lord Burleigh. But though Richard fitzDavid nowhere appears after the year 1556, David fitzDavid reappears as David Oge Barry, of Bakyn Rea, in a fiant dated 30 Sept., 1574, and as David Oge Barry, of Rathnysky, in a fiant dated 12 Sept., 1577 ; and David fitzDavid's posterity appear in many documents. It looks as if the murder of Richard fitzDavid at Ballinaclashy occasioned the precipitate flight of his brother, David fitzDavid, from Lemlara, and a long concealment of David fitzDavid's identity in Muskry, or in Barry Oge's country, and of his children's identity at Lemlara. The actual murder of the childless brother, and the long concealment of the other and of his children, may have led outsiders for a while to the belief voiced by Florence McCarthy that both had died childless and by violence. For subsequent silence, or rather passiveness, the reward was Rahanisky. Down, however, into this century a tradition had adhered to the Barries of Dundullerick that their descent is from a bigamous Lord of Ibawne through his second wife, while the descent of the Earls of Barrymore is from that lord through his first wife. That tradition with the assumption in course of time that the first was the lawful marriage, ascribed to the Dundullerick Barries an origin unnatural for them to invent, or boast of, and which they would willingly have forgotten had not others kept its memory alive in sport or malice or as a curious historical incident.

Down into this century, senchaidhes or professional genealogists flourished in the South of Ireland. One of these in the barony of Barrymore was a Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald, called in Gaelic Brighid na Senchas, "Bridget of the Histories," who died, aged ninety years, in A.D. 1808. On the 16th of August, 1896, and again in December, 1898, Philip W. Creagh, Esq., J.P., told the writer that Mr. Creagh's mother, "who was not married until A.D. 1818, remembered Brighid na Senchas, who had a gold-headed walking stick, and used go about to the houses of the gentry." According to David Cotter and others, an Earl of Barrymore once entered Bridget's house at Loughaphreaghau, between Castlelyons and Rathcormac, to ascertain from her own lips that she held his descent

less honourable than that of some others of the Barries. When leaving, the Earl said: "have the honour, but I'll have the land," and forthwith he deprived her of her farm. David Cotter alleged Brighid na Senchas as an authority for his father's version of the co-origin of the Earls of Barrymore and the Barries of Dundullerick.

For two generations or more Bridget's descendants were genealogists, and professed, no doubt truly, to possess genealogies taken down from the lips of Bridget during her last illness. Her genealogical knowledge of the leading families in the neighbourhood was immense, but being wholly traditional, it was inaccurate regarding remote events, in some proportion perhaps to their remoteness. Besides, genealogies committed to writing from her dictation in her last illness, at the age of ninety, almost necessarily were inaccurate.

In 1869, the present writer noted down the following words of John Barry, of Carrigtwohill, Esq., M.D., born A.D. 1801, son of William Barry, of Rockville, Carrigtwohill, gent., born A.D. 1757, fifth son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, gent., born circ. A.D. 1712: "When I was about ten years of age, one Sunday as usual at my father's house at Rockville there was a large company. Among others, Standish Barry, of Lemlara; William Coppinger, of Barry's Court; and James Fitzgerald, of Cork, were there. Fitzgerald was called the Tractor, from a surveying instrument he had invented. He was a son of the celebrated Brighid na Senchas, and had been brought down from Cork by William Coppinger to keep down the pride of Standish Barry. Fitzgerald shewed that the Lemlara family was junior to the Dundullerick family." In doing so, Fitzgerald had to trace the Dundullerick family back to the bigamous, and in the eyes of the company infamous, Lord of Ishawne, the source no doubt to which Fitzgerald's mother had traced the Earl to the Earl's grief and to her own loss. William Coppinger's object may have been to humiliate Dr. John Barry's father and uncles by parading their Ishawne descent, or in that descent to implicate Standish Barry, who was not of it, but was thought to be of it, at least by the Fitzgerald who wrote the following paragraph in a pedigree of the MacAdam Barries, "taken down from Bridget Fitzgerald, alias Barry, in her last illness, in the year 1808":—"Richard Barry, the ancestor of the families of Lemlary, Ballyvolane, Rahanisky, etc., arrived three hundred years after the conquest." That paragraph is a pile of blunders. There was no Richard in the Lemlara line in or about three hundred years after the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland. The Richard Barry who, with his Brother, David, arrived in Barrymore from Ishawne between three and four hundred years after that conquest, was an ancestor neither of the Barries of Lemlara nor of the Barries of

Rahanisky. It was that Richard's brother, David, that acquired Rahanisky for himself and his posterity. Also the late Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., of Kilcor, which adjoins Ballyvolane and Ballyroberts, told the present writer that the Barries of Ballyvolane were not of near common descent with the Barries of Rahanisky, and that in the above-quoted paragraph the word Ballyvolane appears by mistake for Ballyroberts, which belonged to the Barries of Rahanisky, and adjoined the Ballyvolane estate. Similarly, perhaps, Lemlara appears there by mistake for Dundullerick, by a lapsus lingue of a dying woman 90 years old, through the Barries of Lemlara and Dundullerick being cousins, and their estates being contiguous.

On the 3rd of April, 1636, an inquisition at the King's Old Castle, Cork, found that on the 21st day of August, 1609, David fitzJames, Viscount Buttevant, alienated Dundullerick—one ploughland to Shane MacOwen MacEgan and Boylagh MacEgan, who alienated the same in the time of King James I. to Richard, first Earl of Cork, and his heirs and assigns. This and other lands similarly acquired in the barony of Barrymore by Richard, first Earl of Cork, were conveyed by him to his son-in-law, David, first Earl of Barrymore. Dundullerick is among the lands included in a deed of settlement executed on the 24th of February, 1682, at the intermarriage of Katherine, daughter of Richard Lord Santry, and Lawrence Lord Buttevant, afterwards Earl of Barrymore.

At the sale of the Barrymore estates in 1807, Dundullerick, Ballysallagh, Fontarabia, Loughcat, and part of Gurtnamuckey were purchased from John Anderson by Richard Barry, J.P., youngest son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, eldest son of Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, eldest son of Thomas Barry of Dundullerick, son and successor of Edmond fitzJames Barry, who was of Dundullerick in 1660-1665. The present writer was told on the 22nd of February, 1872, by a Mr. Barry, postmaster at Carrigtwohill, and grandson of a famous Gaelic poet, David Barry, of Woodstock, that Garrett, father of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, acquired Dundullerick by marriage with a Joan Egan. But neither of that Garrett's wives, nor his father's wife was an Egan, but his grandfather's wife may have been so. That, if true, would mean that between 1617 and 1660 the first of the Barries to occupy Dundullerick was not Redmond Bwy, nor his son, James fitzRedmond Bwy, but Redmond Bwy's grandson, Edmond fitzJames. The west quarter of Dundullerick is called Scrahan, and possibly, but not probably, is the place mentioned in the following summary of one of the depositions at Trinity College:—No. 2142. John Peters, of Ballinaltig, in the parish of Castlelyons, on the 20 August, 1642, deposed to having been

robbed by Walter Spencer, of Ballinaltig, husbandman, a servant of Barry of the Scrahane, and formerly a Protestant.

The will of Edmond Cotter of Ballinsperry, dated 15th August, 1660, and proved the 5th of June, 1661, says: "Item. I appoint, ordain, and authorize my well-beloved cozins, Edmond fitzJames Barry, of Dondolericke, gentleman; Edmond fitzJohn Barry, of Ballynihuboirth, gentleman; and Thomas Fforrest, of Dongorney, yeoman, to be overseers of this my last will and testament, and to act everything therein belonging to overseers in that nature."

The will mentions the testator's wife; sons—Garrett, James, John, Ned, and William; daughters—Cate, Ellice, Ellen, Mary, and Ann; grandson. Edmond Barry; niece, Ellen Burke; leaseholds—Ballyvillone, Lishiniskie, Ballyheatrick, Coolknidane, Bridgeland, Ballinsperry, and house and park in Carrigtwohill. Edmond Cotter's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of a Garrett Barry. Edmond Cotter's son, Sir James Cotter, knt., ancestor of the baronets, challenged and slew in the Low Countries the Scotch general, Leslie, who had sold King Charles I. to Cromwell. In July, 1863, Garrett Standish Barry, of Lemlara, J.P., D.L., told the writer's mother, and she me, that Edmond Cotter, of Ballinsperry (now Anns Grove, Carrigtwohill), was akin to the Barries of Lemlara. In A.D. 1843-1848, the present writer frequently heard his father discussing the cousinship of Edmond Cotter, of Ballinsperigh, to our ancestor, Edmond fitzJames Barry of Dundullerick, and mentioning that his attention had been directed to the above passage from Edmond Cotter's will by a Rev. Mr. Cotter, of the Rockforrest family. In A.D. 1885, the late Mr. Patrick Hickey, of Ardnageehy, told the present writer that the Barries of Ballynabortagh were a branch of the Dundullerick Barries.

Edmond fitzJames Barry's son and successor was Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., who is mentioned under the year 1684 in a summary by Ch. M. Barry, thus: "David Barry, gent., took a lease of the lands of Pluckanes, in the barony of Barretts, from Peregrine Spencer, Esq. Cattle distrained by other parties. Matter in dispute referred to the "final doome and judgment of Thomas Barry, of Dundolericke, and Pierce Power, of Clonmult, gentlemen." Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, is also mentioned in the MacAdam pedigree by Brighid na Senchas, thus: "John Barry, or Sean an truis, had issue, Richard, of Kilshannig; John, of Curraghprevin; and James, of Lisnegar. . . . Richard, of Kilshanick, was married to Elizabeth Barry, of Annagh, by whom he had Edmond and James. Edmond was the father of Thomas Barry, of Tignegeragh, and of Redmond Barry, of Ardnageehy. James was married to — Goold; their son, Philip, was married to Ellen Fitzgerald, niece of Thomas Barry of Dundullerick; their son Garrett [of Ballinalhina] was

married to Ellen Galway ; their son Philip [of Ballinahina] was married to Mary Barry, of Dundullerick, and secondly, to Mary Rouan. It may be added that Mary Anne, daughter of Philip Barry, and his first wife, Mary Barry, of Dundullerick, was mother of Philip W. Creagh, J.P., now of Dundullerick, whose wife was Anna Maria, daughter and eventually heiress of James William Barry, of Dundullerick.

Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, married a daughter of Ludovick O'Cahill, of Ballyvodock Castle, gent., eldest son of Daniel Duff O'Cahill, of Rathgobane Castle, gent. There is an allusion to that marriage in a stray paragraph of Brighid na Senchas' pedigree of the Barrys of Lemlara : [The wife of Garrett fitzJohn fitzGarrett Barry, of Lemlara, gent.] "Ellen O'Cahill was the daughter of Ellen McCarthy, daughter of Charles McCarthy, who was general under Charles II. He left his daughter, the said Ellen, with a large fortune in trust with Richard Earl of Barrymore, who kept the fortune and gave her in marriage to Daniel O'Cahill with the lands of Ragubbane only, on which the said Daniel built a castle. Ellen McCarthy's mother was Ellen Barry, daughter to Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, whose estate was eighteen ploughlands in the parish of Gortroe and ten in the parish of Ballinaltig. Said Richard's father was a Lord Barrymore, and his mother was the Earl of Desmond's daughter. Daniel O'Cahill's son was Ludawick, whose daughter was the grandmother of Edmond Barry, late of Carrigtwohill." As Brighid na Senchas relied wholly on oral tradition, knew little of general history, knew nothing of state papers, she naturally was inaccurate regarding distant events. Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, was only remotely descended from a Lord Barrymore and an Earl of Desmond's daughter. Rathgobbane passed by purchase to Daniel O'Cahill, not from Richard Earl of Barrymore but from that Richard's great-grandfather, David fitzJames Viscount Buttevant. Daniel O'Cahill's father-in-law flourished in the reign not of Charles II. but of Elizabeth. James Barry, of Lisnegar was not son but grandson of John Barry, alias Sean an truis.

Similar exception cannot be taken to what she says regarding her own contemporary, Edmond fitzGarrett fitzThomas Barry of Dundullerick, gent., who, after his father's death, resided at Carrigtwohill but occupied Dundullerick East. He was born circ. 1712, and his will, dated 30th March, 1783, was proved in 1884. Brighid na Senchas was born circ. 1718, and died in 1808.

The nearest kinship of the Barries of Dundullerick to the Barries of Lemlara is through the O'Cahills. Ludovick O'Cahill's sister having married Garrett fitzJohn fitzGarrett Barry, of Lemlara, and Ludovick O'Cahill's daughter having married Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick. To only one other family were the Barries of Dundullerick known of late to

be akin through the O'Cahills. On the 3rd of August, 1871, the writer's mother told him that in 1836 his father told her on the occasion of the death either of Laurence Barry, of Ballyleary, farmer, or of that Laurence Barry's wife, that those Barries were related to us through the O'Cahills.

Daniel Duffe MacCormaic O'Cahill, harper, may have been a nephew or other kinsman of Daniel Oge O'Cahill, harper, who purchased from David fitzJames Viscount Buttevant Ballyreign, Ballyshangall, Johnstown, 23 September, 1585, and Ballymaccarbery on the 14th of January, 1606. On the 8th of April, 1656, at Youghal, in the suit of Richard Earl of Barrymore against William Bassill, attorney-general, John fitzJames fitzGarrett Dowlagh Barry, of Garrane, gent., then very old, deposed that he was page of honour to the noble Lord David fitzJames Viscount Buttevant, and knew Daniel Duffe O'Cahill, harper to the noble lord, from whom he held Rathgobbane.

An inquisition at the King's Old Castle, Cork, on the 20th of September, 1626, says that David, late Viscount Buttevant, being seized of the fee of the town and lands of Rathgobbane, one ploughland, on the 8th day of October, 1612, in consideration of fifty pounds, feoffed Donell MacCormuck O'Cahill therein in perpetuity on conditions of redemption after the death of the said Donnell MacCormuck O'Cahill, and re-entry twenty-one years after redemption.

On the 9th September, 1621, William Hodnett, of Ballyvody, and John Hodnett of same, in consideration of £270 feoffed the castle and south moiety of Ballyvody to John fitzJames Barry, of Garran Kenefekigg, and Dermott McShane Curtane, of Bishop's Island, to the use of Ludovicke Cahill, son and heir of Daniel O'Cahill, of Rathgobbane, for twenty-five years, and thereafter to the use of Daniel O'Cahill till redemption.—C. M. Barry.

Inquisition, King's Old Castle, Cork, 1633:—Thomas Barry, gent., mortgaged two carrucates in Corballie [in the parish of Lisgoold] to Daniel Duffe O'Cahill.—Lodge's MS. Records of the Rolls.

An inquisition taken at the King's Old Castle, Cork, the 3rd of April, 1639, says that on the 17th of August, 1633, Cormac [MacDaniel] O'Cahill and his son and heir, Cormac Oge O'Cahill, alienated Lackyroe and Graige, one ploughland, to Daniel MacCormucke Cahill, of Rathgobbane, in perpetuity in mortgage of £300; and that on the 30 of Nov., 1637, the said Cormac MacDaniel O'Cahill alienated Ilanemoglassy, 60 acres, to the said Daniel MacCormack Cahill, of Rathgobbane, in perpetuity in mortgage of £120; and on the 22 February, 1637, alienated Ballyreign, one ploughland, to Ludovic Cahill, of Rathgobane, gent., in perpetuity in mortgage of £121.

According to the "Down Survey," the lands possessed by Daniel

Duffe O'Cahill in A.D. 1641 were: Rathgobbane, Corbally, Lackenroe, Ballyvodock West, Ballyreign, Ballinwinny South, and Killwillane, i.e., Killasbugmullane, i.e., Trantstown?—in all about four thousand statute acres, together with the impropriate tythes of Templebodan. He and his sons, Lodwick, Daniel Oge, and Cormac, are mentioned in depositions concerning the rebellion of 1641, and now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. Lodwick O'Cahill, of Ballinvody, in the barony of Barrymore, were sworn to have been in actual arms; but as an innocent papist Daniell Duffe O'Cahill got an estate by transplantation in the county of Galway, in substitution for his county Cork estate. Daniel Cahill de Ballyreign in a Subsidy Roll for 1663 may have been Daniel, son of Daniel Duffe O'Cahill.

In December, 1664, Daniell Duffe and his eldest son, Lodowick, were dead; Ellen O'Cahill, widow of Daniell Duffe, and her son, Michael O'Cahill, were in possession of Rathgobbane, and Daniel, son and heir of Lodowick O'Cahill, was at Glannageare with Redmond Fitzgerald, and on the 9th December, 1664, Daniell Cahill, of Glannageare, in the county of Cork, gent., and Redmond Fitzgerald, of the aforesaid town and county, and Katherin fitzGerald, alias Spencer, bound themselves to Michael Cahill, gent., and Ellen Cahill, relict of Daniell Duffe O'Cahill, both of Rathgobbane, under a penalty of £2,000 to refer their variances and differences concerning the real and personal estate of Daniel Duffe O'Cahill, late deceased, to the arbitrement of Captain Morrish Fitzgerald, of Inchynicr[an]jagh; Mr. John Roche, of Ballenloghy; Mr. Garrett Barry, of Leamlary; Mr. John Supple, of Ballenloghy, the umpireship thereof to Mr. Morrish Nagle.—Original in writer's possession.

Therein the necessity for the signature of Catherine Fitzgerald, alias Spencer, goes to prove that Redmond Fitzgerald, of Glannageare, near Castlemartyr, was her second husband, and that Daniel FitzLodowick O'Cahill was her son, through her prior marriage with Lodowick O'Cahill. Again, the selection of Morrish Nagle as umpire, and of Garrett Barry and one of the Roches as arbitrators, goes to shew that Catherine Fitzgerald, alias Spencer, was a daughter of Sylvanus Spencer, the poet's eldest son, whose wife was sister of Morish Nagle, aunt of Garrett Barry, and sister-in-law of two of the Roches, and was herself a Roche by her mother. Garrett Barry had a further right to interfere, being married to Ellen, daughter of Daniell Duffe O'Cahill. Captain Morish Fitzgerald, of Inchynicranagh, alias Castlerichard, was a younger brother of Colonel Richard Fitzgerald, of Castlemartyr, near Glannageare, and may have been akin to Redmond Fitzgerald, of Glannageare.

30th May, 1679, Daniell fitzLodowick Cahill, of Rathgobbane, gent., discharged to his uncle, Michael Cahill, of Ballyconnell, in the county of

Galway, gent., all challenges concerning the lands of Lackenroe and Ballinwinny, and the impropriate tithes of Templebodan, and the estate set out by transplantation in Connaught to Daniell Duffe Cahill, deceased, grandfather of the said Daniel FitzLodowick, and concerning the agreement made with, or any payment received from, the Earl of Barrymore concerning Rathgobbane. This release not to extend to Daniell FitzLodowick O'Cahill's title to the inheritance of the ploughland of Inishiboy, in the parish of Kilneonta, barony of Kiltarton, and county of Galway.—Original in writer's possession.

In pursuance of an indented deed, dated 30 April, 1690, Daniel MacLodowike Cahill, then of Ballyvody, gent., seems to have assigned to Michael Cahill, then of Corbally, gent., and his heirs males, Lackenroe, South Ballinwinny, and the impropriate tithes of Templebodan. The further history of Daniel FitzLodowic O'Cahill, and of his uncle, Michael O'Cahill, is unknown. Their lands were lost to them in the Williamite confiscations.

By his marriage with a daughter of Lodowick O'Cahill, Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, had two sons, Garrett and Thomas. The younger of these married a Miss Davis, a Protestant, and had issue David Barry, of whom the writer's grandfather used say: "You would think that he came from the court of Versailles."—M. A. Dwyer. That David Barry resided at "Highland," wrote Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, circ. 1554; at "Ballinaltig," said the writer's aunt, M. A. Dwyer, in 1869. But here Highland and Ballinaltig are for Hightown. On or shortly before the 15th August, 1885, Thomas Leahy, grandfather of the present Thomas Leahy, of Killamuren, told this writer that Daw Cronovain, that is, David of Cronovan, the father of Dr. David Barry, of Maghera, Castlelyons, held the three contiguous townlands—Hightown, Ballynoe, and Cronovan. Since then I have heard the same from many old people in the parish of Gortroe, such as Richard Barry, of Ballinwilling, and John Ahern, of Kippane. David Barry, of Hightown, married a Miss Daly.—(Henry Barry, 1853; M. A. Dwyer, 1869; James Barry, of Ballyda, 22 Oct., 1885.) James Barry said to me on that day that "he remembered the cutting down of Lackabeha oakwood in Kilshannig demesne in 1808, and the hanging of the Carawats in 1812; that he was son of James, son of William, son of Richard Barry, all of Ballyready; that the wife of his said great-grandfather Richard was Honora Daly, of Disert, in the parish of Gortroe, the place where Robert Barry, of Ballinacurra, was born, and where Mrs. Quirk lives now; that his said great-grandmother had three sisters—one married to Cotter, then or afterwards of Rathdrum; another married to the ancestor of the apothecaries Ned, Tom, etc.; and the third, called Caitlin na Siodoige, "Catherine of the Cake," married to

O'Donoghue, who had a flour mill at Ballinakilla, and whose son was hung on a charge of stealing a horse from Wilson of Bininagh." Instead of "ancestor of the apothecaries Ned, Tom, etc.," James Barry ought have said, "father of Dr. Thomas Barry, and of the apothecaries Ned and Garrett Barry," but being over eighty years old Mr. James Barry was not over careful of his phraseology. Mr. Barry added: "my great-grandfather, Richard Barry, of Ballyreddy, took a lease of Ballyda, and gave a part of it to his brother-in-law, Daly. The lease expired forty years ago, and Patrick Daly and my first cousin, Patrick, son of Ned, were evicted. Ellen, daughter of said Richard Barry and Honora Daly, married a brother of Bishop O'Brien, and was mother of Father Tade O'Brien. My uncle Ned married Miss McDermot, daughter of a silversmith. My uncle John married a daughter of John Beg Barry, of Lisnagar, got Knocknabouley, and went abroad to Jamaica, or some such place. My uncle Michael married Elizabeth, aunt to Thomas Dennehy, the resident magistrate, and to John Dennehy, of Ballynafauna. My father lost everything by the failure of Leslie's bank, of which he was a shareholder."

Henry Barry wrote that Miss Daly, wife of David Barry, of Hightown, was of Ballisane. I have heard Ballyglissane so pronounced. But the Dalys did not live at Ballyglissane, but at Ballyda, adjoining it, and not at Ballyda till after Miss Daly's marriage with David Barry.

By that marriage David Barry, at one time resident at Cronovan, at another at Hightown, had four sons—(1) Thomas Barry, M.D., of Machera, Castlelyons; (2) Garrett Barry, surgeon and apothecary; (3) Edmond Barry, apothecary; (4) James, who died unmarried. The descendants of Thomas, Garrett, and Edmond shall here be given after the descendants of their second cousins, the sons and daughters of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill.

Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, was succeeded by his elder son, Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., who was at law in 1711 with his cousins, the Barretts and Goulds, of Muskry.—Charles M. Barry.

In 1719, John Barrett, Esq., of Rahan, leased Lyredane to Charles McCarthy, of Pluckanes, gent., for a term of twenty-eight years, at £46 yearly. Witnesses, Garrett Barry, of Dondolerick; William Harding, of Rogarane; and Ignatius Goold, of Knockraha.

The following is a specimen of a Catholic will in the penal times, when the first Protestant discoverer could claim all valuable landed property acquired by Catholics after the revolution which dethroned King James II. The will carefully abstains from disclosing the testator's lands:—I do hereby constitute and ordain my well-beloved friend and cousin, Mr. Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, sole executor of all my wordly

substance. Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of March, 1726, John Shighan. Witnesses present, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Connell, James Desmond, Daniel Funery.—Record Office, Dublin.

A caveat was entered by Charles MacCarthy, of Lyredane; Edmond Barrett, of Glinn; and Denis MacCarthy, of Ballimacowe, who alleged that John Sheehan having made a journey into the barony of Barrymore to recover some leases was taken ill at the house of Garrett Barry, who influenced him to make the above-mentioned will.—Henry Barry's papers.

The caveat was withdrawn in these terms: Whereas, upon the death of John Sheehan, gent., lately deceased, we, the undersigned, Charles McCarthy, of Lyredane; Edmund Barrett, of Glin; and Denis McCarthy, of Ballymacowe, in the county of Cork, gentlemen, did enter caveat in the Consistory Court of Cloyne against Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, in the barony of Barrymore, and county of Cork, gentleman, executor of the last will and testament of the said John Sheehan, and whereas we are now fully satisfied that the said Garrett Barry is richly and lawfully justified to take out letters of administration to the goods and chattels of the said John Sheehan; we, therefore, the said Charles McCarthy, Edmund Barrett, and Denis McCarthy do hereby remove, release, and relinquish all pretensions and demands of us or any of us unto the said caveats and any right of administration unto the said John Sheehan, hereby revoking all such right and pretensions whatever. In witness whereof we have hereto put our hands and seals the 1st of November, 1728, Charles McCarthy, Den. McCarthy, Em. Barrett, Thomas Barry, Anne McCarthy.

As the caveat was in the name, first, of Garrett Barry's brother-in-law, Charles McCarthy, of Lyredane, John Sheehan seems to have been wholly or principally a cousin of Garrett Barry, through Garrett's wife.

In 1731 Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, made a tomb for him and family beside the tomb of the Lemlara family in Lisgoold graveyard. The inscription is: "This tomb was erected in the year 1737 by Garrett Barry, Esq., as a burying-place for him and family." On the 17th December, 1868, at the burial of Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, Michael Barry, of Cork, first cousin to the writer's father, and Maurice Fitzgerald, manager Munster Bank, Middleton, the writer's first cousin, impressed upon the writer that they had frequently heard, especially from the writer's uncle, James Barry, that both families previously buried together, and that our family retains the old burial place. I understood from my mother that Edmond David Barry, of Dundullerick, told her that Garrett, his great-grandfather, moved out from the original burial ground, but Edmond Barry's sons, and all others of our branch who have spoken to me on that subject, have had the other impression strongly impressed on their minds. At the month's mind for the late Charles Standish Barry,

of Lemlara, J.P., it was stated by the Rev. James Barry, C.C., Glanworth, that formerly the Barrys of Lemlara buried at Chore Abbey, where now is the Protestant church Midleton. Chore Abbey was equally the burial place of the Barries of Rathanskis, of whom the Barries of Dundullerick are a junior branch. Perhaps, then, the explanation may be that Chore Abbey was where, in a wide sense, the Barries of Dundullerick and Leamlara were buried together, and that both families together lost their right of burial there by the enforcement of the Act of Parliament against interments in the precincts of suppressed abbeys, and that both, about the same time, commenced to bury side by side at the middle of Lisgoold graveyard. The tomb of the descendants of Thomas, younger son of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, is midway on the west side of Lisgoold graveyard.

In March term, 1745, a mortgage was registered by Francis Healy, Esq., of the Little Island, against Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, and Edmond, his son, now of Ballinakilla.—Charles M. Barry to writer, 10 February, 1872. Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, married, first, Dorinda MacCarthy, daughter of Capt. Teig McOwen McDonal MacCarthy, of East Ballyneadig, and sister of Charles McCarthy, of Lyredane, gent., whose daughter, Catherine, was mother of the Misses McCarthy, of Kyril's Quay, Cork. Through that alliance Garrett Barry's great-grandson and daughters, the writer's father and aunts, claimed kindred with the Earls of Clancarthy, the MacCarthies of Carrignavar, who but for an attainder would be Viscounts Muskerry; the MacCarties, Masters na Mona; the O'Donoghues of the glen, and the MacCarthy Mores of Muckrus. That relationship was acknowledged by Justin McCarthy, senior, of Carrignavar, Esq., and by the Misses McCarthy of Kyril's Quay, Cork, daughters of Owen McCarthy, last Master na Mona, and granddaughter of Charles McCarthy, of Lyredane. In 1868, Dr. John Barry, of Carrigtwohill, told the writer: "on the death of my father in 1824 I was preparing to embark at Cork for Canada, but received a letter from Justin McCarthy, of Carrignavar, Esq., father to the present Justin, inviting me to spend a fortnight at Carrignavar, with the object of inducing me to accept the Carrignavar dispensary then about to be established. He said he took an interest in me as the son of his relative, William Barry. On the morning after my arrival we rode to Cork to pay a visit to his old cousins, the Miss McCarthys, of Kyril's Quay, to whom he introduced me as a son of their near relative, William Barry, of Rockville."

On the 11th August, 1869, the writer's aunt, Mrs. Mary Anne Dwyer, told him that "the Misses McCarthy, of Kyril's Quay, Cork, were always looked upon as cousins of ours. From the confident way in which they were spoken of as cousins they could not have been very remote. When

I was about twelve years of age, going to school in Cork, and staying with my aunt, Mary Riordan, she took me to visit them. They appeared at that time older than my father, and were, I should say, first cousins of my grandfather rather than second cousins of my father." Mrs. Dwyer added, that though these Misses McCarthy were then our nearest kinsfolk in Ireland through Dora McCarthy, their paternal branch in the male line, that of the Masters na Mona, was not Dora McCarthy's branch, of which the male representatives had changed their religion and settled in England.

In the appendix to "The MacCarthys of Gleannacroim," by Daniel McCarthy Glas, is a chapter on the MacCarthys of Ballyneadig, on the river Lee, barony of Barretts, county Cork, and of Lyredane, near Mallow.

As there stated, this family claims descent from Donal MacTeige McCarthy, fourth son of Teige MacCormac Oge Ladir McCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, born 1472, died 1566.

Teige MacCormac McCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, married Catherine, daughter of Donal McCarthy Reagh, Prince of Carbery, by Ellinor, daughter of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and left issue—(1) Sir Dermot MacTeige, Lord of Muskerry, b. 1501, d. 1570, ancestor of the Earls of Clancarty, the MacCarthys of Carrignavar, Aglish, Incherahi, etc.; (2) Sir Cormac MacTeige, Lord of Muskerry, d. 1588, ancestor of the MacCarthys of Mourne and Courtbrack, called Masters na Mona, and of the MacCarthys of Ballea; (3) Sir Kallahan MacTeige, Lord of Muskerry, d. 1584, whose son forfeited in 1641; (4) Daniel MacTeige, called Donal ny Countie, d. 1581. He married Ellen, daughter of Teige MacDermod McCarthy, of Coshmange, and by her had, according to the Lambeth pedigrees, "dyvers children," of whom three are mentioned—Dermod, Taig, and Donogh.

Donal MacTeig (alias Donal ny Countie) was, there is good reason for believing from a family record, the ancestor of the MacCarthys of Ballyneadig and Fergus, on the river Lee, Cork, and through them of the MacCarthys of Lyredane.

Capt. Teige McOwen McCarthy, of Ballyneadig, is named on the tomb of the MacCarthys of Ballyneadig in the choir of the abbey of Kilcrea as the grandfather of Timothy McCarthy of Lyredane. And Teige McOwen McCarthy claimed (1700) as administrator to his father, Owen MacDaniel McCarthy, who died 20th October, 1691, aged 90, a leasehold interest in the town and lands of East Ballyneadig, county Cork, which claim was adjudged within the Articles of Limerick.

Capt. Teige MacOwen McCarthy, of Ballyneadig, was father of Charles McCarthy, of Lyredane, who married a daughter of Radly, of Knockrour, and had issue three sons—Timothy, Charles, Callaghan, and

three daughters—one, Dorothy, married to George Fitton; a second, Catherine, who was living in 1764, married to Owen MacCarthy, Master na Mona (who died 5th November, 1770, aged 84, leaving an only son, Charles, a colonel in the service of the King of Portugal, and governor of Miranda; and three daughters resident in Cork—Mary, married to — Barry; Anne, died aged 76; and Catherine, died in 1832, all buried in Kilcrea); and a third, Anne, married in 1730 to Justin MacCarthy, of Dooneen.

Timothy MacCarthy, of Lyredane (eldest son of Charles MacCarthy, of Lyredane), born 1714, married Joanna, daughter of Denis MacCarthy, of Dooneen, and had issue three sons, first, Charles; second, Callaghan, who married Miss Hennessy, of Ballymacmoy; and third, Thady. He died in 1763, aged 49 years.

Charles MacCarthy, of Whitechurch, north liberty of Cork (eldest son of Timothy MacCarthy, of Lyredane, born 1738, married, first, in 1764, Mary, eldest daughter of Geoffrey O'Donoghue, of the glen, by Elizabeth, daughter of Randal MacCarthy More [of Mucruss, Killarney]. He married, secondly, 12 November, 1766, Mary, daughter of Michael Finucane, M.D., of Ennis, and conformed on the 14th May, 1769. He died 25 Jan., 1807, leaving an only son, Michael Stephen Joseph MacCarthy, born 26 December, 1771, Colonial Paymaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope. He put in a claim to a lease for lives, renewable for ever, and profits in the lands of Rathduff, which lands had been bequeathed to his father, Charles, by his grandfather, Timothy, by his will dated 11th November, 1763, and of which one of the executors was Joseph Abell. A bill of discovery was filed in the Equity Exchequer 22 December, 1787, against James Abell and others, and in May, 1790, a bill was filed against Brabing Connor, James Abell, and others; but in vain, as Timothy McCarthy was a Roman Catholic on the 18th August, 1759, when the article conveying the lands of Rathduff to Joseph Abell in trust for Timothy MacCarthy was executed.

Michael S. J. MacCarthy married 24 January, 1791, Mary, daughter of Captain Samuel Mead, R.N., one of H. M. Commissioners of Customs, and had an eldest son, Charles Edward MacCarthy, born 1800, married 1831 Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, a director of the Hon. East India Company, and had surviving issue one son, Charles Desmond MacCarthy, born 13 December, 1832, educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.

The two following summaries made in 1855 by Ch. M. Barry for Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, relate to Charles McCarthy, brother to Dora McCarthy, first wife of Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick.

1706. Sir Matthew Deane having a very great regard for Charles

McCartie, of Lyredane, made a lease to him of the lands of Grenagh, in the barony of Barretts, which lease was made to "Michael Barry, his friende," in trust; but afterwards Francis Healy having filed a bill of discovery, Nathaniel Spencer, Esq., of Rinny, was appointed trustee in place of Michael Barry.

1719. John Barrett, Esq., of Rahan, leased the villages, lands, and tenements of Lyredane to Charles McCarthy, of Pluckanes, gent., 28 years, at £46. Witnesses, Garrett Barry, of Dondolerrick; William Harding, of Rogarane; and Ignatius Goold, of Knockraha.

In November, 1855, in a letter to Henry Barry, Ch. M. Barry said: "I find Daniel McCarthy, of Rathduffe, and Teige, of Lyredane, frequently mentioned in connexion with the Barrys."

On the 24 November, 1875, Ch. M. Barry wrote to the present writer that "Robert Rogers, of Lota, purchased from the Hollow Sword Blades Co. Rathduff and other lands, the estate of Colonel John Barrett and Teige McCarthy, of Aglish. He leased Rathduff to Thomas Bernard, of Monard, Esq., at a small rent and £62 10s. fine. Several years subsequently Bernard acknowledged that he took the lease in trust for Charles McCarthy, Esq., who became a Protestant, was barrister-at-law, and married to a Miss Brabing, of Dublin, with a fortune of £1,000. That the £62 10s. was his money. His father, Daniel McCarthy, gent., held the lands before this lease.

15 December, 1877. Same to same: "I find an entry of a marriage of Charles McCarthy, of Rathduff, with Alice Giffard, of Aghern, and, at the same time, John Pyne, of Ballyvolhane, to Dorothy Giffard, her sister. Charles McCarthy was of the Lyredane branch, and his sister or niece was the wife of Owen, Master na Mona."

It seems that Daniel McCarthy, of Rathduff, was succeeded by his son, Charles McCarthy, barrister-at-law, who married a Miss Brabing, of Dublin, and was succeeded by his son, Charles, who in 1738 married Alice Giffard, of Aghern. From Charles, son of Charles, son of Daniel McCarthy, Rathduff passed to Timothy McCarthy, of Lyredane, son of Charles McCarthy, of Lyredane, son of Capt. Teige MacOwen McDaniel McCarthy, of East Ballyneadig.

On the 18 August, 1759, in evasion of the penal laws, the lease for lives renewable for ever of Rathduff was conveyed to Joseph Abell, a Protestant, in trust for Timothy McCarthy, a Catholic, and on the 11th of November, 1763, was willed by the said Timothy McCarthy to his eldest son, Charles; but subsequently, by a breach of trust, was appropriated by Abell. Charles McCarthy conformed to the Protestant Church, but was too late to retain or recover Rathduff.

By his first wife, Dora McCarthy, Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, had

two sons and three daughters—(1) Edmond; (2) Garrett, who lived at Ballyedmond, and in 1762 married Margaret Morrough, of Castlemartyr.

Bond on marriage between Garrett Barry and Catherine Morrough, of Castlemartyr, perfected the 27th day of November, 1762 :—We, Garrett Barry, of Ballyedmond, in the county of Cork, gentleman, and James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, in the said county, farmer, are holden and firmly bounden to the Right Reverend Father in God, Robert, Lord Bishop of Cork, in the sum of £1,000. . . . That Garrett Barry may solemnize marriage with Catherine Morrough, of Castlemartyr, in the diocese of Cloyne, Spinster.—Garrett Barry, Ja. Fitzgerald.

By his marriage with Catherine Morrough, Garrett Barry, of Ballyedmond, had three daughters—(1) Anne, who married Mr. O'Flynn, of Cork, grocer, ancestor of Denis Barry O'Flynn, M.D., Glanmire; (2) Bridget, who married a Mr. Noonan, and died without issue; (3) Mary, who died unmarried. About the year 1760, on the death of Garrett fitzThomas Barry, of Dundullerick, his second son, Garrett Barry, of Ballyedmond, claimed half of Dundullerick, either under his father's will, or rather through one of the penal laws against Catholics, whereby power was given to younger sons of Catholics to take a son's share of their father's lands. It was agreed that the younger brother should divide and the elder choose. Garrett gave with the house 360 acres, and without the house 390 acres. Edmond, though having nine children, chose the larger but houseless portion, now the estate of Captain James Creagh Barry, and forthwith vacated the house, and accepted the hospitality of Lemlara House for his family until in six weeks he had Rockville, Carrigtwohill, enlarged and ready for them. Garrett got into debt, and mortgaged his moiety to his nephew, David Barry, grandfather of its present owner, Pierce Barry, Esq.—Mary Anne Dwyer, 1868, and 26 Aug, 1872.

Abigail, daughter of Garrett fitzThomas Barry, of Dundullerick, married James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, gentleman, whose father was William, son of Sir William Fitzgerald, of Glenane, and whose mother was Margaret, daughter of James Barry, of Ballydona, son of James, younger son of Robert fitzJohn Barry, of Dungourney, gentleman. Bond Lycence of Marriage between James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, gentleman, and Abigail Barry, of Dundullerick, spinster, perfected the 16th of April, 1762. Know all men that we, James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, in the county of Cork, and Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, in the said county, gentlemen, are holden and firmly bounden to the Right Rev. Father in God, Robert, Lord Bishop of Cork, in the sum of £1,000. Dated the 16th day of April, 1762. The condition: James Fitzgerald may solemnize marriage with Abigail Barry, of the parish of Templebodan, in the diocese of Cloyne, spinster. Ja. Fz Gerald, Garrett Barry. The signa-

tures to this and to the previous bond are the same, and this Garrett Barry was not James Fitzgerald's father-in-law, but brother-in-law. By that marriage James Fitzgerald had one daughter, Mary, who married John Lomasney, of Aghern; issue:—(1) William, heir to his grandfather, William Lomasney, of Ballynela. He married a widow English, and died before 1839, without issue; (2) James, who went to the West Indies; (3) Michael, who died wealthy in Jamaica; (1) Mary, died unmarried; (2) Abina, who married Dr. McDermott, and had issue two sons and two daughters; (3) Catherine, a nun in Presentation Convent, Cork; (4) Margaret, second wife of — Sheridan, Esq., inspector of national schools. Like his younger sons, John Lomasney, of Aghern, died in the West Indies. James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, near Clonmult, married, secondly, Miss Power, of Clonmult, and had a daughter, Mrs. Kennedy; and married, thirdly, Eliza O'Neill, of Ballycaheragh, and had a son William, who married Anne, daughter of James Cotter, of Castlelyons, and had an eldest son, James, who married Ellen, daughter of William Barry, of Rockville, and had a son, William Edmond Fitzgerald, who died unmarried in Australia.

Mary, daughter of Garrett fitzThomas Barry, of Dundullerick, married Maurice Murphy, of Lismeelcunnin, gentleman. His father, according to Catherine Murphy, second wife of the writer's maternal uncle, John Murphy, of Coolahullig, alias Rocklodge, Coachford, in the county of Cork, was Captain Murphy, of Lismeelcunnin, near Kanturk, who, though a Catholic, served under Colonel Aldworth against King James II. He married Johanna Nagle, of Anakissy, and his only son, Maurice, married Mary Barry, of Dundullerick. In the penal times Lady Aldworth often drove to Lismeelcunnin to induce Maurice Murphy and his wife, Mary Barry, to allow even one of their sons to be reared a Protestant, that Lismeelcunnin might be preserved in their family, but they would not consent, and so that property was lost. The issue of the marriage of Maurice Murphy, of Lismeelcunnin, and Mary Barry, of Dundullerick, were five sons and two daughters: (1) John, who by his extravagance completed the ruin of the family, married, and had a son, Barry Murphy, whose daughter, Mrs. Rodgers, left a daughter married to a Dublin solicitor named, I think, Fitnam; (2) Maurice, who married, but died without issue; (3) Denis, married Miss Catherine Egan, of the Monkstown family, and had three sons and three daughters: (1) Barry, who died unmarried; (2) Denis, who married Miss Grace Noonan, and had issue Denis Murphy, M.D., who died in Cincinnati, and Rev. Alfred Murphy, S.J.; (3) John, who married Miss Shine, and had a son, who went to Cincinnati, and a daughter who died unmarried; (1) Catherine, who was second wife of John Murphy, of Coolahullig, alias Rocklodge,

and died without issue; (2) Mrs. Torpy, who had many children; (3) Mrs. Roche; (4) Richard, fourth son of Maurice Murphy, of Lismeelcunnin, lived for many years with his first cousin, Richard Barry, J.P., Barry's Lodge, and died unmarried; Barry, fifth son of Maurice Murphy, of Lismeelcunnin, died unmarried; Dora and Johanna, the daughters of Maurice Murphy, of Lismeelcunnin, died unmarried.

Ellinor Barry, of Dundullerick, married, on the 25th of August, 1737, to Thomas Barry, of the city of Cork, merchant, must have been a daughter of Garrett fitzThomas Barry, of Dundullerick, by his first marriage; but none of the writer's aunts or other informants had ever heard of her, probably because she may have left no issue.

Bond of marriage between Thomas Barry, of Cork, and Ellinor Barry, of Dundullerick, spinster, 25th of August, 1737. "By these present let all know that we, Thomas Barry, of the city of Cork, merchant, and Edmund Barry, of Dundullerick, in the county of Cork, gentlemen, are held and firmly bound to the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ, George, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in five hundred pounds sterling of good and lawful money of England to be paid to the same Lord Bishop or to his attorneys, heirs, or successors, to making which payment we bind us and each of us the executors and administrators of us and of each of us by himself for the whole in solidum firmly by the present, sealed with our seals. Dated 25th day of the month of August, 1737.

"The condition of the above obligation is such that if at all times hereafter there shall not appear any canonical lett or impediment, but that the above bounden Thomas Barry may solemnize matrimony with Mrs. Ellinor Barry, of Dundullerick, and that there is no pre-contract of marriage of either of the said parties with any other, nor suit depending in any court concerning the same, and that the consent of parents and friends of both parties be thereunto first had and obtained, and lastly, that the said matrimony be publickly solemnized according to the canons of the Church of Ireland. That then the present obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise same to remain in full force and overtue in law. Thomas Barry, Edmond Barry. Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of Ann Hanning and James Hanning, registrar." N.B.—The above Edmond Barry was the eldest son of Garrett fitzThomas Barry, of Dundullerick.

Garrett fitzThomas Barry, of Dundullerick, married, secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Luke Coppinger, son of William Coppinger, merchant, high sheriff of the city of Cork 1687, and outlawed for high treason under King William of Orange. In "Pedigree of the Coppingers of Ballyvolane and Barryscourt, co. Cork by Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell, A.D. 1883," Elizabeth, daughter of Luke Coppinger, is said by mistake

to have married Edmund Barry, of Dundullerick. He was, her stepson. In that pedigree he is rightly seen lower down as "Edmund Barry, Esq., of Dundullerick and Rocklodge" (Rockville, Carrigtwohill), co. Cork, married to Johanna, daughter of John Coppinger, of Granacloyne, son of Thomas Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, elder brother of the said William Coppinger.

Marriage licence bond. "By the present let all know that we, Garrett Barry, of the parish of Templebodan, of the diocese of Cloyne, gentleman, David Barry, of the city of Cork, gentleman, and John Boyce, gentleman, are held and firmly bound, etc., in five hundred pounds sterling, etc. Dated 20th August, 1730, etc. That the above bounden Garrett Barry may solemnize matrimony with Elizabeth Coppinger, of the parish of Rathcony, in the diocese of Cork, spinster. Garrett Ba[rry], Da. Barry, Jno. Boyce."

By his marriage with Elizabeth Coppinger Garrett fitzThomas Barry had one daughter, Bridget, who married Mr. Maurice Hannigan, of Castlelyons, and had three daughters—Mary, Bridget, and Margaret, for whom their father left a considerable sum of money, which his executors, James Cotter, of Castlelyons, and O'Brien, of Kilcor, did not put to interest, but lessened year by year freely, that soon all was spent, and these ladies were penniless. Mary married a Sergeant Osbourne, and after his death, s.p., was housekeeper to her first cousin, Richard Barry, J.P., Barry's Lodge; Bridget married Daniel Buckley, carpenter, and had issue Daniel Buckley, Cork Road, Midleton; Margaret married James Nagle, of the Nagle Roe sept, and had issue (1) James Nagle, solicitor, Midleton, and afterwards Clerk of the Crown, Dublin, who married Miss Madden, and died without issue; (2) [David?] Nagle, M.D., the writer remembers himself, but not his Christian name; (3) William, who was in the Customs, Dungarvan; (1) Mary, died unmarried; (2) Johanna, died unmarried; (3) Margaret, married George Fitzgibbon, of Midleton, and had issue—David, who died unmarried, and George, who married Miss Carrie Eastway, and left issue.

In the latter years of Garrett fitzThomas Barry, Dundullerick was held in secret trust for him by the Tookers of Ballindinis, Protestants, in evasion of the penal laws against Catholics. On the 8th of July, 1869, Captain R. B. Tooker, of Cork, grand master of the Orangemen of Munster, told the present writer that he Captain Tooker had heard so in his childhood from his father, and also from Colonel Beare, of whom he was heir-at-law. Captain Tooker added, as a proof of friendship between his family and that of Dundullerick, that one of the sons of his ancestor, Richard Tooker, of Mount Wakeham, now Ballindinis, who in 1712 married Elizabeth Longfield, of Castlemary, was named Barry James Tooker,

and was the only James ever in the Tooker family. Captain Tooker shewed the present writer an indenture on parchment, and dated 1750, between Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Mitchellsfort, administrator of Richard Tooker, Esq., of Mount Wakeham, eldest son of John Tooker, Esq., of Ballindinis, of the first part, and John Harding, of the city of Cork, saddler, of the second part. That indenture mentioned Barry James Tooker and another, minors, sons of Richard Tooker, of Mount Wakeham, and Elizabeth Longfield, of Castlemary. Barry James Tooker died soon after 1750, having two sisters and seven brothers, none of whom left issue; but Richard Captain Tooker thought he had other documents mentioning the Barrys, but could not then find those documents. The Powers of Clonmult were another Catholic family with which his own was on friendly terms in the penal days. Patt Barry, father of the postmaster of Cork, told him an additional particular, that at Dundullerick everything, even to the hounds, was held in the name of Tooker.

On the 9th of July, 1869, Miss Dora Barry, the writer's aunt, told him that "her uncle, Richard Barry, Esq., J.P., Barry's Lodge, was named Richard after his godfather, Richard Tooker (son of Richard Tooker and Elizabeth Longfield), and when young was called in the family Dickey Tucker. Richard Tooker gave his godson twenty cows, and offered to take farms on long leases for her grandfather. It was Richard Tooker that protected Dundullerick.

All this, even to the ownership of the hounds, the present writer had heard previously in 1868 from Dr. John Barry, of Carrigtwohill, and in earlier years from many others.

Garrett fitzThomas Barry, of Dundullerick, died 1760, aged 80 years, and was succeeded at Dundullerick East by his elder son, Edmond, and at Dundullerick West, including Scrahan and Ballysalagh, by his younger son, Garrett, junior.

Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick, and Rockville, Carrigtwohill, gentleman, elder son of Garrett fitzThomas Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, was born 1712. His will is dated 30th of March, 1783, and was proved in 1784. In conversation with the present writer, 8th October, 1872, David Mulcahy, of Garrane, Carrigtwohill, farmer, who was then about eighty years old, and was always very intelligent, spoke of that Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick, as Eamann ac Garroid, that is Edmond, son of Garrett, or Edmond fitzGarrett, it being usual colloquially to use ac for mac, "a son," in such Gaelic phrases. In the foregoing marriage licence bond of 25th August, 1737, he is styled Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick, in the county of Cork, gentleman; but the mortgage registered against him and his father in March term, 1745, by Francis Healy, Esq., of the Little Island, styles them Garrett Barry, of Dun-

dullerick, and Edmond Barry, his son, now of Ballinakilla.—Ch. M. Barry, 10th February, 1872. Later on, he again resided with his father at Dundullerick, and on his father's death removed to Rockville, Carrigtwohill, his own moiety of Dundullerick being then without a fitting dwellinghouse. In or about 1745 he married his stepmother's second cousin, Johanna, daughter of John Coppinger, of Granacloyne, in the county of Cork, gentleman, a younger son of Thomas Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, in the county of the city of Cork, gentleman, attainted of high treason, and outlawed for his loyalty to King James II., son of Stephen Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, gentleman, said on his tomb to have been chief of his name, son of Thomas Coppinger, sometime mayor of Cork, and described in funeral certificate as "chief of the name in the kingdom of Ireland." On the female side Mrs. Johanna Barry was descended from the Galways of Lota, and the Goulds, leading citizens of Cork, and the Meades, now Earls of Clanwilliam. She was akin to the Roches, now Barons Fermoy; the Stackpoles, the Nagles of Anakissy, etc. From her brother William is descended the present Thomas Coppinger, J.P., Middleton: see "History of the Coppingers," Manchester, 1883-4. By his marriage with Johanna Coppinger, Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, had issue seven sons and two daughters, namely, Garrett, Thomas, Edmond, David, William, James, Richard, Dora, and Maryanne, all born at Dundullerick, and all mentioned in order of male and female seniority in his will, which is as follows, extracted from her Majesty's Court of Probate:—"The District Registry at Cork. In the name of God. Amen. I, Edmond Barry, formerly of Dundullerick, and now of Rockvill, in the county of Cork, gen., being for some time past weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks to Almighty God, and calling to mind the uncertainty of all worldly affairs, do make this my last will and testament in manner following: Firstly, I recommend my soul to God and my body to the grave, to be interred at Lisgoold, where the remains of my father is, in such decent manner as my wife shall think proper to direct, and as to my worldly substance of what kind soever, I give and dispose off as follows: I give, leave and bequeath unto my son, Garrett Barry, his wife, and each of their children one British shilling to each; unto my son Thomas Barry, his wife, and their child, one British shilling each; unto my son Edward Barry and his daughter one British shilling each; unto my son David Barry one British shilling; unto my son William Barry and his wife, one British shilling each; unto my sons James and Richard, one British shilling to each; unto my daughter Dora and her husband, Thomas Coppinger, and their children, one British shilling to each. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Ann Barry the sum of two hundred pounds sterl., which sum is to be paid her whenever she marrys

with the consent of her mother, and no sooner. I constitute, nominate, and appoint my dearly beloved wife, Johanna, sole executrix and administratrix of this my last will and testament, to whom I give, leave, and bequeath all my worldly substance in lands, houses, leases, bills, bonds, notes, cash, household furniture, cattle of what kind soever, and all other worldly substance that I shall die possessed of or entitled to, subject nevertheless to the payment of all and every the aforesaid bequests and legacies, and the payment of all my just debts and funeral charges—revoking, annulling, and making void all former wills and bequests, ratifying and confirming and allowing this only and no other to be my last will and testament. Given under my hand and seal in the presence of the hereunto subscribing witnesses this 30th of March, 1783—eighty-three. Edmond Barry (seal). Garrett Barry.”

“The above last will and testament of the above-named Edmond Barry, gentleman, deceased, was on the 8th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, proved and approved of in the Consistorial Court of Cloyne before the Revd. Robert Berkeley, Clerk, D.D., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Cloyne, and the burthen of the execution thereof, together with administration of all and singular the goods, rights, credits, and chattels of the said deceased were granted and committed unto Johanna Barry, widow and relict of the said deceased, and sole executrix in the said will named, she being first sworn and soforth. Dated the day and year above written. John Hanning, Regr.”

At the time of his death, between the 30th of March, 1783, and the 8th of May, 1784, Edmond fitzGarrett Barry was 72 years old, according to the following statement of his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Anne Dwyer, to her nephew, the present writer: “After my marriage [29th November, 1829], my father [James, sixth son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry] said to me, that his own father died at the age of seventy-two, and that he himself was already that age, and had an impression that he should not live to a greater age than his father’s. I told him that his mother lived to eighty-four years, and that he might live as long as she did. He died shortly afterwards, 6th July, 1830, and after his death a book was found at Rockville giving his age as seventy-one and not seventy-two.” Mrs. Johanna Barry survived her husband over twenty years, and at her death left all she had to her fifth son, William Barry.

Garrett Barry, of Curraheen, Carrigtwohill, gentleman, eldest son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick, and Rockville, Carrigtwohill, gentleman, married Ellen, daughter of — Power, of Snow Hill, in the county of Waterford, a gentleman whose family was most respectable. By that marriage Garrett Barry, of Curraheen, had one son and two daughters—Edmond, Johanna, and Ellen. Edmond Barry, of Curra-

heen, gentleman, only son of Garrett Barry, of Curraheen, gentleman, married Julia, daughter of Timothy McCarthy, of Kilfadimore, and aunt of Timothy McCarthy Downing, M.P. for the county of Cork. Her obituary notice in the "Cork Examiner" of the 12th of January, 1869, is: "On the 10th inst., at her lodgings, Nile Street, in this city, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, Julia, relict of the late Edward Barry, Esq., of Curraheen, Carrigtwohill, and daughter of Tim mac Tom MacCarthy, Esq., of Kilfadimore House, county Kerry." By his marriage with Miss Julia McCarthy, Edmond Barry, of Curraheen, whose Christian name is Edmond, not Edward, in the will of his uncle, Richard Barry, of Barry's Lodge, had with an elder son Garrett, a younger son lost at sea, and two daughters, of whom one married — Osbourne, of Tuckey Street, Cork, and the other married, first, — Shanahan, and secondly, — O'Connor, and died s.p. Garrett Barry, inspector butter weighhouse, Cork, elder son of Edmond Barry, of Curraheen, married his first cousin, Mrs. McCarthy, widow, whose father was O'Sullivan, of Sinnagh, and whose first husband was killed in a coach accident, and whose daughter by her first marriage became a nun. Of her second marriage there was no issue. In August, 1869, Garrett Barry, retired butter inspector, told me, the present writer, that in his youth he had spent much of his time at Ahanisk with his grand-uncle, my grandfather, James Barry; he was pleased at my declaring him representative of the Dundullerick family, and called his wife's attention to it, and said that [his father's first cousins] Patt Barry, of Cork, and Garrett Barry, of Greenville, once made game of him about it; he knew comparatively little of his family's past history through having been bred in the city, but he gave me some notes regarding the Barrymores. He was then suffering from heart disease, and died not long afterwards.

Johanna, daughter of Garrett Barry, of Curraheen, gentleman, married Francis Roche, of Cork, gentleman, and had issue Andrew Roche, twice mayor of Cork, who married a daughter of Captain William Galwey, uncle to Coroner Galwey, and died s.p.

Ellen, daughter of Garrett Barry, of Curraheen, gentleman, married John Creedon, of Mount Desert, gentleman, and had issue Teddy, Joe, etc., and a daughter, who by her first husband, — Cunningham, had no issue, but by her second husband, — Nugent, had one daughter, who married — Dillon, of Newfoundland.

Thomas Barry, second son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, married Miss Bernard, and had issue a daughter, who died young.

Edmond Barry, of the city of Cork, butter weighhouse inspector, third son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, gentleman, married

first, Miss Goold, and by her had a daughter, who married a Mr. Goold, and soon after died s.p. Edmond Barry, butter weighhouse inspector, married, secondly, Miss Catherine Conlon, of Limerick, and by her had three sons and two daughters.

Edmond Barry, junior, of the city of Cork, gentleman, who married Miss McNamara, and had issue three daughters (1) Mary Anne, who married William Harrington, of the city of Cork, druggist, and had a son, William Harrington, of the city of Cork, druggist, J.P., father of Stanley Harrington, J.P., Commissioner of National Education; Wm. B. Harrington, Ignatius Harrington, etc.; (2) Mary, who married John Copinger, of Peafield, county Cork, M.D., and had with other children a son, Richard John Copinger, solicitor, secretary Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway, for whom see pedigree of the Family of Copinger in "History of the Copingers or Coppingers," where his descent is traced from Stephen Copinger, M.P. for the city of Cork, 1559, and mayor of the city of Cork, 1564, 1572.

Richard Barry, of the city of Cork, surgeon dentist, son of Edmond Barry, third son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, married, first, a daughter of — Galwey, of Goulaspurra, Cork, wine merchant, and secondly, Miss Mahony, and died without issue on the 14th of November, 1869, at his residence, 85 Patrick Street, Cork.

Michael Barry, of Sidney Place, Cork, butter merchant, son of Edmond Barry, third son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, died unmarried; and so died his sisters, Dora and Hetty.

David Barry, of Dundullerick and Dunkerron Castle, gentleman, fourth son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, is styled David Barry, of the city of Cork, mariner, in a lease of Blackwater, in the barony of Dunkerron, and county of Kerry, made 1785 to him by John O'Mahony, Esq., of Dromore. On the 16th of November, 1793, as David Barry, late of the city of Cork, mariner, but now of Blackwater, he got a new lease of Blackwater at a yearly rent reduced from £36 to £25 for the lives of himself [his wife], Emma Taylor, fifth daughter of Joseph Taylor, late of Dunkerron, Esq., deceased, and [his nephew] David Barry, second son of William Barry, of Rockville, in the county of Cork. In 1799 he is styled David Barry, of Dunkerron, in the county of Kerry, Esq., by his solicitor, John Barry, in a receipted bill of costs reduced before payment from £234 to £80.

In 1800 David Barry, of Dunkerron, in the barony of Dunkerron, and county of Kerry, gentleman, sublet Blackwater at £53 yearly, leaving a profit of £27 yearly. In 1808 David Barry, of Dunkerron, in the county of Kerry, gentleman, made a lease of the castle, house, and twenty acres of the lands of Dunkerron to James Magill, of Dromore, Esq., at the

yearly rent of £100 for the natural life of J. Magill and the residue of twenty-one years, provided David Barry's present interest or any future interest of him or his should last so long. The lease to Magill gives a right to seaweed off the other part of Dunkerron, as is conveyed by Joseph Taylor to David Barry, and is reserved by said Joseph Taylor in a lease of that part of Dunkerron to Duckett Maybury, bearing date 5th of January, 1792, the total acreage of Dunkerron being 119 acres 1 rood 34 perches plantation measure, or 193 acres 2 roods English statute measure. After letting Dunkerron, he resided with his brother Richard at Barry's Lodge, Carrigtwohill, and in 1814 made a lease of a house at Dundullerick as David Barry, now of Barry's Lodge, in the barony of Barrymore, and county of Cork, and in 1815 accepted a surrender of Magill's lease of Dunkerron Castle as David Barry, Esq., of Barry's Lodge, county Cork. After the death of his brother Richard, he resided at Dundullerick West, having purchased by way of mortgage his uncle Garrett's leasehold interest in Dundullerick West and Ballysalagh, 359 acres 3 roods, and having been bequeathed the fee simple of these lands by his brother Richard. He is named David Barry, of Dundullerick, in the county of Cork, in a lease of Scrahans, a subdenomination of Dundullerick West, by him on the 20th of March, 1817, to John Broder, farmer. These eight documents regarding the said David Barry are in the possession of his grandson, Pierce Barry, of Dundullerick West.

Sometime between the 5th of January, 1792, and the 16th of Nov., 1793, David Barry, fourth son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, married Emma, fifth daughter of Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Dunkerron, and aunt of Thomas Taylor, M.D., to whom her son, Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick, sold his interest in Dunkerron Castle, house and lands for £2,000. For having done so he often expressed regret to the present writer. Philis Taylor and Harriott Taylor, two of Mrs. Barry's sisters, long survived her. She and they ought to have had a place beside their brothers Joseph and Thomas in the Taylor pedigree in "Burke's Landed Gentry." According to that pedigree, supplemented between brackets, Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Dunkerron, married Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Palmer, rector of Kilmore, 1689, and had a son, Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Dunkerron, who married the daughter of an Indian rajah, and had [with five daughters, of whom the fifth, Emma, married David Barry, gentleman, and Philis and Harriott died unmarried] with a younger son, Thomas, father of Alfred and Emma, an elder son, Joseph Taylor, major Bengal Artillery, who married an East Indian lady, and left issue (1) Thomas Taylor, M.D.; (2) Alfred, major H.I.C.S., married, and left two sons—Adrian, J.P., and William; (3) David; (1) Mary, married to Mr. Stretton, surgeon, Dublin; (2) Eliza,

married to Lieut. Thomas Strange, R.N.; (3) Emma, married, 27th December, 1825, to James Franklin Bland, Esq., of Derryquin Castle, county Kerry.

Thomas Taylor, Esq., M.D., of [Dublin, and afterwards of] Dunkerron [by purchase from his first cousin, Edmond Barry], married [his first cousin] Emma, daughter of Thomas Taylor, Esq., and left an only son, Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Dunkerron, county Kerry, J.P., who married Anne Morton Duckett, and had issue Thomas, William, Henry, Joseph, John, Richard, Alfred, Adrian, Anne, Emma.

Dunkerron Castle has passed by sale from the Taylor family to — Colomb, R.N., M.P.

By his marriage with Emma Taylor, who died in 1800, David Barry had issue two sons and one daughter (1) Edmond, his heir, born at Cork the 9th October, 1794; (2) Joseph Barry, Esq., M.D., J.P., Midleton Lodge, born at Cork 8th November, 1796, and died s.p. the 18th of September, 1860, having married Ellen, seventh daughter of Sir John Power, bart., of Eddermine House, county Wexford; marriage articles dated 19th of April, 1852; marriage portion, £10,500. Emma, born at Cork 28th September, 1798, married Edward Davy, chemist, and had issue Edmond Davy, M.D., married and had issue Humphry, in orders of Church of England; Henry, M.D.; Joseph, Harriott, Wilhelmina, Philis.

David Barry, of Dundullerick and Dunkerron, gentleman, died at Dundullerick on the 20th of August, 1820, and was succeeded by his elder son.

Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Dunkerron, gentleman, who was born at Cork on the 9th October, 1794, sold his interest in Dunkerron to his first cousin, Thomas Taylor, of Dublin, M.D., and married Sarah Isabella Creagh, daughter of Pierce Creagh, of Rockforest Lodge, gentleman, whose mother was Sarah, daughter of Pierce Nagle, of Anakissy, gentleman, grandson of the Pierce Nagle, of Anakissy, gentleman, who was high sheriff for the county of Cork 1689, and was brother of Sir Richard Nagle, knt., M.P. for the county of Cork, and attorney-general to King James II. The settlement on intermarriage of Edmond Barry with Miss Creagh is dated 21st Nov., 1836, and recites that by indented deed of sale dated 30th June, 1807, Richard Barry, of Barry's Lodge, gentleman, bought in fee simple from William Moreland and Thomas Hammersly, of Pall Mall, Westminster, esquires, and John Anderson, of Fermoy, Esq., part of Dundullerick, containing 372 acres 1 rood 32 perches, theretofore demised to William Barry, gentleman, and that part of Dundullerick called Ballysallagh, containing 351 acres 2 roods 1 perch, theretofore demised to the said Richard Barry; also that part of the

lands of Gurtnamuckey theretofore demised to Thomas Andrews, all which lands said William Moreland and Thomas Hammersly had on November 9th, 1791, bought from the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Barrymore; that said Richard Barry at his death devised to his brother David the part of Dundullerick and Ballysallagh, containing 351 acres 2 roods 1 perch, charged with a sum of £500; that David at death devised the same lands to his eldest son, Edmond, charged with a sum of £1,000 for his son, Joseph Barry, and a sum of £400 for his daughter, Emma Barry, otherwise Davy. It further recites that Sarah Isabella Creagh has £700 Irish in her own right through a codicil to the will of her late grand-aunt, Mrs. Ann Glover, of the city of Cork, widow of John Glover, of Johnsgrove, in the county of Cork, gentleman; also £300 Irish on foot of a judgment in the court of King's Bench obtained by Catherine, widow of Cornelius O'Brien, late of Kilcor, in 1814, and assigned by her the 20th of January, 1817, to said Sarah Isabella Creagh; which sum of one thousand pounds Irish increased to one thousand pounds sterling out of trust funds mentioned in a deed between the said Pierce Creagh, his wife [Isabella Leeson, daughter of a Madrid merchant, whose wife was a Miss Donovan], the said Sarah Isabella Creagh, and her brother William, shall be paid to the said Edmond Barry on his marriage with the said Sarah Isabella Creagh as part of her fortune; that in 1807 judgment was obtained in the court of King's Bench against John Lord Carbery for a debt of two thousand pounds Irish and costs by the trustees to the marriage settlement of Catherine and Cornelius O'Brien, of which one thousand remaining due became the property of said Catherine as having survived her husband, and is now vested in Pierce Creagh, the administrator of her will, and shall be handed to said Joseph Barry, on behalf of said Edmond, as part payment of the £1,000, now through accumulation of interest £1,400, with which Dundullerick was charged for him, the rest to be paid out of the £1,000 received by Edmond in hand, Edmond Barry paying interest at 5 per cent. on this last £1,000 Irish to Isabella Creagh for life, and charging £1,500 for the younger children issue of the marriage, and £130 jointure for Sarah Isabella on Dundullerick, which Edmond Barry assigns to William Creagh, of Rockforest Lodge, Esq., son of the said Pierce and Isabella Creagh, and Joseph Barry, of Middleton, in the said county, M.D., brother to the said Edmond, of the third part, to have the jointure paid, and in trust for Charles Joseph Curtin, of Carrigoon House, in said county, and James Barry, of Ahanisk, esquires, of the fourth part, to see the £1,500 paid the younger children, who by Edmond Barry's will shall not have Dundullerick, and in the proportions which his will shall direct, or otherwise share and share alike. The issue of this marriage were—(1) David, born 15th September,

1839, died unmarried 16th February, 1864; (2) Pierce, born 2nd Nov., 1840, is unmarried; (3) Joseph, born 1st February, 1842, died unmarried 11th January, 1864; (4) Edmond, born 31st October, 1844, married Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Higgins, of Middleton, and has issue Edmond John, born 26th March, 1873; John Joseph, born 8th December, 1884; William, born 15th June, 1886; (5) William, born 13th January, 1852, died at Clongowes Wood College; (1) Isabella, born 23rd August, 1838, and died young; (2) Emma, born 11th March, 1843, and died in infancy.

Sarah Isabella, wife of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, died the 18th of June, 1861, and he himself died at Dundullerick the 17th of June, 1862, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

David Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, who was born on the 15th September, 1839, and died unmarried on the 16th of February, 1864. He was succeeded by his next brother.

Pierce Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, who is the representative in the male line of the Barry Roes, Lords of Ibawne, through Redmond Bwy Barry, second son of David fitzDavid Barry, of Rahanisky, last surviving son of David Doune Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne. His heir presumptive is his brother, Edmond Barry, of 9, St. Patrick's Terrace, Cork, gentleman, who has inherited the Glanbeg estate of his uncle, Joseph Barry, M.D., J.P.

William Barry, of Rockville, Carrigtwohill, gentleman, fifth son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, gentleman, according to his son, John, was born 1757, and died the 24th of January, 1824, aged sixty-seven years. He was married and had issue at the date of his father's will, 30th March, 1783. His wife was Margaret, eldest daughter of James Barry, of Desert, in the barony of Barrymore, and county of Cork, gentleman, whose will is dated 21st November, 1793, but who died the 19th of November, 1793, aged sixty-five years, according to the inscription on his tomb at Ardnagehy. Said James Barry and his brother, Robert Barry, of Glenville, are mentioned in the will of Thomas Barry, of Tignageragh, gentleman, dated 16th November, 1778, and were his first and second cousins, and were great-grandsons of Edmund Barry, of Tignegeragh, gentleman, whose will is dated 22nd April, 1675, and whose father was Richard Barry, of Kilshannig, gentleman, son of John fitzRedmond Barry, of Rathcormac, Esq., and whose wife was a daughter of Thomas Sarsfield, of Sarsfield's Court, an alderman of Cork, and a prominent Confederate Catholic in 1641. By his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of James Barry, of Desert, William Barry, of Rockville, had issue—

1. Edmund, who died in infancy.

2. James Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, born 1782, and died 1846,

- having married in 1818 Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Barry, of Kilbolane, gentleman, and had issue—(1) William Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, who died unmarried 3rd February, 1875; (2) Edward Barry, barrister-at-law, secretary to Sir Edward Sullivan, Master of the Rolls, died unmarried 9th June, 1873; (1) Anna Maria, married (1860) her cousin, Philip W. Creagh, solicitor, had issue—Captain James Wm. Joseph Creagh, born 18th Sept., 1863; Philip William Creagh, veterinary surgeon, Fermoy, born 5th July, 1866; Eliza Mary Josephine, born 18th June, 1862, died 15th August, 1866; (2) Margaret, died unmarried 5th October, 1893.
- 3 David Barry, of Barry's Lodge, gentleman, married Julia, daughter of Counsellor Geran, of Mitchelstown, and had issue—Richard Barry, of Barry's Lodge, gentleman, famous as a gentleman rider, died unmarried, 1895; Mary, married to John Burns, of Aghern, gentleman; Margaret, Julia.
 - 4 Edmond Barry, M.D., died unmarried soon after having taken out his degree.
 - 5 Richard Barry, of Greenville, gentleman, married Catherine, eldest daughter of John Galwey, of Rocklodge, Monkstown, county Cork, and Doon, county Clare, gentleman, third son of John Galwey, of Lota, county Cork, and Westcourt, county Kilkenny, gentleman. John Galwey, of Rocklodge, married, first, Miss Butler, who brought him the Doon estate; he married secondly, Emily, sister of Nath. Gould, of Knockraha, gentleman, and had one son, Edward, who inherited the Doon estate, and five daughters—(1) Catherine, married to Richard Barry. Her fortune was £1,500; (2) Jane, married to Rev. Mr. Warren, and had issue Thomas Robert Warren, Dep. Insp. Gen. R.N., J.P.; Major John Warren, J.P., Ballyglissane, county Cork; (3) Mary, married to Osbourne Sampaio, Portuguese Consul, Cork; (4) Elizabeth, married to Moore Leberte, of Bagatelle, Clonmel; (5) Frances, married, first, to Justin McCarthy, *s.p.*, and secondly, to William Henley, of Upper Downing, Kilworth. By his marriage with Catherine Galwey Richard Barry, of Greenville, had issue—(1) Richard, an idiot, died aged twenty years; (2) John Barry, landing waiter in H. M. Customs, Cork, married Rebecca Mary Moore, daughter of Captain Samuel Moore, of Portarlington. Mrs. Lynch, of Youghal; John Barry's sisters, Emily Blackburn, of Chicago, and Mary T. Barry, appear to have written to the family giving many particulars unknown to them. The writer has seen this correspondence. The union was not a happy one, as John Barry was in bad health, and religious differences occurred eventually. John Barry joined his sister in America, and died at her house; his

wife joined her father in England with her children, two sons and one daughter—Peter, died unmarried; Rebecca, unmarried; Donald, married Emma, daughter of Chas. Withers, Esq., of St. Albans, Herts, and had issue—Donald, married Gertrude Mary, daughter of Thomas Hill, M.D., of Grampound, Cornwall; Frederick, unmarried; Edward Patrick, Captain 2nd Life Guards (married Margaret Russell, daughter of Frederick Stoneham, Esq., Crayford, Kent, and Martha Russell of Swanscombe Manor, Kent, and who have issue two sons, William Edward and Frederick Donal); Walter George, unmarried; Henry O'Neil, unmarried; Arthur David, unmarried; Emma, unmarried; Catherine, unmarried. (3) Garrett Barry, of the Hon. East India Company's Navy, died unmarried; (4) Edward, (5) Henry, (6) Edmund—these three went with their father to Chicago, and died unmarried, so says their cousin, Major Warren; (1) Emily, married Charles Richard Blackburn, a nephew, Major Warren says, of Chief Justice Blackburn, and has issue a son, Barry Blackburn, and two daughters.

- 6 William Barry, lieut. R.N., son of William Barry, of Rockville, died unmarried.
7. Thomas Barry, of Rockville, gentleman, son of William Barry, of Rockville, married, about the 15th of November, 1829, Julia, daughter of Stephen Murphy, of the city of Cork, draper, and had issue—(1) William Barry, of Rockville and Greenville, M.D., assist.-surgeon H.M. 36th Regiment of foot. He married a daughter of Count Rivilioli, and died the 17th day of June, 1887. All his children by his marriage with Miss Rivilioli died in childhood except Thomas and Beatrice, and perhaps Stephen; (2) Thomas, heir to his uncle William, died unmarried; (3) Stephen Barry, of Broomfield, county Cork, gentleman, a successful breeder of racehorses, who died unmarried on the 17th May, 1899; (1) Ada, unmarried; (2) Mary, unmarried.
8. Garrett Barry, of Greenville, gentleman, J.P., owner of the famous racehorses Arthur and Waitawhile, died unmarried.
9. Patrick Barry, of Cork, gentleman, died 1861, having married Mary Anne, daughter of Stephen Murphy, of the city of Cork, draper, and had with an elder son, Stephen Barry, of H. M. Customs, Cork, and a daughter, Kate, who both died unmarried, a younger son, William Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, gentleman, J.P., who was heir to his uncle, Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, and was for many years postmaster of Cork. He married in 1857 Pauline Roche, only child of William Roche, son of Lawrence Roche, whose brother, John Roche, amassed great wealth during the French wars, and built Aghada

- House. John Roche's only daughter, married to — O'Brien, of Whitepoint, Queenstown, J.P., left a daughter, who married her cousin, William Roche, and with her husband died shortly after the birth of their only daughter, Pauline, who was entrusted to the guardianship of her uncle, Dr. O'Brien, of Liverpool, and at marriage had a fortune of £7,000. The issue of the marriage of William Henry Barry and Pauline Roche are—(1) Henry, born 1862; (2) William Gerard; (1) Pauline; (2) Edith, married — Hayes, surgeon-major H. M. Army Medical Department, and has issue; (3) Mary, married Cecil Smith Barry, second son of Captain Richard Smith Barry, of Ballyedmond, and first cousin of the Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, P.C. [now Lord Barrymore]; (4) Henrietta, (5) Kate.
10. John Barry, Esq., M.D., medical officer of the Carrignavar dispensary district, and next of the Carrigtwohill dispensary district. He married Ellen, daughter of Mr. David Kearney, of Newcastle, county Tipperary, and died in December, 1879, leaving two sons and a daughter—(1) John, (2) Henry, M.D.; (1) Eveleen, who on the 27th December, 1872, married E. Browne Quirk, second son of Philip Quirk, Knockala House, Brombro, Cheshire; issue—Lionel Quirk, Greenville House.
11. Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, gentleman, barony constable of Barrymore, coroner of the east riding of the county of Cork, Belgian Consul for the port of Cork, Knight of the Order of Leopold, etc., married a Miss Mary Lynch, and died on the 16th of December, 1868, without issue.
1. Johanna, the eldest daughter of William Barry, of Rockville, was born on the 1st of July, 1784, and died unmarried 1873.
 2. Ellen, second daughter of William Barry, of Rockville, married James Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons, gentleman, and had issue an only son, William Edmond Fitzgerald, who died unmarried in Australia.
 3. Mary, third daughter of William Barry, of Rockville, died unmarried.
- James Barry, of Lackabeha, alias Birch Hill, and of Ahanisk, gentleman, sixth son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, from his great size was called in Gaelic Seamus mor; similarly his brother Richard was called Risteard mor. He was born at Dundullerick 1759, and died at Ahanisk on the 6th of July, 1830. In his father's will, dated 30th of March, 1783, he comes sixth son, and like everyone of the testator's descendants then living only comes there for a British shilling, the will being made wholly in favour of the testator's widow. He, James Barry of Birch Hill, and his brother, William Barry, of Rockville, are mentioned in the will of their father-in-law, James Barry, of Desert, gentleman, thus: "I do appoint my brother-in-law, Martin Barry, of the city of Cork, James Barry, of Birch Hill, and William Barry, of Rockville,

my executors to this my last will, hereby revoking any former will by me made. Given under my hand and seal the 21st day of November, 1793. James Barry." He is mentioned in the will of his brother, Richard Barry, of Barry's Lodge, J.P., dated 5th July, 1817, and proved the 29th October, 1818, thus: "And as to and concerning my freehold estate and interest of and in the lands of Longstown and Woodstock respectively, situate in the barony of Barrymore, and county of Cork, I give, devise and bequeath the same, subject to the rents and covenants mentioned and contained in the lease under which I hold the same, unto my brother, James Barry, and his assigns for and during the term of his natural life, and from and after his decease I give and devise the same and all my estate therein unto my nephew, James Barry, youngest son of my said brother, James, his heirs, administrators and assigns." The following is his own will: "In the name of God. Amen. I, James Barry, of Ahanisk, in the county of Cork, gentleman, being of sound mind and memory, do become entitled to as one of the next of kin of the late Count Stackpoole, make and publish this my last will and testament. Whereas, I have already provided for my eldest son, Edmond Barry, and for my daughters, Joanna Fitzgerald and Mary Ann Dwyer, according to my abilities, I merely leave them now an equal share of any property I may have or become entitled to as one of the next of kin of the late Count Stackpoole, of France, with the rest of my unprovided children; and as to any other estate or property which I have or may be entitled to, I leave, devise and bequeath the same as follows: As to the lands of Lackabehy, in the barony of Barrymore, and county of Cork, part of which is leased to my son, Edmond Barry, at a low rent, which was his provision, I charge and incumber the same, that is my interest therein, with the yearly annuity of thirty pounds per annum for my dear wife, Abigail, during her life, by two equal half yearly payments, to be payable on every first of May and first of November, the first payment thereof to be made on whichever of such days shall next happen after my decease, the same to be paid her by my son, James, out of said lands, and for which I give her full power to distraint said lands, and to dispose of such distress according to law. And as to my estate and interest in the said lands of Lackabehy and my lands of Ahanisk, subject as aforesaid, I hereby charge and encumber them with the sum of three hundred pounds sterling, that is to provide for my three daughters unmarried, namely, Ellen, Dorothea, and Abigail Barry, a sum of one hundred pounds each to be paid thereout by my son James, with legal interest at six per cent. from the day of my death, and I direct that my son, James, shall provide for my said unmarried daughters until they are married or provided for, and the interest of their hundred pounds to go towards their clothing; and subject to these provisions I

leave, devise and bequeath my estate and interest in said lands of Lackabehy and Ahanisk unto my said son James Barry. I also leave and devise unto my said son, James, my estate and interest in the lands of Ballyadam, and the estate and interest in the lands of Ballyleara (which came to me by right of survivorship upon the demise of my brothers William and Richard), and which right I insist upon unto my said son, James Barry. My household furniture I give the use of to my said wife for her life, and then to go to my said son James. And as to my live stock and farming implements they are to go to my said son James. And as to any property I may be entitled to as one of the next of kin of said Count Stackpoole, I leave, devise and bequeath the same in equal proportions to and amongst all my children. And as to any other estate or property which I may be entitled to and not hereby disposed of, and particularly any money which I may be entitled to from my nephew, Garrett Barry, for overholding the lands of Longstown and Woodstock, I leave, devise and bequeath the same unto my said son, James Barry, who is my residuary legatee, and I hereby nominate and appoint Thomas Dwyer, of Midleton, and my said son, James Barry, executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto and to a duplicate hereof of the same tenor and date hereof put my hand and seal this ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.—James Barry. Signed, sealed, published and declared by the testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who have at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses—James Cotter, Michael Guiry, Jeffery Bateman."

James Barry, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, married Abigail, second of the three daughters of James Barry, of Desert, gentleman, by his first wife, Ellen Barry, who was a first or second cousin of James Barry, of Ballinaltig, gentleman, born 1732, father of the celebrated John Milner Barry, M.D. The other daughters of the said James Barry, of Desert, by his first wife, were Margaret, mentioned already as wife of William Barry, of Rockville, and Mary, who married a Mr. Riordan, of Cork, and died s. p. By his second wife, Ellen, daughter of David Barry, of Couragh, James Barry, of Desert, had many sons, of whom the youngest was Robert Barry, of Desert, and subsequently of Ballinacurra, merchant and shipowner, within the writer's memory. In the writer's possession is a notebook bound with a pocket almanac of the year 1763, in which James Barry, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, has entered the birth of his eldest son and the age of his wife and her sister Mary, thus: Ned, born Friday, 7 May, 1790; christened 13th; godfather and mother, William Barry and Joanna Barry.

Abigail, born 11th February, 1766; Mary, born 23 March, 1768.

Abigail Barry married, first, James Cotter, of Castlelyons. In the Catholic marriage register of the united parishes of Rathcormac and Gortroe, which goes back to 1770, the entry of that marriage is as follows: "A.D. 1783, Feb. 23. Conjuxit T. D. Simon Quin, Jacobum Cotter, de Castlelyons, et Abigalem Barry, de Desart, obtenda dispensatione super Bannis, presentibus Jacobo Cotter, Jacobo Barry et Patritio Barry." The issue of that marriage was an only son, James Cotter, clerk of the Midleton Union, who was born 1784, and died 1867, at his home at Carrigtwohill. By his wife, Penelope, eldest daughter of Thomas Barry, M.D., of Moghera, Castlelyons, he had three sons and two daughters—(1) David, died unmarried; (2) William, died unmarried; (3) Patrick, clerk of Midleton Union in succession to his father, died unmarried; (1) Abigail, married David Sisk, and with him went to the United States of America; (2) Elizabeth, married her second cousin, James David Barry, in America. James Cotter, married to Abigail Barry, of Desert, died on 17 March, 1784. His widow, who survived until the 17 March, 1833, married, secondly, 1789, James Barry, sixth son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville. The issue of that marriage were—(1) Edmond, Barry, of Birch Hill and Midleton, gentleman, who was born the 7th of May, 1790, and died October 1853, having married, on the 7 March, 1832, Mary Anne, daughter of Maurice John Murphy, of Clontead, in the barony of Muskry and county of Cork. She was born on St. Swithin's Day, 1808, died the 3rd of February, 1880, and was interred in her brother John's tomb in Coachford Catholic churchyard. Edmond Barry's surviving issue of that marriage were (1) Margaret Barry, born August 6th, 1834, died unmarried July 13th, 1876; (2) Edmond Barry, born 7th March, 1837, parish priest of Rathcormac, M.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A.I., compiler of this Historical and Genealogical Account of the Barry Family; (3) James Barry, M.D., medical officer Carrigtwohill Dispensary District; a retired surgeon-major H.M.A.M.D.; served in England, Ireland, Northern India, Central America, and the West Coast of Africa; is a J.P. for British Honduras. He married, in 1870, Alice, daughter of James Edward Marshall, whose father was rector of Athlone. The issue of Dr. Barry by his marriage are—(1) James Barry, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, medical officer Rathcormac Dispensary District, born 1st May, 1871; (2) Edmond Barry, of Kildinan, born 15th April, 1872; (3) Joseph Barry, born Feb., 1876; (4) Henry, etc.

James Barry, junior, of Ahanisk, and subsequently of Glandore and Skibbereen, gentleman, second son of James Barry, senior, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, married Sarah, eldest daughter of James Curtain, of Carri-

goon, gentleman, and his wife, Teresa, second daughter of William Creagh, of Oldtown, gentleman, and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Pierce Nagle, of Anakissy, gentleman, and relict of Edward Nagle of Clogher Castle, gentleman. In Gaelic, just as James Barry, senior, of Ahanisk, was known as Seamus Mor, "Big James," so James Barry, junior, of Ahanisk, was known as Seamus Leathan, "Broad James." He mis-managed his property, and died without issue 1863, aged 71. His wife predeceased him.

Richard, third son of James Barry, senior, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, died in infancy.

Ellen, eldest daughter of James Barry, senior, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, died unmarried.

Johanna, second daughter of James Barry, senior, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, married Richard Fitzgerald, of Tallow, gentleman, only son of Dr. Maurice Fitzgerald, of Killeagh, younger son of Richard Fitzgerald, of Castlerichard, representative of the Fitzgeralds of Castlemartyr, Seneschals of Imokilly. Issue—(1) Maurice Fitzgerald, manager Munster Bank, Middleton, married Mary, only child of S. Creagh, of Limerick; issue three daughters and one son, Richard Fitzgerald, medical officer Walsh-townmore Dispensary District, representative of the Seneschals of Imokilly, born 24th August, 1868; (2) James, married, and has issue in Australia; (3) Richard, married, and has issue in Australia; (4) Edmond, married, and has issue in Australia; (1) Mary Anne, unmarried.

Dora, third daughter of James Barry, senior, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, died unmarried.

Margaret, fourth daughter of James Barry, senior, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, died an infant.

Mary Anne, fifth daughter of James Barry, senior, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, married, on the 29th of November, 1829, Thomas Dwyer, of the Brewery, Middleton. They died without issue, he in March, 1839, and she in December, 1879.

Abina, sixth daughter of James Barry, senior, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, married Con O'Neill, gentleman, and died without issue.

Richard Barry, of Barry's Lodge, gentleman, J.P., youngest son of Edmond fitzGarrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, gentleman. He was named Richard after his godfather, Richard Tooker, a Protestant, who, in evasion of the penal laws against Catholics, held Dundullerick in secret trust for Richard Barry's grandfather, Garrett Barry, a Catholic. In his youth Richard Barry was in the office of the great wine merchant, Sampeio, and spent much time at Lisbon; afterwards he bought corn extensively at Barry's Lodge, at first called Barley Lodge. He got a large fortune with his wife, Honora, daughter of Garrett fitzThomas

Barry, gentleman, a first and second cousin and legatee of Francis Barry, of Tignegeragh, gentleman. Richard Barry's wife was a first cousin of the wives of his brothers. William and James. John Barry, an uncle of these three ladies, died without issue and intestate in Spain, and his wealth, amounting to many thousand pounds, was distributed amongst his next of kin, and much of it came to these three ladies.

The date of the last will of the said Richard Barry was the fifth day of July, 1817. Administration to that will was taken out on 2nd day of October, 1818.

Dora, eldest daughter of Edmond Barry, of Rockville and Dundullerick, gentleman, married Thomas Coppinger, of Barry's Court, gentleman (see Coppinger pedigrees), who, after his marriage, resided at Rossmore, and had issue—(1) Edmond Coppinger, of Rossmore, gentleman; (2) William Coppinger, of county Waterford, gent.; (3) John Coppinger, of Midleton, brewer; (4) Joseph Coppinger, of Midleton, brewer; (1) Johanna, married Stephen J. Coppinger, of Midleton, gentleman, and was grandmother of the present Thomas Coppinger, of Midleton, gentleman, J.P.

Mary Anne, second daughter of Edmond Barry, of Rockville and Dundullerick, gentleman, married (about 1784) Philip Barry, of Ballynahina, gentleman, and had issue a daughter, Mary Anne, who married James Creagh, of Ballygriffin, gentleman, and was mother of the present Philip W. Creagh, of Dundullerick, gentleman, J.P.

The junior branch of the Dundullerick family is descended from Thomas Barry, a younger son of Thomas FitzEdmond Barry, of Dundullerick. The said Thomas FitzThomas Barry married a Miss Davis, and was father of David Barry, of Hightown and Cronovan, who married a Miss Daly, of Desert, and thereby had four sons—(1) Thomas Barry, M.D.; (2) Garrett Barry, M.D.; (3) Edmond, an apothecary, and (4) James, who died unmarried. First, then, Dr. Thomas Barry, eldest son of David Barry, of Cronovan, lived at Mohera, Castlelyons, and by his first wife, Grace, sister of Pierce Power, of Clonmult, he had five sons and seven daughters—(1) David, (2) Thomas, (3) Pierce, (4) Garrett, (5) Edmond, only the eldest of whom, Dr. Thomas, left issue. The daughters were—(1) Pennie, wife of James Cotter, of Carrigtwohill, gentleman; (2) Mary, wife of a Mr. Lane, of Cloyne; (3) Grace, married to a Mr. Riordan; (4) Ann, married to William Fitzgerald; (5) Elizabeth, married to a Mr. Power; (6) Margaret; (7) Nano. Dr. Thomas Barry, of Mohera, married, secondly, a Miss Pierd, of Cooleabbey, and had issue a daughter, Rose Ellen.

David Barry, M.D., Fermoy, eldest son of Thomas Barry, M.D., Mohera, married Mary Peacock-Cook-Collis, of Castle Cook, and had

issue—(1) Thomas D. Barry, who married Jeanette, only child of Captain Smith, H. M. Royal Waggon Train, of Pwllinegen, Monmouthshire, and had issue—(1) Edmond H. W. Barry, clerk in Orders, unmarried; (2) Garrett James, married, and had four daughters, one of whom is still living; (3) Thomas David Collis, surgeon-captain, who married and had issue, Thomas and Denis.

Thomas D. Barry has three daughters—(1) Jeanette, married to — Linton; (2) Alice Mary; (3) Edith Collis.

William, second son of David Barry, M.D., Fermoy, died in childhood. The third son, David T. Barry, M.A., clerk in Orders, Fischely Rectory, Norwich, married Anne, daughter of Surgeon-Captain McKee, and had issue—(1) William Russell, B.A., Judge B.S.C., Allahabad; David, second son, married his cousin, Mary Dounton; (3) Rev. George Duncan, B.A., married a daughter of Commander Reid, R.N., and has issue a son. The fourth son of Dr. David Barry, Fermoy, Zachary, D.D., clerk in Orders, married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Caleb Robertson, and had issue—(1) Collis, married; (2) Caleb Robertson, married; (3) Fred, died unmarried; (4) Arthur Edmond, married; (5) Hugh.

Dr. Garrett Barry, second son of David Barry, of Hightown and Cronovan, has now no extant issue. Edmond, third son of David Barry, of Hightown and Cronovan, married a sister of Dr. Geran, of Kilworth, and had issue David, John, Garrett, Matthew, Anne, and Mary. David married and had a numerous family.

THE END.

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